The Press.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 16, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—An Explanation—Autographs and Annals; Letter from Kaypa; British and American Journalism; The Prince of Wales; Per ocean; General News. FOURTH PAGE.—Fashions for October; A Lady in the Interior of Japan; What we Learned by the Late Eclipse; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

We have one week's later news from Europe, by the Arabia, which arrived off Cape Race yesterday. The news from Italy is interesting. Garibaldi had obtained a complete victory over the Neapolitan troops, and driven the royalists from Cassertle, taking with him some two thousand prisoners. There was a further rumor of a startling nature, to the effect that Garibaldi had invited Victor Emmanuel to Naples for the purpose of assuming the reins of Government, and that he would retire to his own home. This statement needs confirmation, and would be startling if true, considering that it would involve, on the part of Garibaldi, a complete abandonment of his oft-repeated declaration to attack Venetia, dethrone the Pope, and proclaim a united Italy from the Quirinal. It is supposed, however, that, yielding to the pressure of public opinion in Europe, he may have come to this conclusion, content to sheathe his liberating sword and leave the destinies of his country to the diplomacy of Cavour. Meanwhile the Pope had written yet another protest denouncing Sardinia, and appealing to the Catholic Powers for protection to his state and possessions. Napoleon had replied, reaffirming his theory of non-intervention, and coldly hinting to his Holiness the propriety of taking care of himself. Spain had proposed a Congress of Catholic Powers to take the matter into consideration, and determine upon what was best to be done with the Pope. The proposition, however, had as yet made no response.

The Prince of Wales has escaped from New York, and reposed at West Point yesterday, after the arduous cares of the past few days. He goes to Albany to-day to pay his respects to Governor Morgan, after which he will proceed to Boston, stopping at Springfield for a few hours to inspect the national armory. The Bostonians are determined to receive the Prince in a creditable manner, and all the poets, historians, orators, soldiers, carpenters, tailors, and dancing-masters, are busily engaged in preparing for his advent. Longfellow has written a poem already to the measure of "God Save the Queen," which a thousand girls, at the Winthrop school, will sing in the royal presence. There will be a ball on Thursday evening, gotten up in an economically ostentatious manner, at which all the codfish (no allusion to the New England staple) aristocracy will be present. The ball will cost $18,000, and to cover the expense some three or four thousand tickets will be sold. We do not know whether Mr. Everett will deliver an oration or not; although for the Prince to see Boston and not hear Everett would be as much an anomaly as a Hamletless Hamlet. There is a talk of a military escort by the "Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company" (a Boston aristocracy) and a review on the Common, at which Governor Banks will assist. Unless the Bostonians should share the tender solicitude of the scrupulous authorities of this city, young Renfrew may be taken to see the scenes of our Revolutionary glory, and learn a lesson on the stubbornness of kings under the shadow of Bunker Hill Monument. We have great faith in Boston, and feel that she will treat the Prince kindly. Let her imitate Philadelphia and profit by New York and all will be well.

There was another conflagration in West Philadelphia last evening, the coal-oil works of Helme & Company, together with a large amount of other property, being destroyed. The fire commenced in the oil works and spread with the rapidity of ignited gunpowder. A workman was seriously injured. The loss will amount to between $30,000 and $40,000, upon which there is not a dollar of insurance. The fire appears to have been the result of carelessness.

We have further news from the Pacific coast by the overland mail. The news from Oregon, in view of the recent legislative crisis, is especially interesting. The action of the House in adjourning *sine die* was annulled, the bolting Breckinridge Senators had returned to the Senate, a resolution to meet in joint convention to elect United States Senators had been adopted, and we may expect by next mail to hear of the choice of a successor to Joe Lane and another Senator from Oregon. The Governor of Oregon had sent in a message full of strong Breckinridge sentiments. There is nothing further from the coast of interest.

Last week there was held, in Syracuse, New York, a convention of sportsmen. It was called together with a view to the preservation of game. In future the annual convention will be held in the month of June, and an address will be made, as well as trials of skill in the use of rifles and fowling pieces.

A paper published in Augusta, Georgia, recommends the calling of a meeting of citizens of that place, irrespective of party, to adopt measures to induce the United States Government to intercede with the Government of Honduras for the release of Col. Rudler.

Public Amusements.

The second piece at Walnut street, last night played to a very full house, was written for Mrs. Barney Williams, by William Brough, (whose brother died a few months ago,) and bears the affecting title of "Prince Dolorose; or, the Magic Joke." We are not surprised at its popularity elsewhere, for, though excessively absurd, it is crowded with bits of punning dialogue in rhyme—some of which are very smart, and more are as bad as bad can be; but everybody knows that a bad joke often takes with an audience best of all. Moreover, this play, written in London, with allusions to things English, has not been "localized"—a process which spoils all dramas. Lastly, the acting was very good. Mrs. Williams, splendidly attired, (she has great taste in dress,) played the part of a Prince who is afflicted with melancholy and a passion for a damsel unknown who he swears loved a man. A joke, told by a fat fairy (Miss A. Wilks) to a fisherman, (Mr. Vining Bowers,) sets the Prince and his court laughing, and, after divers adventures, with a magician and his spells particularly, the Prince, who meets with the lady in the person of *Princess Floretta*, (Mrs. A Cowell,) succeeds in marrying her, in sending the magician (Mr. Hill) down below—through a trap-door—and in resuscitating several statues, represented by the pretty actresses of whom Walnut-street Company has any number (almost) who were turned into statues by the magician's arts. Mrs. Williams acted very well, with spirit and ease, and looked very well, too. Mrs. Cowell, as *Floretta*, made a great deal of a small part, and, in particular, sang "I'd rather be a Village-Maid," with great sweetness and skill; she appeared handsome enough for any Prince, dramatic or real, to fall in love with. Mr. Vining Bowers, as the *Fisherman*, and Mrs. Thayer, as the Magician's housekeeper, were very amusing, and Mr. Hill, who played the *Magician* in the true spirit of burlesque, also sang charmingly. He has a fine, mellow voice, and his execution, though not equal to opera, is very well adapted to these occasional displays. Miss Wilks made a substantial fairy, and what little she had to do was done with propriety. It is a pity that her singing is not always in burlesque; it was quite respectable last night. The Extravaganza of "Prince Dolorose" is one of the pleasantest small pieces brought out at this theatre for some time, and will be found attractive.

The Management here seem to have very crude ideas about casting parts. In the first piece, "Ireland as it Was," Mr. Edwin Adams had to play the part of an old Irishman, without giving an Irish accent to one word: he might as well be put to execute the Champion Dance. In the burlesque, Mrs. Cowell, the comedienne of the company, had a small singing part; they might as well make her dance a *pas seul*. In the same spirit of mismanagement, Mrs. Gladstane, a tragedienne, (of course, engaged as such,) was lately made to play Beatrice, much to her injury, for she made a decided failure of it.

NO WIZARD TO-NIGHT.—For this evening Mr. Anderson suspends his entertainment, in order to serve a double purpose; in the first place to oblige the Horticultural Society, the directors of which had a prior claim on the Concert Hall, and in the second place to afford time for preparing a new and more wondrous programme. On Wednesday evening the great Wizard promises a fresh collection of his mar vellous deeds.

LARGE PERMPTORY SALES—STOCKS, REAL ESTATE, &c.—Thomas & Sons' sale to-day, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, will comprise a very large amount of valuable city and country property, ground rents, stocks, loans, &c., by order of trustees, executors, and others, to be sold peremptorily. See pamphlet catalogues, containing also a large amount of real estate at private sale.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE.—They sell on the premises, to-morrow morning, the elegant residence and furniture, 722 Spruce street. Catalogues now ready. See advertisement.

WE are requested to call the attention of purchasers to the sale of imported dry goods this morning, Tuesday, October 16th, at 10 o'clock, by Farnum, Brinley, & Co., auctioneers, No. 439 Market; included in which will be found a large assortment of Vienna broche, square, and long shawls, Berlin reversible wool do; all wool long and square do, and chenille scarfs; also, 2,000 Paris printed and embossed cloth stands, table and piano covers, with a large assortment of other seasonable goods.

BARGAINS—MISCELLANEOUS FURNITURE.—The stock of a cabinet cabinet ware, carpets, mirrors, pianos, &c., particular to be sold this morning at 10 o'clock, at Stack & Son's, auction store, No. 914 Chestnut, to suit worthy the attention of housekeepers and others.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, FURNITURE.—Pianos and furniture to be sold to-morrow at 722 Spruce street, may be examined to-day, between 10 and 2 o'clock, with catalogues. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements.

A Royal "Tale of Two Cities."

From first to last—in the streets, at the Academy ball, and even in Trinity Church, (where the sacred nature of the place should have suggested the propriety of even assuming some of the decencies of society)—the reception and the treatment of the Prince of Wales, at New York, was a memorable and lamentable *fiasco*. New York, which was to have done every thing so handsomely, has utterly failed. The Prince of Wales must remember, for the remainder of his days, that the most snobbish place in the New World, so far as his experience goes, is New York, which, forsooth, gazettes itself as a *metropolis!*

The contrast to New York vulgarity and assumption, supplied by the manner in which the Prince was received and treated in Philadelphia, is too decided to be shirked. Looking back at the course pursued towards the Prince in this city, we see only one cause for regret—namely, that, from an overstrained delicacy, he was not taken to see Independence Hall. He who stood, silent and grave, by the tomb of the great American soldier-statesman at Mount Vernon—with awed reverence such as his Mother displayed at the tomb of NAPOLEON in the Hotel des Invalides, at Paris—surely would have been interested in the place where *our* Magna Charta, the Declaration of Independence, was signed.

In Philadelphia, the Prince was treated simply as a gentleman, and he was deeply touched. He was not intruded upon—not mobbed—not followed like a showman; but mainly left to himself. At Point Breeze Park, and afterwards at the Academy of Music, though many assembled to see and greet him, no one intruded upon him. We gave him every reason to be satisfied with the place and the people, and he publicly expressed his gratitude to the Mayor, with his parting words, for the considerate kindness and courtesy shown him.

When he arrived at South Amboy, on Thursday, before twelve o'clock A. M., he was captured, taken on board the *Harriet Lane* revenue cutter, where he had a heavy lunch—the chief features of which were statuettes of his mother and himself in sugar! Instead of taking him on to New York, he was conveyed a circuitous route to shore him the bay, a detour which considerably delayed him, and helped to make the *fiasco* of his reception in New York. Wholly ignoring his desire to appear simply as a private gentleman, he had several royal salutes from the forts in the bay. He did not enter Castle Garden until a considerable time after the hour at which the multitude had reason to expect him.

Instead of driving to his hotel at once, he was seduced into a room at Castle Garden, to change his civil costume for a military uniform, and brought out upon the Battery, where Major General SANDFORD invited him to review a division of militia, after which, still causing further delay, he entered a carriage, which was slowly driven up to the Park, where he ascended a platform by City Hall, where he reviewed the whole of the military array, which was very splendid; as this included Lawyer SANDFORD's Division, the previous review at Castle Garden was quite unnecessary. The Prince remained until it was getting dusk, and then had to leave the review unfinished and return to his carriage. Making slow progress, through a dense crowd which filled Broadway, he did not reach his quarters at Fifth Avenue Hotel, until it was quite dark. Thanks to mismanagement, seven hours elapsed from the Prince's leaving South Amboy until he reached his hotel. Hundreds and thousands of persons had paid large sums for windows on the line of procession, but from the time the Prince left the Park until he reached his hotel, it was too dark for them to see the Prince, or for him to see Broadway and them. While he was dining, (we quote from the New York *Herald*,) "several ladies who were in the room next to the dining hall of the Prince, thought that they would go so far as to step on tip-toe through the front balcony, to peep at the heir to the crown of Great Britain. They were a small company of beautiful, *refined* and *polished* ladies. Their conduct during the whole afternoon, while they patiently waited for the approach of the procession, was such as can only characterize ladies of *the softest natures and the most perfect accomplishment*. But curiosity is a part of woman's nature as it is of man's, and because these curious maidens ventured to peep at the Prince the services of the police were called in to drive them back. *Verbum sat. sap.*, and we do not care about enlarging on this theme."

We should think not! These refined and polished ladies, of the softest natures and most perfect accomplishment, who thus intruded, from idle and impertinent curiosity, upon the private apartment of the young visitor, deserved more than to be driven back by a policeman. It would have done them good and have served them rightly, if he had severally spanked them.

On Friday, the Prince visited the university, where Chancellor FERRIS read him an address of great length; after this, he had to listen to resolutions passed by the Council; and, after that, to a speech from Professor MORSE. The two speeches and the resolutions would occupy over half a column of small type! Such tediousness as this must have been dreadful. What a contrast to the brevity and concentration of Governor PACKER's admirable speech to the Prince at Harrisburg! Subsequently, after visiting some other literary and scholastic institutions, and Central Park, he had a dejeuné at Mayor WOOD's, who, it seems, must have been hard up for company, as the two BENNETTS—JAMES GORDON and young Plumgut—were among the guests.

But the Ball! Forty thousand dollars were expended upon it, and it was even worse than the celebrated Japanese Ball—which shows a lower depth almost incredible. Over three thousand guests were invited, and it would appear, from the crush and the crash, that some two thousand more have got in without tickets. There was not room for any one to turn round. The polite guests thronged round the Prince as if they would suffocate him. At last, from the immense weight upon it and previously inadequate support, the floor gave way, leaving a pit of some fifty feet square, into which it was a mercy the Prince did not fall. Of course, this gave the finishing touch to the *fiasco*, and the Prince was taken away, out of the danger, to the supper-room, where, the *Herald* says, "the supper, though unexceptionable in quality, was not all that could be desired, because of the miserable arrangements and it which it was served. A few only could be assisted at one time, and those few by remaining at the tables, rendered it necessary to pass the food over the heads or under the elbows of their neighbors. Wines, creams, and jellies, in this operation, were consequently liberally sprinkled upon elegant dresses, and damage done by the quantity." It was a scene of awful and discreditable confusion and scrambling.

Nearly three hours after the floor gave way, its repair was effected, and the Prince tried to dance; but the mob of "ladies" and "gentlemen" pressed so much that movement was next to impossible, until a space had to be roped round for that purpose. So wretched were the arrangements that there was not even a chair for the Prince to sit upon, and he had to withdraw to his private room after each dance. He will long recollect the Academy Ball!

He was rather let alone on Saturday—when he visited BRADY's Photographic Gallery, BARNUM's, and a jeweller's in Broadway. At night, he was honored by a great torch light parade.

But New York came out, with its full "metropolitan" want of manners, on Sunday. We learn from the New York *Herald*, which is fond of reading lessons on *politesse* to Philadelphia, that the Prince attended Divine worship at Trinity Church, on Sunday. There were four Bishops and thirty-seven other clergymen in attendance, most of whom, we submit, would have been more in their proper place praying with and preaching to their own flocks. The anxiety to see the Prince was so great that *the ladies occupying the side pews mounted on their seats*, and the Rev. Dr. F. VINTON had to address the congregation, begging that they would not rise on the arrival of the Prince, but that all should keep their seats until the commencement of Divine worship. He expressed the hope that the same decorum that had always marked the conduct of the people in the house of God would be maintained to-day. The "ladies," however, mounted a second and a third time on the seats—such was the irrepressible conflict between their curiosity and their good conduct. The *Tribune* says that when "the Prince and his suite went out, the audience, fresh from their devotions, *mounting the seats to get a good view of him*, and there was nothing more, but a buzz and a hum about the gates from the thousands which had remained, and which had been gathering there through the service, to gratify their curiosity."

The Prince left New York for West Point, yesterday. Thence to Albany, Boston, and Portland. No where, we venture to say, *can* human ingenuity annoy him more than he was annoyed at New York.

It may be said that we do injustice to New York. On the contrary, as will be perceived by the deliberate summing-up of the New York *Times*, a journal of admitted ability and general impartiality:

"Is it absolutely impossible for us to do anything *well?* We do not mean passably—but perfectly—just as it should be done, without any drawbacks or breakdowns. We pride ourselves greatly on our practical qualities—and yet it is precisely there that our failures occur. Either from some constitutional defect, or from habit, we *half*-do a great many things—and the instances of complete success are the rare exceptions to the general rule.

"The reception of the Prince of Wales affords a pertinent and forcible illustration of this general fact. Here, if ever, a perfect triumph might have been anticipated. In the public reception on Thursday we had the whole executive force of the city enlisted, and for the ball, the volunteer cream of our best society. Yet both the reception and the ball were failures. Neither was complete and perfect. Both had certain very grand features of success about them, but both had one or two very marked drawbacks. The procession was a failure, because we could not march seven *or eight* thousand men from the Battery to Madison Square between 3 o'clock and dark. This was partly the fault of General Sandford, who either did not foresee what the task would be and then provide for it, or else did not know how to perform it; and partly of the Superintendent of Police, who did not keep Broadway *clear for the march*. The folly of expecting to force a way through the crowd, after the crowd had once been permitted to fill the street, was ridiculous.

"The ball was a failure from very much the same cause. It was intended to be an enjoyable affair for the Prince and his suite, and for as many of our people as could be provided with the means of enjoyment within the space assigned. The managers fixed upon three thousand as the proper number. The result shows that they made a mistake. Why could they not have ascertained beforehand, just as well as when it was too late, that not more than two thousand could possibly be made comfortable under such circumstances? Dancing was naturally to be the main feature of a ball; yet it was found impossible to dance, partly because there was no room, and partly because the floor gave way. Nothing but stupid blundering could have permitted either of these mishaps. The cause of them was sheer incompetency on the part of the persons in charge. But we cannot we learn to select men for a certain work, who are competent for *that?* A man may be respectable, and rich, and benevolent, and yet know no more about supervising a public ball than he does about construing Sanscrit. What excuse is there, then, for trusting the chances of its success to his ability to do what it is wholly unfit for? Half the men charged with very responsible duties in the management of this affair, though very excellent persons in their business and private relations, were utterly incompetent for the specific duties which were all that was on this occasion required at their hands.

"We ought at least to learn something from experience in these matters. Our failures would not be wholly lost, if they taught us to be more thorough, and to guard against the same mishaps in future."

We had nearly forgotten to state that the *Herald's* famous *programme*, dictating where the Prince should go and whom he should see, was *not* attended to. He did not even approach Mr. BENNETT's little "villa" and quarter-acre at Washington Heights.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15, 1860.

I have just read in the *Sunday Dispatch*, which a friend was kind enough to forward to me, a report of the proceedings of Saturday last, ventilating the alleged fraud, by which Hon. Wm. H. Lehman was deprived of the certificate of election as Representative of your First Congressional district, by the board of return judges, on the Friday previous. A more flagrant, and yet more stupid fraud, was never attempted or exposed. Mr. Lehman is as fully entitled to his seat in the new Congress as Mr. Morris, Judge Kelley, or John Hickman. His own prompt and determined action before the return judges cannot be too warmly commended, and the highest credit should be awarded to District Attorney Mann, for the searching manner in which he probed, and the fearlessness with which he denounced, the fraud. Mr. Mann is a Republican, and was an active participant in the late struggle, and no doubt will be put forward for some prominent position by his party. Had he permitted his political prejudices to control him in this case, he would have been compelled to forego all honorable ambition; but now that he, and others his courage and his impartiality, he will be applauded by all upright men. It is not for me, writing from this point, where the attempt to deprive Mr. Lehman of his rights has created intense excitement, and where I am happy to see it strongly condemned by the Republican leaders, to suggest to Mr. Butler the course he should take; but I predict that the new Congress will certainly give Mr. Lehman his seat without a struggle.

I perceive that "Ion," of the Baltimore *Sun*, with his usual good-humored perspicuity and consistent ignorance of things, predicts a Democratic gain of five members of Congress in the State of New York at the coming election; and he adds that the Democratic [Secession] majority in the next House will be "ample." My opinion is directly the reverse. Unless the Breckinridgers call off their candidates in three of the city districts, the Republicans will elect their candidates. This is so notorious here, and the efforts of the Administration to keep open the fend is so well known, that I am astonished even "Ion" should have run the risk of this prophecy. Everything tends to the point that the Hours of Representatives will be held by the friends of Judge Douglas alone; and if Oregon should elect two anti-Secession Senators, as in all probability it will, and Kansas be admitted into the Union, as she ought to be, at the next session, and will be unless the South is resolved to commit another act of wanton folly and madness, Judge Douglas himself will probably hold the balance of power in the Senate.

South Carolina, after all the efforts of the Fireeaters to keep her in the background, will be the leader in any Secession movement that may take place as a consequence of Lincoln's election. She is already spurring the Governor of Alabama to summon a convention of the people of that State, in accordance with the resolves of her Legislature, "within forty days after it has been ascertained that a Republican has been elected President;" but I do not believe that Alabama will take the initiative, or will blindly follow the lead of South Carolina. Mr. Yancey's speech in New York, a few days ago, was most significant on this point, and, in view of the conservative declarations of Mr. Lincoln and his friends, and the determination of the Lincoln leaders to commit no overt acts upon the rights of South Carolina, and to do all in their power to conciliate the sentiment in that quarter, I am convinced that such statesmen as George S. Houston, John Forsyth, Governor Winston, and others in Alabama, will not allow the fanatics to put them in the wrong.

The names of Southern men reminds me to take place in Mr. Lincoln's Cabinet are freely canvassed. Among the rest are those of Edward Stanley, now of California, but formerly of North Carolina; Kenneth Rayner and Thomas Ruffin, of North Carolina; T. A. R. Nelson and Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee; and Gen. Sam Houston, of Texas. When the election of Mr. Lincoln is an accomplished fact, nothing will prevent the President elect from finding an abundance of material from which to select in the South, *but the declaration in advance, that he intends to make the territory now, or hereafter to be owned by the United States, free territory, by prohibiting Southern men from emigrating it is what their slaves.* The safe and only ground for Mr. Lincoln, in the event of his election, to take, is that of non-intervention. This principle was destroyed in the Territories by the intervention of Mr. Buchanan against the popular will, and by the appointment of judicial and other officers bound to assist the pro-slavery leaders in packing the ballot-boxes and in cheating public opinion. Let Mr. Lincoln forego any formal declaration of his purpose to prohibit the emigration of Southern men with their slaves, and then select such agents as will co-operate in securing a fair vote to the people of the Territories, and the subject will forever be removed from the public councils.

OCCASIONAL.

Academy of Music.

[For The Press.]

The writer regrets nothing the endorsement (in your paper of yesterday) of the following published statement: "But they (the stockholders) are more intent upon getting six per cent. interest for their money, and free admission also, than doing anything for the encouragement of music, and the substantial good of Philadelphia." Now, *the truth is*, they have never received one penny for interest *on their stock, never expected it*, or ever will; on the contrary, said stock is *annually* taxed one per cent. to create a fire insurance premium fund, amounting to $2,500 per annum. Within a year, they have also voluntarily contributed about $4,000 to keep the house in order, and add to its stock of superior scenery; and, in addition, mainly by their patronage, created a small repair fund of $1,400, by means of a ball given in the house last spring.

With reference to another point: "That we should have an opera company of *our own*." That question has been tested, and the result is, that New York, Boston, and our city combined, do not appear to be able to maintain such an ensemble of artists, musicians, choruses (costing at least $20,000 per month for sixteen performances) as the critical judgment of the public now demands. Philadelphia does not require, and will not pay for, more than forty nights of Italian opera during a year, if even that number. B.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, CARPET BAGS, HATS, &c.—The attention of purchasers is directed to the large assortment of boots, shoes, bragans, carpet-bags, soft, fur, and other hats, &c; embracing samples of 1,000 cases prime and fresh goods, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on a credit, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co, auctioneers, No. 413½ and 415 Arch street.

John B. Gough at Musical Fund Hall Last Evening.

After an absence in Europe of more than three years, Mr. John B. Gough appeared before a Philadelphia audience, among which we noticed many of our most prominent citizens, at Musical Fund Hall, last evening. The house was densely packed to hear the man who has won the reputation of being "the prince of living dramatic orators," and whose life, for some years past, has been little less than one continuous ovation. His appearance on the platform, in company with a large number of his friends and admirers, clergymen and others, was warmly greeted with applause, and every countenance beamed with expectation.

During his late visit to Great Britain he has delivered about six hundred addresses to over one million auditors, having achieved the unparalleled feat of speaking nearly one hundred times in succession to crowded houses, in Exeter Hall, in the city of London, on the thread-bare topic of Temperance. The practical results of those protracted efforts are said to be on a scale commensurate with his oratorical success. Over twelve thousand persons have been induced to take the pledge; many waning associations have been revived, and new societies formed to carry out, the humane object of his labors.

Although past three and forty, having been born in England, August 22, 1817, his appearance, barring a sprinkling of gray hairs, is still youthful almost to boyishness. His manner on the rostrum has not perceptibly altered since last we heard him, which was at the Academy of Music, on the evening of May 21, 1857, on the occasion of his farewell lecture in this city prior to his departure for Liverpool. He appears much improved in health. In *style* he can be ranked with no other living lecturer that we have heard. Most generally, his oratory is more a succession of dramatic representations in which the author is the "star" actor of every part, than a succinct discourse. For this reason, he is utterly irreportable. Without apparent design, the feelings of his audience seem to be so perfectly under his control that he commands their laughter and tears at intervals, just sufficient to prevent a monotony of either. Without the advantages of an early *education*, and *having become an orator, as it* may be said, by an accident, with which our readers are supposed to be familiar, he is a copyist of nothing but his own impulses and imagination, and in these he revels *ad libitum*. In the words of President Nott, he is "an orator of the Almighty's own educating." Doubtless, one great secret of his success and universal popularity is found in his refraining to abuse *individuals*. While he attacks with irresistible power the acknowledged evil of *intemperance*, his language is always in pity rather than denunciation of its victims. In this manner he has succeeded in introduce his reform where lecturers of less elocution have been excluded. During his lecture last evening we endeavored to detect the secret of his rhetoric art, but were more persuaded than ever of his utter *artlessness*, and that his powers of oratory, though cultivated by use, are as natural as it is for Holmes to be poetic or Saxe to be "funny." At least, Mr. Gough evinces any art at all, it is in his somewhat loose and awkward way of *commencing*, in order to check the vociferation of his auditors, and for this, considering that his own fame is his greatest rival, he is certainly excusable.

The lecture was delivered under the auspices, and for the benefit of, the Young Men's Christian Association of this city. At a few minutes after 7½ o'clock, *George H. Stuart, Esq., rose and stated* to the audience that the honor of extending an introductory welcome to Mr. John B. Gough had been awarded to Rev. Rev. Wm. J. R. Taylor, of this city, who then came forward and in substance said:

Surely no formal introduction of their friend could be necessary to an audience like this; he would introduce himself. Referring to the brilliant "farewell" already spoken of, he doubted if ever any operatic performance had left a more enduring impression than that interesting scene; and, after a happy allusion to the lecturer's late labors abroad, turning to Mr. Gough, he arose and claired null and of no effect. He eulogized and blessed his defenders, and called on the European Powers for assistance. He deplored the disastrous and pernicious policy of non-intervention, and called on the Powers to examine seriously into its dangerous effects, and come to the assistance of the Holy Father, who was attacked by the parricidal arms of a degenerate son.

It is reported that Napoleon, in reply to the Pope, pronounced the non-intervention principles, and while promising to maintain order in the Holy See, stated that his desire was to consign Rome to the protection of a genuine Italian Power.

Victor Emmanuel issued an address to his soldiers at Ancona, extolling their bravery and the righteousness of their cause. He concluded by saying that he assumes the command, as he does, to be foremost where there is danger.

In the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, Cutelli *demanded the production of all documents relating* to the entry of the Sardinian troops into Umbria and the Marches.

AUSTRIA.

The wives and families of the Austrian officers in Venetia have been ordered to quit that territory immediately.

RUSSIA

The Empress was safely delivered of a prince, on the 3d inst.

INDIA

The Bombay mails to September 11th have reached England. The Arabia has on board the American portion.

The news is unimportant.

The Bombay market for cotton and seeds had considerably advanced. The imports continue unsatisfactory, but there was more doing at the reduced prices. Yarns had an improving tendency. Freigh s were rather better.

Commercial Intelligence.

(Per the Arabia.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, FRIDAY.—The Cotton market has been buoyant, and the prices for all qualities, particularly the middling and inferior grades, have slightly advanced. The sales of the week amount to 211,000 bales, including 32,000 bales to speculators and 10,000 for export.

The sales of to-day (Friday) are estimated at 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales to speculators and for export. The market closes firm at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middling.
New Orleans	7¾	6¾
Mobile	7¼	6¾
Uplands	7¾	6¾

The stock in port amounts to 835,000 bales, including 652,000 bales of American Cotton.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester advices are favorable. The markets are buoyant, and prices slightly improved.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET—Friday.—Breadstuffs closed quiet at Monday's quotations. The weather has been dull, but more favorable for the crops.

Richardson and Spence report Flour dull and difficult to sell, at 22s 6d@31s. Wheat steady at Tuesday's advance; Red Western 11s 8d@12s 6d; Southern red 12s 6d@13s. Corn quiet, but steady; Mixed and yellow 34s 6d@35s; White 35s@35s 6d.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Provisions generally are steady. The various circulars report Beef quiet, but with more doing at low prices. The Government contract has been taken at £55s 4d@£7 4s 6d. Pork steady. The Government contract has been awarded at £59s 6d to £6 4s 6d per barrels. Bacon quiet and quotations barely maintained. Tallow steady at 65s for choicers.

THE LATEST MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday.—The Sales of Cotton to-day are estimated at 15 000 bales, including 7,000 bales to speculators and for export. The market closes firm.

Breadstuffs closed quiet but steady.

Provisions quiet.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET, Wednesday.—New Orleans tres ordinaire 94f, bas 84f. The Cotton market closed quiet but steady. Sales of the week 30,000 bales; stock in port 152 000 bales.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Saturday Evening.—Consols are quoted at 93¼@93⅝ for money and account.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKETS.—Cotton quiet. Rice firm, with an increased demand. Rosin dull and slightly advanced; common, 3s 3d@3s 6d. Turpentine firm, at 32s@32s 6d. Tea slow of sale, but prices unaltered.

LONDON MARKETS.—Barings report Wheat firm, but quiet at an advance of 2s since the previous Friday; white 40@46s; red 35@42s. Flour 22@32s. Sugar buoyant, and advanced 6d. Tea quiet at 1s 3d for Congou. Coffee quiet, with prices barely maintained. Turpentine quiet at easy 32s 6d. Rice quiet.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The Money Market continues unchanged. The rate in the Bank of England has decreased £337,000 during the week.

AMERICAN SECURITIES.—Baring Brothers report the business limited at previous rates. The latest prices are the following:

Illinois Central Railroad	86¾ p. c. div.
Erie Railroad st-ck	39¼@40¼
Pa. Central Railroad	70@72 add div.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—The funds on the 5th instant experienced an unfavorable reaction, owing chiefly to the realization of the profits on the late speculative purchases. The decline in Consols was only about ¼th. Aubut, Powell, & Co., ship brokers, have suspended.

The Prince's Departure from New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 15.—The Prince of Wales and his party left here this morning in the U. S. revenue steamer Harriet Lane, for West Point. They went aboard of her at the Battery, in the presence of an immense crowd. *Gen. Scott and staff accompany* him to the point.

Salutes were fired from the fort as they departed. A number of excursion boats, decorated with flags, and filled with people, accompanied the steamer.

On the Prince's arrival at West Point, he was to be received with a salute, and with all military honors, from the officers and cadets. Apartments have been engaged for the party at Cozzens' Hotel.

To-morrow morning the party proceed in the steamboat Daniel Drew to Albany, to pay a visit to Gov. Morgan.

Kidnapping Case in Illinois.

CHICAGO, Oct. 15.—An outrageous case of kidnapping has just transpired at Galena, Illinois. A negro man named Jerry Boyd, aged forty-five years, his wife, a mulatto, aged thirty-five years, and their daughter, aged fourteen years, were induced to go to Iowa, the latter part of September, to work on a farm. On the 8th of this month the man was found near Iowa City, murdered. It is supposed that, becoming suspicious of their movements, he was killed by the kidnappers, so that they might retain possession of the women. The citizens of Galena have offered a reward of $500 for the apprehension of the kidnappers.

The Suffering in Kansas and the Land Sales.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 15.—Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt, who has just returned from Kansas, had a conversation with the President and Secretary of the Interior to-day, with the view of procuring the postponement of the land sales in Kansas. This subject will receive early Executive consideration. The reason for the application is the extreme and wide-spread suffering from the failure of crops in that Territory.

Mr. Hyatt will proceed to Boston to-morrow, for the purpose of raising means of relief.

The Prince of Wales.

PREPARATIONS FOR HIS RECEPTION AT BOSTON—THE ROYAL FLEET AT PORTLAND.

BOSTON, Oct. 15.—The Prince will be received at Roxbury on Wednesday by a committee of the city Government. A battalion of dragoons will escort him to the Revere House, and the people will make Thursday a general holiday.

The royal fleet was signalled off Portland early this evening.

The Kentucky School of Medicine Damaged by Fire.

LOUISVILLE, October 15.—The interior of the edifice occupied by the Kentucky School of Medicine, on the corner of Fifth and Green streets, in this city, was burned this morning. The loss amounted to $5,000. The museum and cabinet were saved, and the lectures will be continued at the hospital without interruption. The edifice will be restored in a few weeks.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

One Week Later from Europe.

THE ARABIA OFF CAPE RACE.

REPORTED VICTORIES OF GARIBALDI.

The Pope Denounces Sardinia and Appeals for Assistance.

A CATHOLIC CONGRESS PROPOSED.

The Great Eastern in Winter Quarters.

CAPTAIN HALL DISCHARGED.

COTTON BUOYANT AND ADVANCING.

CONSOLS 93¼@93⅝.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 15.—The royal mail steamship Arabia, from Liverpool on Saturday, the 6th instant, passed off Cape Race yesterday. Her advices were obtained by the news yacht of the *Associated Press*.

It was reported that Garibaldi had obtained a victory along the whole lines, and had also repulsed the Royalists from Cassertle, taking 2,000 prisoners. These reports, however, lack confirmation

The Pope of Rome has issued another protest, bitterly denouncing the conduct of Sardinia and the policy of non-intervention, and calling on the Catholic Powers for assistance

Spain has proposed the holding of a Congress of Catholic Powers.

THE LATEST.

[Via Queenstown.]

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 7, P. M.—The steamship Illinois, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 6th instant

The royal mail steamer Asia arrived at Liverpool on the 7th.

The steamship Great Eastern will be detained at Milford all the winter. *Captain Hall and the* chief engineer have been discharged from further services.

NAPLES.

It is stated *via* Genoa that Garibaldi announces a victory along the whole lines, and that the royal troops were being pursued.

A Naples despatch of the 2d states that the royal troops were repulsed from Cassertle, and surrounded. The Garibaldians made two thousand prisoners.

It is reported that Garibaldi has invited Victor Emmanuel to Naples to assume the reins of government, and that he would retire to his farm.

The *Pope has issued an allocution condemning* and protesting against the sacrilegious attack made on the property of the Church by the King and Government of Piedmont, and calling on the Powers for assistance. He deprecates the policy of non-intervention, expressing his conviction that the Catholic princes would come to his assistance.

Napoleon had replied to the Pope, sustaining the policy of non-intervention.

LONDON, Oct. 7.—The *Daily News* says: "The Great Ship Company has dispensed with the services of Captain Hall and McClellan, the chief engineer, and managers. The detention of the ship, during the winter, at Milford Haven, may have something to do with this."

It is stated *via* Genoa that Garibaldi has sent a despatch to Naples, dated the 1st, announcing a victory along the whole lines, and that the royal troops were being pursued.

The *Diritto*, of Turin, publishes a despatch, dated Naples, the 2d, stating that the royal troops were repulsed from Cassertle, and were surrounded. The Garibaldians made 2,000 prisoners.

The above victories lack confirmation.

FRANCE.

In Italy the rumor was revived that the Emperor Napoleon would go to Warsaw, having received an invitation; but the Paris *Pays* and *Patrie* publish a denial.

The Paris Bourse on the 5th was dull and heavy. Rentes closing at 69f. 20c.

ROME AND SARDINIA.

A summary of the Pope's allocution at the Consistory of the 28th, is published. He denounces in the strongest terms the detestable and sacrilegious attack of the King and Government of Piedmont. He protested and would not cease to protest against their way, which he declared null and of no effect. He eulogized and blessed his defenders, and called on the European Powers for assistance. He deplored the disastrous and pernicious policy of non-intervention, and called on the Powers to examine seriously into its dangerous effects, and come to the assistance of the Holy Father, who was attacked by the parricidal arms of a degenerate son.

It is reported that Napoleon, in reply to the Pope, pronounced the non-intervention principles, and while promising to maintain order in the Holy See, stated that his desire was to consign Rome to the protection of a genuine Italian Power.

Victor Emmanuel issued an address to his soldiers at Ancona, extolling their bravery and the righteousness of their cause. He concluded by saying that he assumes the command, as he does, to be foremost where there is danger.

In the Sardinian Chamber of Deputies, Cutelli *demanded the production of all documents relating* to the