The Press.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—Literature; Southern Sentiment on the Late Elections—Additional Extracts from Southern Papers; The Late President Mora—His Career and its Close; Journey of the Prince of Wales; A Mysterious Phenomenon. FOURTH PAGE.—Prince Adeb; General News; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

The steamship Arabia has arrived at Halifax. Her advices were generally contained in the despatch published yesterday from Cape Race. The latest despatches from the seat of war say that the Piedmontese Lancers galloped close to the gates of Rome in their pursuit of the Pontifical troops. The statement that Garibaldi had given orders to forcibly oppose the entrance of the Sardinian troops into Neapolitan territory was denied officially. It is also said that the Dictator was opposed to the occupation of Rome at the risk of a contest with France. Syria remains quiet, but the work of retribution was still being carried on.

If we may rely upon the accounts that reach us from newspapers and correspond ents in relation to Utah and the state of affairs among the Mormons, Brigham Young has very little idea at the present time of leaving the valley of the Great Salt Lake with his followers. In fact, a revival of the old Mormon spirit seems to be going forward, which is likely to lead to a more firm establishment of the Saints in that region than ever before. The Tabernacle, which for some time after the advent of the United States troops remained closed, has recently been once more opened for public worship, and Brigham himself harangues the people two or three times every Sabbath. Missionaries are also being sent out to Europe and other countries, among whom is the celebrated Elder Orson Pratt.

Intelligence of another marine disaster reaches us from Norfolk, Va. The schooner Moonlight, from Savannah, and bound to this port, had arrived there in distress. She had lost her sails and sustained other damage in the storm of Sunday last.

An accident took place on the Central Ohio Railroad, on Monday. The express train was bound East, and when near Cambridge it ran off the track, killing an engineer and a fireman.

The Prince of Wales, after spending a pleasant time at West Point, on Monday evening, went up to Albany yesterday to pay his respects to Governor Morgan. The telegraph states that the Prince has avowed his intention to return to this country for a winter tour in the Southern States. This visit will be made, he says, at no very distant day. The royal squadron, which is intended to convey his Royal Highness home, has arrived at Portland, Maine.

The Board of United States Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats met in New York on Monday. The frequent occurrence lately of steamboat disasters has induced them to turn their attention to the navigation laws. The board, we learn, is fully represented, and the operation of the steamboat law throughout the country will be fully reported and discussed, with a view to such action on the part of the board as may be necessary to secure its thorough administration. The board will continue in session for several days.

At the New York State House, on Monday afternoon, a meeting of clergymen was held, at which Rev. M. B. Bird, who has been a Methodist minister in Hayti for nearly twenty years, made a plea in behalf of the establishment of a female academy in the island. He said the inhabitants, though Roman Catholics, were exceedingly liberal in their views, eulogized Gen. Geffrard, the President of the Republic, told of the extent to which concubinage prevailed among the blacks, as it had prevailed among the whites when the French ruled the country, and enlarged upon the opportunities for missionary labor which were open there.

The New York journals are commenting upon the fact that, on account of the act of the last New York Legislature relative to the punishment of murder in the first degree, no one who commits that atrocity can, at present, be seriously waylaid. In consequence of the decision of the Court of Appeals in the case of Mrs. Hartung, that sentence of death cannot be carried out; Mortimer Shear, under sentence of execution for the murder of Losey, and Felix Sanchez, for the murder of his father-in-law, must be tried over again.

We have later news from Mexico by the Arizona, which arrived at New Orleans yesterday, from Brazos. She brought $154,000 in specie. We learn that the Juarez Government had ordered the suspension of the conducta which had been seized. Gen. Degollado has been appointed to succeed Zuloaga, who has been deprived of his command, and will be brought to Vera Cruz as a prisoner of war.

Jacob Collamer, the present Senator from Vermont, has been re-elected to the United States Senate by the Legislature of Vermont for six years.

The Italian Question.

Slightly repulsed, near Capua, by the troops of the fugitive King of Naples, GARIBALDI has recovered himself, in a splendid manner, with his wonted success, by a victory all along the royal line, taking two thousand prisoners, and the last despatches left him in pursuit of the flying foe. This will probably settle the question as to the independence of Naples.

But there is a report, also, that, baffled by the opposition of Count CAVOUR, this bravest of the brave has intimated to VICTOR EMMANUEL that he desires to quit active life, and to retire to Piedmont. He invites VICTOR EMMANUEL to come to Naples, and personally take possession of that kingdom. The fact seems to be, GARIBALDI has been unfortunate in his political friends as well as his political enemies. MAZZINI and LEDRU ROLLIN are with him at Naples, and have urged him to the invasion of Venetia, and the occupation of Rome. Now, it is a point of policy not to attack Venetia just yet, for it may lead to a German Confederacy against the liberty of Italy. On the other hand, the attempt to occupy Rome would most certainly bring him into collision with the French, who occupy Rome to protect the Pope. While Rome remains an "urbs intacta," and while the Pope continues there, France is bound to protect it and him. Hence, NAPOLEON'S reply to the Pope's threats of leaving Rome virtually is—"Go, and we cannot do any thing for you; stay, and we shall prevent Rome being taken by GARIBALDI, or any other leader." It may end, in the long run, in the Pope's temporal power and possessions being very greatly abridged, and Rome—that is, the Papacy—placed under the protection of VICTOR EMMANUEL, who is now King of Italy, to all intents and purposes. But, at this moment, GARIBALDI's being driven into inaction and retirement would ruin the cause of liberty in Italy.

"Ich Dien."

A correspondent writes thus: "You will oblige several readers by explaining the meaning of the words "Ich Dien," which were visible on the scroll underneath the Prince of Wales' plume, which had such a brilliant appearance, at the Academy of Music, on Wednesday evening, when lighted up, with the artificial stones—sapphire, ruby, emerald, and diamond—flashing out rays of light from the delicate jets of flame which issued from the feathers. The affair reflects infinite credit upon the taste of CORNELIUS & BAKER, who got it up, but there has been no small discussion as to the meaning of the Prince's motto, and you are requested to set our doubts at an end."

The difficulty is easily adjusted, and the required explanation may be given in a few sentences.

EDWARD, the Black Prince, son of King EDWARD III., of England, greatly distinguished himself by his valor at the Battle of Crecy, fought on the 25th August, 1346. At that time he was little more than sixteen years old, and won his spurs in a gallant manner. In that battle, one of the combatants was the King of Bohemia, who, though he was nearly blind, told his men to lead him forward, so that he could strike one blow with his sword; and they all tied the reins of their bridles each to the other, that they should not lose him in the press, but they were all slain, the king among the rest. On a cross-road from Crecy to Fontaines-sur-Maye, which was probably in the midst of the battle-field, is a rude cross, where, tradition says, the blind old man was buried.

It has been asserted by historians that the Black Prince slew with his own hands this King, of Luxembourg, King of Bohemia, the stipendiary of the King of France, and that it was from the head of the Bohemian monarch that EDWARD, then Prince of Wales, took the plume of three ostrich feathers, with an ancient coronet, under which, in a scroll, is the well-known motto, "ICH DIEN"—"I serve." It has ever since been assumed by all succeeding Princes of Wales. The words are German.

MESSRS. MORGAN, N. P. FOSSETT, auctioneer, offer this morning, at the Chestnut street, will sell, this morning, a variety of very desirable goods, consisting in part of 300 "dress ladies' and gents' pure linen hemstitched handkerchiefs, new style embroidered collars and sets, infants' robes, embroidered handkerchiefs, &c. Also, a line of Germantown fancy knit goods, hosiery, cricket jackets, &c.

The Norfolk Questions.

It has been a favorite practice of playwrights for many years—particularly those of the melo-dramatic school—to point the moral of their productions by showing the danger of making promises which cannot be honorably fulfilled. The superstition of "Doctor Faust and the Devil" has been illustrated in a hundred ways, and with no bad effect, either. There is a citizen of Norfolk, who delights in the name of LAMB, a Breckinridge elector, who pledged himself that his candidate for the Presidency would answer certain questions, (in substance, whether the election of ABRAHAM LINCOLN to the Presidency would be a good cause for a secession of the South from the Union, and whether his inauguration should be resisted by the South without an overt act,) which he, Mr. LAMB, propounded to Judge DOUGLAS, and which the latter boldly and promptly met and disposed of. This gentle Lamb has proved to be a roaring lion to the candidate of the Secessionists. The note which he gave has not yet been endorsed by the young Vice President, and is in direful danger of being protested. His Norfolk questions pursue the Disunionists wherever they go. They rise up before Mr. YANCEY like the "blood-boltered Banquo" at the feast of Macbeth. He cannot fly them. If he speaks with boisterous eloquence at his own home, in Alabama; if, in honied accents, he pleads from Washington balconies; if, with halting speech, he apologises in New York, or, with trembling tongue, shivers in Faneuil Hall, Boston, the Norfolk questions glare on him from the eyes, or are shouted at him from the lips, of his listeners.

When Mr. LAMB let these questions loose he set a pack of blood-hounds upon his own friends, and had no notion how many Breckinridgers would groan and sweat as they toiled to elude them. Nor can they be recalled. Having got the scent, they seem disposed to hunt their quarry down. Worst, and more grievous than all, however, is the manner in which they worry and hang upon the flank of Mr. BRECKINRIDGE himself. According to Mr. LAMB's promise, the candidate of the Secceders was to answer these questions. But he has not yet done so. Others beside Mr. LAMB have promised the same thing, but the Disunion candidate is silent. As an evidence of the unintentional cruelty inflicted by the Virginia Breckinridge elector upon his candidate, we copy from the Louisville *Democrat*, of October 11, the following graphic description of a scene which took place in Kentucky a few days ago. It appears that a cousin of the Vice President, Mr. WM. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE, having visited the residence of the Hon. JOHN YOUNG BROWN, Representative in Congress from the Fifth Kentucky district, and a Douglas Democrat, stated in a reply to a speech of Mr. BROWN, that the reason his cousin, the distinguished candidate for the Presidency, had not answered the Norfolk questions in his Lexington speech, was because they had not been properly put to him. Mr. BROWN rose and said, that inasmuch as he had an appointment to address the citizens of Lexington, where Major BRECKINRIDGE resided, he would invite his relative to the stand and ask him to put the questions to the Major. But this proposition was declined. The rest of the story is told by the *Democrat*, as follows:

"At Lebanon, Mr. Brown, in his speech, rehearsed these facts, when Mr. Breckinridge arose, interrupting him, and said he would give him that opportunity; that he would, from the stand, invite Mr. Brown to ask the questions.

"On Tuesday, Mr. Brown spoke at Lexington to a large and enthusiastic crowd. Mr. W. C. P. Breckinridge was on the stand. At the conclusion, Mr. Brown turned and said that if any young gentleman wished to extend an invitation to him, he would be glad to accept it.

"Mr. Breckinridge arose and redeemed his promise.

"Mr. Brown then read the Norfolk questions, addressing them to Mr. John C. Breckinridge.

"Mr. Wm. C. P. Breckinridge said that he had not been authorized to invite Mr. Brown to ask the questions of the Vice President, and that the questions were addressed here to the Fayette people, and not to his cousin.

"Mr. Brown then said that, if the gentleman would invite him, he was willing, before he left town, either to address the questions to Mr. Breckinridge, in a letter by mail, or through the hands of a friend. To this Mr. Breckinridge made no reply.

"The entire speech of Mr. Brown was hailed with most enthusiastic applause, and the result of the effort of Mr. W. C. P. Breckinridge to grant Mr. Brown an opportunity to propound his questions has been to place the latter gentleman in a position of disagreeable prominence. Vociferous and vehement indignant shouts that must have echoed and re-echoed in the ears of the Vice President in his own home."

Mr. John C. Breckinridge had before placed his friend, Mr. Lamb, the Virginia elector, in a most awkward position. What will he said now when he refuses to redeem the pledge of his kinsman? What *does* this ominous reticence mean? What does this terrible silence foreshode? What means, what indeed means, that a Democrat should disturb this dreadful quiet in Major Breckinridge? What love, honor, or patriotism, will make him sensible of his duty? The appeals of the press, the cries of the people, the pledge of his elector, the promise of his kinsman, have all vainly besought him in vain. Objurgations, prayers, and entreaties are as wasted as if they had been addressed to a dumb image of the Sphinx that has looked for thirty centuries upon the wreck of nations and the desolation of empires. Is this the man Kentucky so loved and honored? Is this the boy she fondly lifted to a bride to her bosom? This man who comes to her with lips reeking with the hot kisses of the harlot Disunionism? If it is not disunionism, what is it? What must we conclude? Is he blind to the agitation of the country? Is he deaf to the cries of patriotism? Can he not see what all men see—the awful avalanche that nods and totters upon its base over a devoted Republic? We have honored him above all others in Kentucky. We have clothed him in the purple of office, and feasted him with the wine of popular favor that too often intoxicates. We have made him a leader of the tribes of Israel; a counsel on the outposts of danger; and to all of our entreaties he answers—nothing!"

The Democracy and Fusion in 1856.

In order to establish the consistency of THE PRESS, in opposition to all attempts to fuse political elements irreconcilably antagonistic to each other, we have been called upon to copy the following extract from an article written in 1856 by the editor of this journal, at the time the general adversaries of the Democratic party were trying to rally the Americans and the Republicans upon a single electoral ticket—in other words, were asking support of the friends of FREMONT and FILLMORE for the same electors, upon a plan nearly like that invented by Hon. WM. HENRY WELSH and the other Administration cooks who compounded the fusion stew on the heights of Cresson, a few months ago. It is proper to add that the article from which we extract met the unanimous approval of the Democratic party of Pennsylvania, and particularly of those who are now engaged in advocating the fusion Breckinridge electoral ticket:

"Trick is stamped upon this whole transaction—trick, and shame, and fraud, and other demoralization and dishonesty. That such men as Gen. James Irvin, of Centre, as Dr. George N. Eckert, of Schuylkill, as Dr. Wm. Darlington, of Chester, and as Abraham Updegraff, of Fayette, can be willing to go so low down as to pledge themselves to two candidates for the Presidency, is indeed calculated to excite surprise. Here are two candidates for the Presidency, who, in every other State, are cutting each other's throats, attempting to be brought together in Pennsylvania. Here are men—all of them—every one of them—that a father could look in the face of, and say, *Fillmore, his known, avowed*, and active friends, holding out a false light to induce certain Fillmore men to vote for them under the pledge that the Fillmore men shall be as many votes as they may be entitled to in the popular vote of the State. We confess we are surprised that the men who have made themselves and lend themselves to this contemptible swindle. Which of these electors is to vote for Fillmore we are not told. How the performance is to be completed—which is to vote for Fremont and which for Fillmore—will require some shrewd management after the election, should the impossibility of the success of this ticket be achieved."

The Douglas State Central Committee.

We understand that a meeting of the members of the Douglas State Central Committee, of this State, will be held at the Girard House, at 7 o'clock, on next Thursday evening.

Gymnastic Exercises.

The Physical Institute of this city, established at the corner of Ninth and Arch streets, has had sufficient success to warrant that the present conductors will, indeed, make it a leading institution. Health of body is so much connected with health of mind that whatever develops the former, cannot fail to give sound power and action to the latter. Every age can profit by well-directed gymnastics, and hundreds experienced this advantage last year. Properly disciplined exercise is better than all the medicine in the pharmacopeia, and we heartily recommend the Philadelphia Physical Institute, conducted by Messrs. Hillebrand & Lewis. The females who study here—for it is really a study—are attended to by Mrs. Lewis. The Institute is a great fact.

PROFESSOR ANDERSON TO NIGHT.—Prevented from performing last evening, by the Horticultural Society occupying the Concert Hall, Professor Anderson reopens his Psychomanteum to-night, with a new budget of wonders. He promises much in his advertisement, and is, in every way, as man and artist, likely to fulfil his promises. Some of the new tricks have very strange names, and, without doubt, the tricks themselves will prove equally as extraordinary. Mr. Anderson will hold sway in Philadelphia for many long weeks yet to come, or we prophesy wrongly.

Auction sale (this Wednesday) morning, at 10 o'clock, at M. Fitzpatrick & Bros', 604 Chestnut street, above Sixth, of fancy goods, stationery, watches, jewelry, cutlery, silver-plated ware, clocks, cigars, &c.

Philadelphia and the Northwest.

No section of the Union progresses more rapidly in wealth, population, and political and commercial importance than the Northwest. It is supposed that, under the new apportionment which will be based upon the census of 1860, she will obtain almost as many members of Congress as the entire South, although her present representation, under the census of 1850, is but half as large as that of the slaveholding States. It is true that the blighting effects of the panic of 1857 were very keenly felt in that great empire, and that, for a time, it was feared her credit was almost totally destroyed, but the extraordinary energy displayed since that period by her active, industrious, and determined people, and a propitious agricultural season, have enabled her to raise her head again proudly erect, and to rejoice in her exuberant prosperity.

The Eastern trade of this vast region is one of the most tempting objects of ambition for the commercial cities of the seaboard. There is no more potent and important basis of the business of New York than her large and profitable intercourse with the Northwest. The merchants of Philadelphia have, for a long period, been too neglectful of their interests in that quarter. Considering our vastly superior manufacturing facilities, our numerous well-stocked stores, and the excellence of our Western railroad connections, it is evident that, if the business men of our city would extend their acquaintance with the merchants of the Northwest, they could easily demonstrate to them that in many cases it would be their interest to make large purchases in Philadelphia which they now make elsewhere. Now, since the iron links of our great railroads bind the old Keystone with the ambitious and flourishing young Commonwealths west of her so closely together, and since their geographical location, as well as their varied products, indicate that they have common interests to be served by extensive intercourse with each other, as well as many common social and historic sympathies, there should be a more cordial effort on both sides to establish close and intimate relations.

We are glad to learn that, under the auspices of the Board of Trade of this city, a party of gentlemen, who represent, respectively all the leading branches of its important business interests, yesterday started upon an excursion to the West. They will be absent for about three weeks, and during that period will visit and remain for several days at Pittsburg, Cleveland, Chicago, Quincy, St. Joseph, St. Louis, and Cincinnati. We are not without hopes that this excursion may be productive of beneficial results in the formation of new acquaintances by our merchants, and in fully impressing them with a due sense of the present greatness and magnificent future of the wonderful panorama of American progress that will pass under their review.

The names of the gentlemen who compose the party are as follows:

Richard Price, of the firm of Sitter, Price, & Co.; Morris L. Hallowell, of the firm of M. L. Hallowell & Co.; Thomas Newbold, of the firm of Newbold, Fernley, & Co; J. B. Lippincott, of the firm of J. B. Lippincott & Co.; Wm. C. Baker, of the firm of Cornelius & Baker; E. C. Biddle, of the firm of E. C. & J. Biddle; Samuel Stokes, of the firm of Tredick, Stokes, & Co; Samuel T. Canby, of the firm of Canby, Nevills, & Hughes; D. Rodney King, of the firm of D. R. King & Co.; Peter J. O. Booth, of the United States Mint; Hugh Craig, of the firm of Craig & Bellas; Samuel L. Witmer, of the firm of S. & L. Witmer; W. W. Shoff, of the firm of Shoff & Co.; Henry C. Budd, of the firm of Budd & Comley; George B. Bonnell, of the firm of L. E. Mytinger & Co.; John Butcher, of the firm of Butcher & Brothers; Amos R. Little, of the firm of Little, Stokes, & Co.; W. B. N. Cozens, of the firm of Altemus & Cozens; Henry Serrill, of the firm of Conrad & Serrill; J. W. Ridgway, of the firm of Ridgway, Heussner, & Co.; S. M. Brooks, of the firm of Brooks, Brothers, & Co.; John M. Maris, of the firm of John M. Maris & Co.; J. Lewis Crew, of the firm of Crew, Rogers, & Crew; Wm. Hay, of the firm of Hay & McDevitt; Chas. Kelly, of the firm of D. & C. Kelly; Wm. Divine, of the firm of Wm. Divine & Sons; N. S. Richardson, of the firm of Moore, Henzey, & Co.; J. M. Thomas, of the Freedom Iron Co.; George Bullock, of the firm of Bullock & Crenshaw; Wm. C. Ludwig, of the firm of Ludwig, Kneedler, & Co.; Richard Wood, of the firm of R. Wood, Marsh, & Hayward; H. H. Houston, of the Pennsylvania Railroad; Thos. J. Stotesbury, of the firm of T. P. Stotesbury; Joseph H. Newhall, of the firm of Rutter, Newhall, & Co.; R. Y. Townsend, of the firm of Wood, Morrell, & Co.; J. Ross Snyder, of the firm of Wm. Sellers & Co.; Charles H. Wheeler, of the firm of Massia, Tasker, & Co.; John Murphy, of the firm of Murphy & Allison; S. Bispham, of the firm of S. Bispham & Son; Charles Harbert, of the firm of Harbert, Davis, & Co.; W. H. Ferrison, of the firm of W. A. Brown & Co.; J. L. Hough, of the firm of Boyd & Hough; Garrick Mallery, Jr.; S. G. Thompson; T. H. Clarke; James Mosier; A. J. Buckner, of the firm of Buckner, McCammon, & Co.; W. A. Brown, of the firm of E. C. Knight & Co.

The following is the printed programme of their movements:

Leave Philadelphia on Monday, October 15, at 11 50 A. M.; arrive at Altoona October 15, at 8 30 P. M. Leave Altoona October 16, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Pittsburg Tuesday, October 16, at 12 45 P. M. Quarter at the Monongahela House, Pittsburg.

Leave Pittsburg Wednesday, October 17, at 7 30 A. M.; arrive at Cleveland, Wednesday, October 17, at 1 P. M. Remain at Angier House, Cleveland, until 6 o'clock P. M. Thursday, October 18. Arrive at Chicago Friday, October 19, at 8 A. M. Quarter at Tremont House, Chicago.

Leave Chicago Monday, October 22, at 8 A. M.; arrive at Quincy, Ill., Monday evening, October 22. Leave Quincy Tuesday morning, October 23; arrive at St. Joseph Tuesday evening, October 23. Remain at St. Joseph and vicinity until Friday morning, October 26. Arrive at St. Louis Friday evening, October 26. Remain at Bissell's Hotel, St. Louis, until Tuesday morning, October 30. Arrive in Cincinnati, Tuesday evening, October 30. Remain at Burnet House, Cincinnati, until Friday morning, November 2.

Leave Cincinnati via Dayton, Columbus, and Pittsburg, arriving at Philadelphia Saturday night, November 10.

The excursion parties sent over our great lines of railroads, from the different cities to other districts, are very frequently composed almost exclusively either of politicians or members of Councils, or other municipal bodies; or of directors of railroads, and other persons closely identified with them. When business men wish to represent and forward their interests, they usually rely upon the efforts of the individual agents they employ. But it is evident that such a delegation as Philadelphia has now sent to the West, is peculiarly well calculated to make an effective impression, and to establish a proper understanding between our city and the points it will visit.

[We regret that the above article, which was prepared for publication in THE PRESS of Tuesday, was inadvertently omitted in yesterday's issue.]

PHILADELPHIANS IN NEW YORK.—The following arrivals of Philadelphians in New York, up to noon yesterday, are given in the evening papers:

Astor House—H. Brinton, C. Wannemacher, J. W. L. Horton, H. Williams, G. C. Hers, Mrs. E. Ladd, E. Wright, J. B. A. Allen, C. S. Syers, S. C. Meigs, H. Cohen, J. Jessup. *St. Lawrence Hotel*—Mrs. Sinclair. *Powers' Hotel*—R. Carson. *Everett's Hotel*—D. Sutherland, Jr. *Metropolitan Hotel*—H. Shoder, E. Counsel, S. Chambers, L. Feigel. *International Hotel*—Mrs. Thomas, Mrs. Severy, S. Spencer, J. B. Sharp. *Fifth Street Hotel*—E. A. Cleveland. *French's Hotel*—R. Hibben, E. Ashmead, J. Ashmead, Wm. O. Walsh, W. Stott, G. W. Butts. *Howard Hotel*—J. Patrol, J. Pelsocroik, W. Downes. *Mrs. Ogle's*—Mrs. Smith, Miss S. Smith. *Fifth Avenue Hotel*—J. Moorhead and wife, Mrs. R. R. Stewart, Miss A. Newman, Mrs. Irvin, Miss Irvin, Miss Ellis, Miss Ellis, Miss Ashhead, J. D. Craig, J. B. Penn, lady and child, F. S. Bitzenger, J. E. Spencer, W. Spencer, Miss Spencer, C. L. Tinsley, Dr. Weder. *St. Dennis Hotel*—L. Hoffman, J. Moss, Jr., R. H. Gratz. *Florence Hotel*—J. Mellville, J. Christy, G. Hood. *Hotel Des—A. J. Phillips, Jr., Miss Phillips, Miss Cayler, Miss Cayler, J. Brandreth House*—Miss C. Allan, D. Alger and lady. *Broadway House*—J. Thomas, Miss Thomas. *St. Nicholas Hotel*—S. Hazard, D. Boyd, J. S. Smithwick.

SALES OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.—The following stocks and real estate were sold, yesterday, at noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons:

2 shares Girard Exchange Bank—$21 per share.
1 share Point Breeze Park Association—$110.
1 share Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts—$17.50.
7 shares Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad and Coal Company—$4.75 per share.
1 share Philadelphia Exchange Company—$64.50.
5 shares Philadelphia Exchange Company—$63.50 per share.
14 shares Philadelphia Exchange Company—$63 per share.
20 shares Lancaster Turnpike Company—$22.50 per share.
25 shares Union Canal preferred stock—$1 per share.
2 bonds, $500 each, Lorain County Mining and Manufacturing Company—50 per cent.
A note of Christian E. Stanger, for $4,670.54, with secured interest, with eighty shares of the Howard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, held as collateral security for the same—$400.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 245 south Ninth street, lot 19 by 104 feet—$4,600.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 416 Spruce street, lot 15 by 132 feet—$4,850.
Brick dwelling, No. 2115 Clayton street, subject to a ground rent of $24 a year—$275.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 153 north Sixteenth street, lot 18 feet 2 inches by forty feet—$1,600.
Neat dwelling, No. 734 north Ninth street, subject to a ground rent of $24 a year—$1,350.
On Thursday, Oct. 11, on the premises:
Valuable farm, 116 acres 41 perches, Delaware county, $127 50 per acre—$14,564.
On Monday, Oct. 15, at the Blue Bell:
Stone dwelling, store, &c., known as the "Bell Store"—$10,500.
Frame stable and lot of ground—$540.
Frame dwelling and lot—$630.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Last evening, the monthly exhibition of this society was held at Concert Hall. The display of fruits, flowers, and vegetables was not large, and presented no unusual features. At the close of the exhibition, a meeting was held for business, when candidates were placed in nomination for officers, to be elected at the November meeting. An opposition was started, and several candidates were nominated for nearly every office to be filled, which is much to be regretted, the practice for many years being to re-elect the old officers, as long as they desired to serve. A spirited debate ensued upon the proposition to establish a new officer, a general superintendent of the Fall exhibition, which subject was finally laid over till next meeting.

PUNISHING THE DISAFFECTED.—The City Executive Committee of the Bell and Everett party held a meeting on Monday. A quorum was present. The committee expelled Messrs. Joseph Oreamer and Henry Fourcaud, members of the committee, because of the action of those gentlemen in repudiating the endorsement of General Foster by the committee.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, October 16, 1860.

The late postmaster of New York, Isaac V. Fowler, whose defalcation suggested so much discussion, has, as his friends inform me, determined to make every effort to redeem himself, and, if possible, to repay the losses which the Government has sustained at his hands. He has been living at Havana for several months past, and has awakened much interest by his excellent habits, and his close attention to business. During the days of his prosperity no man was more ready to serve others than poor Fowler. He was singularly popular in New York, even when, in 1848, he joined the Van Burenites, and opposed General Cass, because, at all times, he stood foremost in generous actions. It is creditable that many whom he aided while prosperous himself have done, and are doing, their utmost to put him on his feet again. I am told that he started a few days ago to Mexico, and that he will there be a partner in a large and flourishing enterprise, with every prospect of speedy success. Our consul at Havana Mr. Helms, now in this city, speaks of Fowler very warmly, and has no doubt that if he is reasonably indulged, he will make every effort to vindicate his good name, and to prove that, although unfortunate, his disposition is to make good all deficiencies.

With here and there an exception, the Democrats elected to the new Congress all stand upon the Douglas platform. Some doubt is expressed as to the course Mr. Bailey, of the Perry, York, and Cumberland (Penna.) district, may take in that body; but as he will probably ask a re-election, he will be cautious about following in the footsteps of Dr. Ahl.

The Charleston *Mercury*, the noted and avowed organ of the Disunionists, in anticipation of the election of Mr. Lincoln, a few weeks ago, thus marked out the course that Mr. Buchanan should pursue:

"If Mr. Lincoln is elected President of the United States, the relations of the Southern States towards his Administration must be settled by the *present* Administration. Mr. Lincoln will not be installed in office before the 4th of March next. Long before this time the Southern States will have determined their course; and if this course shall be a secession from the Union by one or more Southern States, Mr. Buchanan will have to guide the course of the General Government to meet it. If he thinks that a State has a right to secede from the Union, of course he cannot order any portion of the United States army or navy against a seceding State. If he attempts coercion, every South-ern man in the Cabinet and in the army and navy will doubtless leave them. Congress has no power to control the President's views of the Constitution and the duty it imposes. He must, as the Chief Executive of the United States, act for himself, and enforce his own conscientious conceptions of the rights of the States under the Constitution of the United States."

And on Thursday last the *Mercury*, in a deliberate editorial, continues this train of reasoning, as follows:

"Before Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin can be installed in Washington, as President and Vice President of the United States, the Southern States can dissolve peaceably (we have not we say) their union with the North. Mr. Lincoln and his Abolition cohorts will have no South to reign over. Their game would be blocked. The foundation of their organization would be taken from under them by the tender morsles of a baffled, furious, and troubled North, they would be cursed and crushed, as the flagitious cause of the disasters around them. But, if we submit, and do not dissolve our union with the North, we make the triumph of our Abolition enemies complete, and enable them to consolidate and wield the power of the North for our destruction.

"If the South once submits to the rule of Abolitionists by the General Government, there is, probably, an end of all peaceful separation of the Union. We can never hope for a peaceful separation from the North. Armed with the power of the General Government and their organizations at the North, they will have no respect for our courage or energy, and they will use the sword for our subjection. If there is any man in the South who believes that we must separate from the North, we appeal to his humanity, in case Lincoln is elected, to defer our connection with the North before the 4th of March next.

"The ruin of the South, by the emancipation of her slaves, and the ruin of any other section, by the most a mere loss of liberty, like the Italians under the Bourbons. It is not heavy taxation, which must still leave the means of living, or otherwise taxation destroys life. But it is the loss of liberty, property, home, country—everything that makes life worth having. And this loss will probably take place under circumstances of suffering and horror, unsurpassed in the history of nations. We must preserve our liberties and institutions, under penalties greater than those which impelled our ancestors to the Revolution.

"Lastly, we conclude this brief statement of the terrors of submission, by declaring, that in our opinion, they are ten-fold greater even than the supposed terrors of immediate war.

"It gives me pleasure to add that, up to this period, no such language has appeared in any other Southern paper, that I have seen, since the late Northern elections. Even the Washington *Constitution* predicts safety from the contingency of Mr. Lincoln's Administration, because, in all probability, according to that journal, both branches of Congress will be against it. But suppose the counsel and the intimidations of the Charleston *Mercury*, and the school of which it is the organ, shall pass Affaitua, and shall induce certain Southern States to dissolve their connection with the Federal Government, and, in advance of all overt acts, proceed to vestal the inauguration of a citizen constitutionally elected to the Presidency; what, in that event, will be the course of James Buchanan? It is well that we should look the worst in the face, and it is the duty of the present Executive to be prepared for that worst. Nor need he ransack his own records to find abundant material in all that he has said and done, to point the broad straight path in which he should walk, should this crisis be precipitated upon the country, and should he be invoked to arrest the mad torrent of disunionism. James Buchanan came into the *Democratic party* as the open and active friend of Andrew Jackson—although greatly distrusted by that wise and fearless patriot, who always regarded him as an incurable Federalist, and who repeatedly admonished his friends to beware of the "cold and ambitious Pennsylvanian." The only way by which the aspiring Representative from Lancaster county could secure the latch high position was by clinging to the skirts of the Hero of New Orleans. He it was who induced the old Democracy to drop the name of Democrat, thirty years ago, and call themselves Jackson men. He it was who made Jackson the beau-ideal of patriotism; and those who recollect Mr. Buchanan at the expiration of his term in the House of Representatives will remember and recall, in all their vivid and fervid eloquence, the force of his appeals in advocating Andrew Jackson as the *great enemy of the nullifiers of the South*. Sent by Jackson to the court of St. Petersburgh in 1832, the history of that appointment will show that the prejudices of the President were conquered not alone by the entreaties of Henry A. Muhlenberg and Henry Horn in favor of Buchanan, but by the fact that the latter was among the most earnest in his denunciations of the preparations, at that time, of Mr. Calhoun and his friends, to leave the Union, on account of the dispute growing out of the tariff question. It is easy to see what Andrew Jackson would do if he now occupied the Presidential chair. The care with which his example is avoided by the Secessionists, and the contempt they constantly exhibit when incidentally referring to this example, both indicate their satisfaction that his strong will cannot be exercised to arrest and to rebuke their designs. Nor do I expect that James Buchanan will closely imitate this unapproachable example; but he cannot wholly avoid it. He cannot close his eyes either to his own record, or push from before him the lesson which Andrew Jackson has taught to posterity. It is with more than common pleasure, therefore, that I reproduce, for the benefit of Mr. Buchanan, the following glorious extract from Jackson's proclamation, dated on the 10th of December, 1832. Andrew Jackson speaks to South Carolina, the State in which he was born:

"Fellow-citizens of MY native State! Let me not only admonish you, as the first magistrate of our common country, not to incur the penalty of its laws, but I entreat you as your friend, I entreat you over his children, whom he saw rushing to certain ruin. In that appeal I use language, with that paternal feeling, let me tell you, my countrymen, that you are deluded by men who are deceived themselves, or wish to deceive you.

"Eloquent appeals to your passions, to your *State pride*, to your courage, to your sense of real injury, were used to prepare you for the period when the mask which concealed the hideous features of *Disunion* should be taken off.

"I look back to the arts which have brought you to this state; look forward to the consequences to which it must inevitably lead.

"I have urged you to look back to the means that were used to have you put in the position you have now assumed, and forward to the consequences it will produce. Something more is necessary. Contemplate the condition of that country of which you form an important part! Consider its government, uniting in one bond of common interest and general protection so many different States, giving to all their inhabitants the proud title of *American citizens*, protecting their commerce, securing their literature and their arts, facilitating their intercommunication, defending their frontiers, and making their name respected in the remotest parts of the earth! Consider the extent of its territory, its increasing and happy population, its advances in arts, which renders life agreeable, and science, which elevates the mind! See education spreading the lights of religion, humanity, and general information into every cottage in the wide extent of our Territories and States!

"Behold it as the asylum where the wretched and the oppressed find a refuge and a support! Look on this picture of happiness and say—We, too, *are citizens of America!* Carolina is one of these proud States—her arms have defended her, her best blood has cemented this happy Union! And then add, if you can without horror and remorse, This happy Union we will dissolve; this picture of peace and prosperity we will deface; this free intercourse we will interrupt; these fertile fields we will deluge with blood; the protection of that glorious flag we will renounce; the very names of Americans we will discard. And for what, mistaken men? For what do you throw away these inestimable blessings—for what would you exchange your share in the advantages and honor of the Union? For the dream of a separate independence—a dream interrupted by bloody conflicts with your neighbors and a vile dependence on a foreign Power. If your leaders could succeed in establishing a separation, what would be your situation? Are you united at home—are you free from the apprehension of civil discord, with alien fearful consequences? Do our neighboring Republics—every day suffering some new revolution, or contending with some new intercession—do they excite your envy? But the dictates of a high duty oblige me solemnly to announce that you cannot succeed. The laws of the United States must be executed. I have no discretionary power on the subject—my duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Those who told you that you might peaceably prevent their execution, deceived you—they could not have been deceived themselves. * * * * * * *

"Is it possible that Mora had been cruelly deceived (or betrayed) in his expectations of rallying in other parts of the Republic. So far as I can learn, not a movement was made in his favor except at Punta Arenas."

"Snatch from the archives of your State the disorganizing edict of its convention.

Tell them that, compared to disunion, all other evils are light, because that brings with it an accumulation of all—declare that you will never take the field unless the Star-Spangled banner of your country shall float over you—that you will not be stigmatized when dead and dishonored and scorned while you live as the authors of the first attack on the Constitution of your country! Its destroyers you cannot be. You may disturb its peace—you may interrupt the course of its prosperity—you may cloud its reputation for stability—but its tranquility will be restored, its prosperity will return, and the stain upon its national character will be transmitted, and remain an eternal blot on the memory of those who caused the disorder.

ANDREW JACKSON.

EDW. LIVINGSTON, Secretary of State.

South Carolina again appeals to the South to assist her in breaking up the Union of these States. Thirty years have come and gone since her first experiment—thirty years which have added new stars to our flag, new glory to our name, new territories to our empire, and new millions to our population. Would that the words spoken by Jackson in 1832 could be spoken and acted upon by

James Buchanan in 1860. OCCASIONAL.

Letter from "Kappa."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, October 16, 1860.

The late news from California has considerably weakened the hopes of success of the Breckinridge ticket in that State. The Seceders now concede, though the *Constitution*, a short time ago, stated it as a fixed fact, that the re-election of Dr. Gwin is at least very doubtful. If