The Press.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—The Prince of Wales; Letter from Delaware; At Old Mill's Home in Philadelphia; Singular Affair in Boston; Road and Tax Question in Pittsburg; Revolution in Mexico; Rumored Removal of Howell Cobb from the Cabinet; Fraud on a Bank; Legal Intelligence; Personal and Political. FOURTH PAGE.—General News; Gold in Canada; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

The steamship Fulton, at New York yesterday, brings further news from Europe, in addition to her advices anticipated off Cape Race and before published. An insane man had made an attempt to shoot the Queen of Spain, but failed. The Ministry of Garibaldi, in Naples, had resigned. This movement looks to the anticipated entrance of King Victor Emmanuel into Naples. France was strengthening her fortifications, and retaining her forces at home. The naval fleet was to be recalled from the Mediterranean, and the departure of troops to Rome was suspended. France was interfering in Syria, a French Provisional Government having been formed. The other news, as a general thing, has been anticipated.

The political canvass in St. Louis is particularly bitter. A collision took place on Tuesday evening between the Breckinridge and Douglas clubs, during which much excitement prevailed. A question of veracity had risen between Hon. F. P. Blair and Senator Douglas, relative to the Senator's efforts to oust Green from the Senate. With the exception of point-blank denials, which were exchanged, the matter awaits any further evidence or the retraction of the insinuations and demands. In the meantime we see that Senator Green had made a speech disapproving of secession in the event of Lincoln's election.

Details of the latest Mexican news have been received by the steamship Tennessee, which arrived at New Orleans on the 24th ult. As usual, the civil war was progressing with no more decisive results than those generally attending Mexican affairs. Guadalajara, one of the most important cities in Mexico, had been taken by the Liberal forces, commanded by General Ortega, after a siege, during which the inhabitants suffered severely from famine. The capture of Guadalajara is considered as fatal to the Church party. General Degollado had written to Mr. Mathew, the British minister, accepting the proposals of Lord John Russell for a peace. The object of the British minister's proposals was to avoid, if possible, the destruction of the cities of Mexico and Guadalajara—a contingency that appears very imminent. President Juarez had the matter under his consideration.

On the 17th ultimo, the firm of Carbajose, Ybarzabal, & Company, merchants at Havana, Cuba, were robbed of about $20,000, by a man named Pastor Riemus, who had long been employed by them as collector and confidential clerk. With the funds thus acquired, Riemus set out for New York city, arriving there on the 22d ultimo in the steamship Bienville. Information of the matter having been sent to Key West, it was thence communicated by telegraph to New York, and the accused was arrested in that city by Officer Niven, on Monday evening, at a house in the Second avenue. A search of the apartment occupied by the prisoner resulted in the recovery of about $11,000 of the money, and it is hoped that the balance will be found. Riemus will be detained pending the action of the authorities.

A Quebec correspondent of the New York *Times* gives particulars of a gold excitement that has sprung up in the vicinity of the old Canadian capital. The locality of the new "diggings" is at the Chaudiere river, about twelve miles from Quebec, a place where gold was picked up some years ago, but in such small quantities as not to attract much attention at the time. It seems, however, that within a few days past countrymen have obtained nuggets worth from $60 to $100, and have brought them to the city for sale. The fortunate discoverers of treasure have not revealed the precise spot where the gold lurks, but it is not probable that it will long remain a secret. Geologists have long since established the fact that Lower Canada abounds in precious metals, and most valuable copper mines were recently opened, and are now being worked under the auspices of an American company. It is an open question, however, whether the discovery of large gold fields would be advantageous to the province.

Accounts from Porto Rico to the 12th ult. have been received. The canes were looking finely, and with the abundant rains that had fallen, there was every prospect of the new crop being large. The old crop is all off.

In reply to the many charges of abandoning the Douglas Democracy made against Hon. A. H. Stephens, of Georgia, the Washington *States* publishes an extract from a letter of Mr. Stephens, written since the result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio was known, in which, after expressing the fear that Lincoln will be elected, he says:

"Present appearances, however, will not cause me to reduce in the least my endeavors to arrest the evil. If possible, I will save the Union, save the entire South, and Mr. Lincoln the entire North. I fear that no earthly power can prevent civil war. Still, if those whose folly or wickedness brought it about should not be sustained at the South by public sentiment in favor of their secession movements, they may pause before pushing the project to extremities. * * * * * * * My health has greatly improved.

I spoke two hours and a half at Sparta. And I am to speak next Wednesday at Lexington; Saturday at Elberton; thence at Savannah and other places. Douglas will be in Georgia on the 20th. We still keep the flag afloat, even though he does not get a single electoral vote. Should the Government survive, the principles will live."

Kavanagh, the billiard player, won the prize in the late New York billiard tournament. The prize has been contested warmly for the past few days. The last game in the tournament was played between Kavanagh and Tieman, the former winning by 254 points in a game of a thousand.

A very large and enthusiastic meeting of the Douglas Democrats was held, at National Guards' Hall, last evening. Daniel Dougherty, Esq., delivered an address, which is reported in full in another column.

Hostility to Fusion.

The following letters, which are similar in tone to many others we daily receive, indicate the determined feeling of the Democratic masses in this State and New Jersey against any coalition with the Secessionists:

FUSION IN PENNSYLVANIA.

YORK, October 29, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS: At a meeting of the Douglas and Johnson Club of this borough, to-night, we repudiated the action of the committee at Philadelphia, and positively refused to endorse the Reading electoral ticket, and also condemned all true Douglas men to vote the straight ticket, as we intend to do in *old Democratic York*. You will please insert the above in *The Press* until the day of election; and oblige your Douglas friends of our borough.

THOMAS B. SCHALL, President.
CHARLES COLGAN, Treasurer.

FUSION IN NEW JERSEY.

LAMBERTVILLE, Oct. 30, 1860.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE PRESS: We, the Democrats of this place, are resolved, on Tuesday next, to discharge our duty by voting a straight-out Douglas ticket. We want no fusion—why, more we will have none. We contend for principles, and in defence of those principles we will fight to the bitter end. You will perceive from the Trenton *State Gazette and Republican*, of this date, that our fellow-townsman, Ingham Doyred, has publicly denounced the attempt to wrest from us, in this State, our straight-out ticket, and we applaud him for the consistency of his course.

St. Andrew's Society.

Yesterday evening, according to the provisions of its charter, this society held a special meeting for the election of officers for the year 1860-1. The following appointments were unanimously made: *President*—S. R. Crawford. *Vice Presidents*—David Milne and G. Macalester. *Treasurer*—G. Bertram. *Secretary*—G. Young. *Chaplains*—Rev. W. Blackwood and Rev. C. F. McRae. *Counsellors*—J. W. Wallace, T. Dunlop, and R. K. Kane. *Physicians*—Dr. R. Burns, Dr. S. Turnbull, and Dr. S. W. Mitchell. *Assistants*—John Gibson, A. Turnbull, Andrew Coats, Thomas Sinclair, John Wallace, and William Findlay. Several new members were elected, and others proposed. A committee was appointed to superintend the arrangements of the anniversary dinner, (the 112th, for the society was founded in 1749,) which will take place on the 30th November, being St. Andrew's Day. This benevolent society, we are happy to add, is in a flourishing condition, and unostentatiously does a great deal of good, besides keeping up the patriotic feelings for "Auld Lang Syne" among Scotchmen, and their descendants here.

EXTRA VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.—Thomas & Sons' sale, 13th November, will include the first-class business stand, southwest corner of Twelfth and Chestnut streets; one, also, 113 North Second street; superior Walnut street residence; brownstone residence, Pine street; neat dwelling, Mount Vernon street; handsome residence, South Ninth street; small dwellings; large lots, Broad street, Willey street, &c.; valuable farm and mill, Whitemarsh, and other property, by order of Orphans' Court, executors, and others. See advertisements and catalogues when issued.

Their sale on "Gray's lane," Friday, will be worthy the attention of farmers and others.

LARGE SALE OF DRY GOODS, &c.—The attention of purchasers is requested to the large and valuable assortment of British, French, German, and American dry goods, cutlery, &c., embracing 500 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles in woollen, worsted, linen, cotton, and silks, (including 300 pieces cloths, coatings, &c., and 1,700 dozen gloves), silk, and merino shirts and drawers, &c.,) to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on six months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, to be continued the greater part of the day, without intermission, by Myers, Claghorn, & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 413½ and 415 Arch street.

Is the Reading Presidential Electoral Ticket Regular?

In these days of fusion and confusion, the regularity or irregularity of any given political proceeding it is not always easy to determine. So tortuous and zig-zag are many of the complications in which Southern disunionist plotters have involved the Democratic party, that it requires both the spear of Ithuriel and the thread of Dædalus to lead one out of their mazy labyrinths. The irregularity of the Electoral Ticket, constituted at Reading, fortunately admits of no controversy. The case is so plain that the wayfaring man, though a fool, need not err therein. By its friends it is claimed to be *the* Simon Pure ticket—the regular ticket, *par excellence*—MOSES and the Prophets—the Law and the Gospel—the "One Thing Needful." We utterly deny that, as a whole, it is anything of the sort. On the contrary, we anathematize and denounce it as a *bogus* ticket of the first water—an impertinent and preposterous mortification—a MORDECAI at our gate—a LAZARUS at our door—a lion in our path—a frog in our chamber—a dead fly in our political ointment—the one thing, wholly and altogether *not* needful—and an insuperable drawback to Democratic success in Pennsylvania, even if there were no such thing as a Republican party in existence.

What *is* an elector? What is his office, if chosen? What are the duties incumbent on him? He is not a pharisee, but only a *scribe*. He is simply *a clerk*, appointed by a sovereign constituency, for a special purpose, which is the registry of their will. His duties are as purely and as exclusively mechanical as are the movements of the trumpeter and chess-player of the immortal MAELZEL, which were always directed by a superior will. So thoroughly has this ever been understood, that there never has existed a period in the history of Pennsylvania politics, when the electors appointed by Democratic State Conventions have not been obliged to give written *pledges*, in advance, to the effect, that, if elected, they would, in the Electoral College, deposit their votes for the nominees of the Democratic National Convention. This common custom has passed into common law. Apply this ancient and authoritative usage to the electors nominated at Reading, and what was their plain and obvious duty? Was it not to send written PLEDGES to the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee to the effect that, in the event of their election, by every obligation of duty and honor, they would cast the vote of the State for STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS for the Presidency, and HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON for the Vice-Presidency?—which pledge, and which alone, would have rendered them legitimate and regular candidates for Democratic suffrage. *These pledges quite a number of the men on the Reading electoral ticket have not given.* On the contrary, under the pestiferous counsels of disorganizing and ambitious Disunionists, they have agreed, in a certain contingency, to vote *against* the regular nominees of the Democratic National Convention, and in favor of *other* men, not at all to be recognized as legitimate national Democratic nominees. Aye, one of the men on the Reading ticket, Mr. LEE, of Armstrong, has even proceeded a step further, and has announced, in advance, that in *no* event would he cast his vote for DOUGLAS and JOHNSON!

And now this ticket is held up, forsooth, to the Democratic party of Pennsylvania as "*regular*," and every man who refuses to vote it is anathematized as a deserter from the Democratic camp, and is ordered to be shot, hung, or quartered, as the case may be, under the second section! Truly, if this be a ticket valid and regular, then have we never, in our whole life, heard or read of one that was invalid and irregular. The men upon it pledged to DOUGLAS and JOHNSON, we admit, have all the essential elements of regularity, and *these*, Democrats, wedded to ancient principles and usages, can and will support. But the others, pledged to somebody else, or nobody, or everybody, as circumstances may seem to render expedient, or as the capricious inclinations of the electors themselves may suggest, or as the "O. P. F." from the Secession headquarters at Washington may direct—these are no more entitled to the suffrages of Democrats, on the score of regularity, than would J. B. himself be entitled to them, were he a candidate, on the plea of fidelity to his pledges, consistency and wisdom in his administration of the Government, or devotion to his early friends! Without these pledges—always exacted, *never before refused*—no candidate for a place in the Electoral College of Pennsylvania has ever been regarded as on the ticket at all, far less urged as legitimate and regular. If such a thing had happened when ANDREW JACKSON was a candidate, or JAMES K. POLK, or LEWIS CASS, or JAMES BUCHANAN himself, the Democracy of Pennsylvania, with united an burning indignation, would have stricken every such candidate from the ticket, and substituted other and better men! Why should it be otherwise *now*? Who will give an answer? We challenge a reply that has any claim to candor or truthfulness. Be assured, then, what the Welshmen, in response to the pestilential counsels received from Washington, have so ignobly *failed* to do in their committee room, *hundreds of independent and honest Democrats will do for themselves, on Tuesday next, at the ballot-boxes.* And we moreover predict, that on account of it, they will not damage their reputation as zealous and consistent Democrats, now or hereafter.

Halting Logic.

The organ of Mr. SLIDELL, the New Orleans Daily *Delta*, construes the withdrawal of the straight Douglas electoral ticket, in this State, as follows:

"When that proceeding was first announced in those tersely obscure terms for which the telegraph is remarkable, benevolent people were inclined to explain it on the theory of some latent fountain of desire for the defeat of Lincoln, hitherto concealed in the bosom of the Douglas party. The facts of the case annihilate this charitable hypothesis. The grounds upon which their action is based are motives avowed by the Douglas leaders—the character of the men who were conspicuous in the movement—the falsity of their statements, and the insolence of their pretensions, are quite enough to note any occasional suspicions and patriotism that might be brought against them. When it is known that John W. Forney was the instigator of *this proceeding—that it was proposed in the committee* by his friends, and carried through by his followers—no one can doubt that it is replete with medicinal and preventive virtues for danger. It may seem strange that the Douglasites should have taken this method of consummating their treason against the Democratic party, and of accomplishing their project for the election of Lincoln."

The Administration papers in this State greet the withdrawal of the Douglas electoral ticket as a concession to harmony—and certainly those who participated in that movement are known to be decidedly opposed to the election of Mr. LINCOLN. It shows how willfully they are misunderstood by the Disunionists, and how fatally any Democrat offends the Seceders who dares to avow himself in favor of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS.

Sheridan Knowles.

The public, who have derived so much pleasure from the dramatic productions of JAMES SHERIDAN KNOWLES, will be glad to learn that there is no truth in the report of his death. He has written so much and so well for the stage, that universal regret would be felt at his loss. No dramatist, of any age, has so invariably inculcated lessons of morality, purity, and virtue. Latterly, he entered the Ministry, as a Baptist preacher, we believe. It has been reported that he has, in his sermons, attacked the stage and the drama. This is untrue, for KNOWLES, whom the writer of this has known almost from childhood, continues to draw, to this day, a considerable income from the performances of his own plays in England. He never was a hypocrite, and would not accept a livelihood for what he condemned. We subjoin the contradiction of his death addressed to the *Daily News* of London:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE *Daily News*: *Sir*—I observe a statement in several papers which includes the name of Mr. Sheridan Knowles in the list of passengers by the wrecked steamer Arctic, from Hull to St. Petersburg.

I hasten to correct this painful error.

I have the great happiness of being able to say that my esteemed friend is now near Torquay; though not so well bodily as all wish him to be, yet mentally as brilliant as ever. I am, &c.,

GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN.

—There are six Breckinridge papers in Connecticut. They receive the round sum of $155,418 from the Administration, and of course obey its orders, viz: Hartford *Times*, &c., $36,000; New Haven *Register*, $35,134; Bridgeport *Farmer*, $16,350; Middletown *Sentinel*, $27,112; New London Star, $6,372; Norwich *Aurora*, $3,800. This is the way a Breckinridge party North is built up and paid so as to divide the conservative forces and elect Lincoln.

—The Marquis of Chandos who, with his wife, has been following the grand tour of the Prince, is gathering a collection of choice paintings of American scenery. The pictures are said to be very well chosen.

WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31, 1860.

Every day adds a new argument to the volume that has already accumulated, proving that the friends of John C. Breckinridge are Disunionists, or rather that all the Disunionists are friends of Breckinridge. Every preparation for violence in the event of the election of Lincoln, every threat of repudiation or secession, comes from these men. How, then, can the Democracy of the free States support electoral tickets composed, in whole or in part, of the advocates of the Secession and Disunion candidates for President and Vice President? Judge Douglas himself wisely anticipated precisely the state of things now existing, when, early in the present canvass, he drew his sword upon the enemies of the Union, and denounced all attempts to fuse with them as alike wrong to himself and to the principles of which he is the representative. Do the followers of his standard in Pennsylvania know that, at this moment, the Disunionists boldly claim every Southern State for Breckinridge? Have they realized that, as if to unite the Southern people upon a Disunion and resistance platform, should the Republican candidate triumph, they are hunting down the friends of Bell and Everett, and trying to force all conservative men in the South into their ranks?

What a calamity it would be should Breckinridge carry all the Southern States and be chosen *President* by the aid of those in the free States who had been made electors by the votes of the Douglas Democracy! How is the Democratic organization, in Pennsylvania and elsewhere, to be maintained hereafter if the majority of the Democratic party should decide in favor of fusion electoral tickets, composed, in part, of rank Disunionists? Where will the old principles of the party be when the masses meet together to reassert them? The difference between such a man as George M. Koim, and other Disunion Breckinridge men on your electoral ticket, and such a man as Richard Vaux—a national Democrat, standing upon the doctrine of non-intervention—is as the difference between night and day, and can never be reconciled. If the men who have yielded to the fusion electoral ticket in Pennsylvania believe they can conquer the organization over the Disunionists in that State, they are mistaken, unless, indeed, it is proposed, in order to achieve such a result, to subordinate principle to expediency; in which event, of course, new defeat will be heaped upon the Democracy until it becomes a mere remnant, and is lost, like other extinct organizations, in those parties which profess nobler views and aim at more comprehensive ends.

The plea that the Breckinridge men on the Pennsylvania electoral ticket would vote for Douglas, should they succeed, is another absurdity. It is as notorious in Washington as elsewhere, that a number of these men have declared that, under no circumstances, would they vote for the Democratic candidate for President. What, then, is to be the result of these fusions? Nothing but disasters, nothing but divisions, in the future as in the past. They have been made in the face of certain defeat; and while it does not become me to challenge the motives of the friends of Douglas who have yielded in Pennsylvania, I should have greatly preferred, with thousands of other Democrats, if they had adhered to their straight ticket, so as to leave us, after November, at least our old principles upon which to stand. Now, I fear that, unless we allow the pro-slavery organs and oracles to force the entire Democratic party of the free States upon the ground that slavery shall be protected in the Territories, in violation of the public will; unless, in other words, we chain ourselves to the car of men who now swear that they will secede after the election of Lincoln, or will resist his inauguration to the death, we shall find ourselves driven from the ranks of the party, or forced to maintain an unequal battle against an intolerant and bigoted Southern sectionalism.

Jefferson Davis is to make his great speech on Saturday next, November 3d, at Vicksburg, Mississippi, in which he is expected to lay down the course that the Southern States must pursue in the event of the election of Lincoln. As I write I have before me an advance copy of the *Mississippian*, published at Jackson, in that State, and the known organ of Mr. Davis. In this paper it is announced that a grand collection of the military of Mississippi and the Southern States is to be held at Jackson, on Thursday, the 8th of November. Premiums of from one to two hundred dollars are offered for the best dragoon and infantry in Mississippi, and a sweepstake of two hundred dollars for the best company in the South. From the same journal I cut an extract from the Vicksburg *Citizen*, said to be a Douglas paper, which announces Col. Davis' great speech of the 3d, as follows. The *states* are not mine:

"Although differing widely with Col Davis in regard to the political issues of the day, we yet recognize in him one of the greatest minds, if not the greatest, in the South; and should war come, as come full well it may, between the sections, Jefferson Davis will prove a tower of strength to the Southern cause. Not one is he one of the greatest statesmen of the country, but a military man, he is justly regarded as without an equal in the Republic. *He will, doubtless, be the generalissimo of the Southern army.*"

It will be remembered that Hon. William Witte testified before the Naval Investigating Committee that *he* obtained the contract for the machinery of the steamer Pawnee, recently completed at the works of Messrs. Reanie, Neafie, & Co., and that for those services he was to receive one half of the profits. The vessel has sailed for the Gulf, and the reports as to the performance of her machinery are not at all satisfactory to those interested in the profits; and hence, they are daily besieging the Secretary of the Navy for their pay, not wishing to wait for the termination of the three months required by contract. As a certain class of men can obtain all they wish from the present powers that be, and will no doubt succeed in this instance, I merely wish to show you how it is done. The contract states that the machinery shall develop 1,100-horse power for six hours, make forty revolutions per minute, and steam sixteen miles per hour, and that the propellers should be seventeen feet pitch. Two very unsuccessful trial trips were had, and then several alterations were made in her machinery, and her propellers reduced in pitch from seventeen to thirteen feet, and yet, with all these alterations, the machinery, on her recent trip to Pensacola, did not, for any six hours, average 750-horse power and thirty-five revolutions of engines with present propellers, (being equal to only twenty-nine revolutions of those stipulated in the contract,) while her speed was less than twelve miles per hour.

Such being the case, only 68 per cent. of the power guaranteed being obtained, you will wonder how the money can be paid.

The solution is easy. The party claiming it is *all right* in politics, and claims that Mr. Griffiths, the constructor, made the vessel a little deeper and a little wider than the original specification, and hence they are entitled to their money. *If* this were true, it has nothing to do with the *power of the machinery*, as that should be to contract, while it is 68 per cent. less. With other contractors Mr. Toucey has been very exact, requiring them to fulfil to the letter, but in this case he shows weakness in the knees. His friends must be taken care of, and the Treasury can better afford to pay than he can to lose his commission, and to leave such a delicate business as this for the next Administration is not to be thought of. Therefore, be not surprised to learn that the money has been paid, and that the heart of the gallant Witte will rejoice thereat.

OCCASIONAL.

MISS ANDERSON EXPECTS YOU.—At Concert Hall, this evening, the Wizard's daughter—the *Miranda* to the *Prospero* of the "Enchanted Isle" of Chestnut street—takes her benefit. During her stay in Philadelphia she has displayed so much talent, and has made so many friends, that we confidently expect her benefit this evening will produce a crowded house. Go, by all means, to see her, and take one of the best bouquets you can find to tender as a floral tribute to her skill. Every night she has played the piano, read blindfolded, and spelt backwards, doing more in one evening than many a young lady would like to do, if she could, in an entire day. We are informed that one hundred gentlemen of the city have signed a private requisition to her that this benefit should take place. It is also the last night but two of Mr. Anderson's performances.

CHESTER COUNTY MATTERS.—Robberies in the borough of West Chester are said to be of almost nightly occurrence. The store of Mrs. Spackman was robbed recently of $500 worth of goods, chiefly furs. The store of Washington Scott was also robbed, and articles of value taken from the premises of David S. Roman and John Wilson. An incendiary fired the barn of J. W. Thorn, of Sadsbury, burning up stock, grain, and machinery; loss $4,000. The barn of Margaret Worrist, of West Fallowfield, was also set on fire and destroyed. The son of Ebenezer Speckman drank a gill of sulphuric acid by mistake at East Bradford. He will recover.

The fourth and last instalment of $15 per share of the Bank of Phœnixville is required to be paid the 6th of November.

The Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad, it is said, will finish within one month, to Oxford borough. The cars now run to Kikelew, within five miles of the borough, and the road is graded, and some of the track already laid between Kikelew and Oxford. Oxford borough is about midway between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

THE FOLLOWING IS a list of patents issued to citizens of Pennsylvania, from the United States Patent Office, for the week ending October 23, 1860—each bearing that date:

David Landis, of Lancaster; for improvement in screw for flour bolts.

Edward Burke, of Philadelphia, assignor to himself and Abraham Sulger, of same place; for improvement in seats and couches for railroad cars.

George Fetter, of Philadelphia, assignor to S. Pancoast, of same place; for improvement in sewing machines.

Robert H. Gratz and Charles C. Lloyd, of Philadelphia, assignors to Robert H. Gratz, aforesaid; *for improvement in dry gas meters.*

"FANNY," a pet dog in Gov. Seward's family, imported, and of rare breed, died a few days ago from the effect of poison administered by some unknown scoundrel. Fanny was a great favorite. This makes the fourth case of poison at the Governor's in the last two years.

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

THE STEAMER FULTON AT NEW YORK.

SHERIDAN KNOWLES DROWNED.

A French Mail Steamer Seized at Naples.

THE FRENCH FLEET RECALLED.

FRENCH MILITARY PREPARATIONS.

Twenty-two Ships Burnt at Constantinople.

WRECK OF THE SHIP ISAAC BELL

Attempt on the Life of the Queen of Spain.

NEW YORK, Oct. 31.—The steamship Fulton, Capt. Wotton, from Havre and Southampton on the 17th instant, arrived at this port this evening.

The steamship Edinburgh had arrived at Liverpool.

A summary of her advices was obtained off Cape Race. The papers furnish the following additional items of news:

Sheridan Knowles, the author, was lost on the steamer Arctic, on her voyage from Hull to Cronstadt.

Hobbs, the famous locksmith, is about to return to America.

An insane man made an attempt to shoot the Queen of Spain, but failed in his purpose.

Garibaldi's Ministry at Naples has resigned.

The fortifications at Cherbourg and in Algiers are to be strengthened. A number of steel-cased frigates have been ordered to be built in France.

The garrison at Marseilles is to be reinforced.

The French fleet *is to be recalled from Naples.*

The departure of additional French troops for Rome has been suspended for the present.

The French mail steamer Protas has been seized at Naples.

Advices from Syria state that the French have established a provisional municipality at Deir-el-Kammar, and reinstated the Christians in houses, which were built by the French soldiers.

The Paris Flour market is advancing under the effects of the rainy weather.

A telegram from Constantinople announces the burning of twenty-two ships

Advices from China report that the ship Isaac Bell had been totally wrecked.

Melbourne dates to Aug. 25 had been received. The news is unimportant. Four whalers had left for England with over 200,000 ounces of gold.

ENGLAND.

The Queen arrived at Brussels October 13. Her Majesty's arrival in England is postponed till Wednesday, October 31.

ACCIDENT TO THE COUNT OF PARIS.—We, *Times*, regret to state that an accident occurred on Saturday last to his Royal highness the Count of Paris which, happily, will not be fatal, he sustained a fracture of one of the bones of the right leg. Fortunately, the accident happened near Claremont, and Mr. Erichsen, of Kensington, was on the spot, lost no time in setting the injured limb. Persons, at great distances, who are very glad to learn that the young Prince is doing as favorably as possible.

The *Times*, have reason to believe that Mr. Laing, M. P., Financial Secretary to the Treasury, has consented to take the vacant seat at the Council Board in Calcutta, made vacant by the death of Mr. James Wilson.

THE MINISTRY.—Sir C. Hood and Mr. M. Gibson were in London during the week, but the latter, after attending to business connected with the Foreign Office, has since quitted the town. Mr. Gladstone arrived in town on Saturday, but Lord Lewis was expected in London on Monday. Sir G. Grey has returned from the country. Lord Granville remains on the Continent. Lord Palmerston remains at his residence, in Hertfordshire. He is expected to reach town on the 17th from attending the Queen as Secretary of State, during her Majesty's residence in Scotland.

DEPARTURE OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC PRIMATE.—The *Morning News* (Irish) announces that the Roman Catholic primate, Dr. Cullen, has received a letter from Napoleon, "Robber, take your hand from the throat of the Vicar of Christ," intends leaving Ireland for Rome on Monday next.

THE AMBASSADOR, LOUIS SMITH.—The *Observer* says: "Mr. Hobbs, the famous opener of locks, is now about to return to his native country. Since the death of Mr. Ashley, his partner, Mr. Hobbs has disposed of his interest in the firm, and returns to America with an unblemished reputation for integrity and business habits."

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—The new opera of "Robin Hood" was repeated on Saturday, and its success confirmed by a house literally crowded to the roof, hundreds of people being compelled to go away disappointed, unable to find accommodation in any part of the theatre.

TRANSPORT SERVICE.—The Army and Navy *Gazette* says: "The Lords of the Admiralty have at length decided upon a scheme for the permanent formation of a National Transport Service, and the sooner it is made a practical form the better will it be, not only for the Navy and Army, but for commercial purposes."

THE KING OF SARDINIA.—The *Times'* leading article of Monday, October 15, says: "Victor Emmanuel will, a few days hence, be at the head of a united people, hold the Kingdom of Italy by the same title by which Napoleon III holds the empire of France."

THE SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.—The *Daily News* says: "The late Mr. Sheridan Knowles, author of "Hunch Back," "Love Chase," &c., whose death, on a voyage from Hull to Cronstadt, in the steamer Arctic, we regret to record, was born at Cork in 1784.

"In a recent correspondence in the *Daily News'* says: "There is considerable irritation between France and Switzerland, in consequence of the repeated popular manifestations in this country against presumed aggressive designs of Napoleon."

Reports of extensive augmentations of the French army of Rome continue to circulate. It was reported at the Bourse, on Saturday last, that the force will be raised up to 60 000 men.

The *Times' Paris* correspondent says: "An Cabinet council held a few days since at St. Cloud, at which the Emperor presided, and at which it was decided that there should be immediately commenced to strengthen the fortifications of Cherbourg and Algiers, and likewise that a number of steel-cased frigates should be constructed on the model of the Gloire."

The Spanish fleet is about to be reinforced by two battalions and two squadrons.

A letter from Toulon announces that the commanders of the "Desaix" and "Cobert" had received orders to take in provisions and stores, and to prepare to sail at the first moment.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Saturday Evening, Oct. 13.—The *Presse* contains the following: "The Great Powers, with the exception of England, have signified to the Cabinet of Turin that they will not recognize the blockade of Gaeta."

PARIS, Oct. 14.—The *Moniteur* publishes the following telegram, dated Constantinople, Oct. 12: "General Beaufort de Rautpoul has militarily occupied Deir-el-Kammar.

"He has also established a provisional municipality, and installed the Christians in the houses built by our soldiers, and destroyed by them as far as Djieb-djemin, where he arrived on September 30.

On the same day Fuad Pasha arrived at Ga'oun, in the vicinity of Deir.

The two commanders-in-chief were to unite their corps d'armee on October 2d.

MADRID, Oct. 16.—It is stated, by Pontifical officers returning from Italy, that Lamoricière was expected to arrive at Rome to-day.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The Pro-Dictator has communicated to the Naples ministry the late complaints on the part of the Sardinian Government, in a verbal note, wherein the Federal Council expresses a hope that the Neapolitan events at Geneva, but states that they could not be considered as international offence. This note adds that the flags of ambassadors and consuls should be placed under the protection of international rights, but the Swiss Government has refused to allow any other State has the right to prohibit the hoisting of foreign flags. Prince Metternich is expected here soon. It is said that he will be charged with a mission to Turin, to give the French Government explanations concerning the interview at Varsin.

The Paris correspondent of the *Times* says: The cold rainy weather we experienced last week had a marked effect on the Paris market. Flour is the four marks rose from 50f 25c to 50f 75c, and back to 49f, the sack of 120 kilos.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—Count Kesselroff had a conference yesterday with M. Thouvenel and the Papal Nuncio. He took leave of the Emperor to-day in a private audience at St. Cloud, and will start for Paris and Warsaw. The Count is accompanied by the Russian Minister at Turin.

PARIS, Oct. 16.—The *Moniteur* says: The Papal Nuncio being about to proceed to Rome, on leave, for several weeks, was received in audience by the Emperor. The Nuncio expressed to the Emperor the hope of the existence of a despatch addressed by the Duke de Grammont to Lamoricière, announcing to the latter the immediate assistance of the French troops, and says: The French ambassador had only sent a despatch to the French consuls, containing the following phrase: "that the invasion of the States of the Church by the Sardinians was far from being effected with the sanction of the Imperial Government." On the contrary, this invasion had highly excited its disapproval. At that time it had not been decided to decrease the effective force of the Roman expedition.

THE EXPEDITION TO CHINA—FOREIGN OFFICE, Oct. 16.—The following telegram was received at the Foreign Office this afternoon, from Admiral Hope, dated Pekinrelies:

PEHO BARRILLES, Oct. 15.—The allied troops reached the Peiho on August 1. They are established at Yehtang, having found the Northern and Southern forts there evacuated. The Tartars had already attacked the Tartar camp. The Chinese fled in disorder.

At the departure of the mail the troops were in front of the Yehtang, and the Chinese appeared to intend to resist. The grand attack would take place on the 15th.

SHANGHAI, Aug. 19.—The rebels attacked the city yesterday, but were repulsed with great loss. They posted up a proclamation announcing their coming, and threatening vengeance unless the city submitted to them. The foreign residents have formed a volunteer corps. The greatest alarm prevails. Trade is entirely stopped. The allied forces landed at Pehtang on July 1.

The Chinamen informed the interpreters that the forts were empty. The allies thereupon took possession of them, and only wooden gates and three forts. Skirmishes with the Tartar cavalry afterwards took place, in which 14 men were wounded. The allied forces then proceeded to Yehtang. The fort there was prepared for the 15th of August. The troops were healthy.

The Chinese Bell had been totally wrecked. The crew were saved.

BATAVIA, August 24.—A mutiny of Swiss troops broke out at Samarang; six mutineers were killed and thirty-five were sentenced to be hanged.

A similar rising intended by the Swiss troops throughout the island has been suppressed.

MELBOURNE, August 15.—No news has been received of further hostilities in New Zealand.

The steamer Queen of the South ship was at the Bourse, on Saturday last, that the force will be

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Saturday Evening.—Notwithstanding the rebound in the Bourse, the English funds have been heavy. Consols were quoted at the close at 92¾@92⅞ for money and 93 for nov. 8.

LONDON MONEY MARKET, Monday Evening, Oct. 15.—Consols opened without recovering this morning, and have since experienced a further decline, chiefly from the signs of an active demand for money, and the uninterrupted continuance of bad weather. The first bargains for money here at 92½@92¾ and the last at 92⅝@92⅞. For the account the final price was 92⅞@92⅞.

In the discount market, notwithstanding the payment of the dividends, there has been an active demand at 4 @ cent.

The Orwell has arrived from Melbourne with 37,877 oz., worth about £151,000.

It was stated this afternoon that a telegram has been received from Constantinople announcing the burning of twenty-two ships.

A reaction took place in American securities, particularly the shares of the Illinois Central and New York and Erie. The optimistic views of the former also receded to 4 to 1½.

The report of the Great Ship Company shows that the trip to America paid its expenses. $15 000 will be received for the works now to be executed, and there are claims against the company for $18,000 and $6,876, which they feel called upon to resist.

The export of tea from China to date of August 15 nearly 12,000 000 pounds, an increase of 4,000,000 pounds. Rates of exchange were 4s 2d at Hong Kong, and 6s 7½d at Shanghae. In the China market for imported goods there was great heaviness.

MONEY MARKET.—LONDON, October 16, Tuesday Evening.—The funds opened heavily this morning, and soon experienced a further decline. Some revival of confidence was manifested just at the close, and the appearance of the market was then, in all respects, better. The first quotations in Consols for money were at 92⅞@92⅝, and under the influence of several sales there was a fall to 92⅝ with the commencement of the Bourse, but a recovery then set in, and the last price was 92⅞@92⅞ for money, and 92⅞ for the account. In the *Stock Exchange* to-day, foreign stocks were firmer for loans or Government securities, and they were offered at from 3@¾ per cent.

The last price from Paris, on Tuesday evening, was 69f. 15c., showing a recovery of nearly one quarter per cent.

The Red Jacket, from Melbourne, with £152,000, is due.

There has been a rather better demand for Illinois Central and New York and Erie shares, the last quotations being respectively 20½@20 discount, and 39@40.

The optional price of the former was fixed at 4@4¼.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Oct. 15.—There was a good demand to-day, and the sales exceed 10,000 bales; 2,500 on speculation and for export. Oct 16—*In consequence of the advices to-day, per Anglo-Saxon, reporting considerable injury to the growing crop, by* a severe storm, our market has been animated, and a large business has been done at extreme, and, in some cases, rather higher rates. The sales are 20,000 American, 4¾; 8 000 Egyptian, 7¼@10¼; 100 Pernam, 8¼@8¾; 100 Maranham, 7¼@9¼, and 3,000 Surat, 3¼@5¼; 18,000 on speculation and for export.

LONDON CORN MARKET, Oct. 15.—The Corn market this morning was inactive at the rates of last Monday.

LIVERPOOL CORN AND BREADSTUFFS MARKET, Oct. 15.—A fair home consumptive demand was experienced to-day for Wheat, resulting in some considerable business, at the full prices of this day week, the decline of Friday being generally recovered. Flour was a slow sale; American must be noted 6d@1s ⅌ bbl lower on the week. Oats dull. Indian Corn was in fair request, and moved steadily at previous rates. There was an advance of fully 6d ⅌ qr. Best white American was held at 43s ⅌ qr.

LONDON COLONIAL MARKET, October 16.—Sugar inactive. Coffee quiet. Rice firmer. Saltpetre firm. American Turpentine 34s cd. Tallow steady at 55s 6d@56s 3d.

NAPLES, Oct. 13.—The Dictator has published a proclamation, in which he announces that, in consequence of the protest against the decree relating to Mt. Etna, he has resigned his dictatorship. Admiral Le Barbier has refused to recognize the blockade of Gaeta and Messina as decreed by Garibaldi. The Gaeta mail had been attacked.

NAPLES, Oct.