The Press.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1860.

FIRST PAGE.—The Founder of Georgia; Personal and Political; Philadelphia in 1730; John Brougham in London; The Census of California; Letter from Washington; Overflow of the Valley of the Potomac. FOURTH PAGE.—The Grave of Lafayette; Thomas Jefferson on Sectionalism; The Pigeon Express; General News; Marine Intelligence.

The Presidential Election To-Day.

Polls open.....8 A. M.
Polls close.....8 P. M.

The general election for electors to choose the President and Vice President of the United States takes place to-day. The following electoral tickets will be presented to the citizens of Pennsylvania for their suffrages. They are printed from official copies, and may be relied upon as correct:

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For President—STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, of Illinois.
For Vice President—HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON, of Georgia.

ELECTORS.

Richard Vaux,	Joseph Laubach,
John Cessna,	Isaac Hackshaw,
John Alexander,	George D. Jackson,
Frederick Hoover,	William R. Gorgas,
Godfrey Weiser,	Joel B. Danner,
Edward Wartman,	Jesse R. Crawford,
George W. Jacoby,	Francis Laird,
Joseph Dowdell,	Joshua B. Howell,
Isaiah James,	John Calohan,
George D. Stitzel,	Samuel Marshall,
John Hook,	William Book,
George Gross,	James S. Leonard,
William L. Dewart,	Gaylord Church,
Stephen S. Winchester.	

DEMOCRATIC FUSION TICKET.

[An electoral ticket prepared at the Reading State Democratic Convention, and containing twelve electors pledged to Douglas and Johnson, and fifteen favorable to the nominees of the Seceders' Convention.]

For President—JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky.
For Vice President—JOSEPH LANE, of Oregon.

ELECTORS.

George M. Keim,	Joseph Laubach,
Richard Vaux,	Isaac Hackshaw,
Frederick A Server,	George D. Jackson,
William C. Patterson,	John J. Ahl,
Joseph Crockett,	Joel B. Danner,
John G. Brenner,	Jesse R. Crawford,
George W. Jacoby,	Horatio N. Lee,
Charles Kelly,	Joshua B. Howell,
Oliver P. James,	Nathaniel P. Fetterman,
David Schall,	Samuel Marshall,
Joel D. Lichtner,	William Book,
Samuel S. Barber,	Byron D. Hamlin,
Thomas H. Weaver,	Gaylord Church,
Stephen S. Winchester.	

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

For President—ABRAHAM LINCOLN, of Illinois.
For Vice President—HANNIBAL HAMLIN, of Maine.

ELECTORS.

James Pollock,	Francis B. Penniman,
Thomas M. Howe,	Ulysses Mercur,
Edward O. Knight,	George Brewster,
Robert P. King,	A. Brady Sharpe,
Henry Sumpton,	Daniel O. Gehr,
Robert M. Foust,	Samuel Calvin,
Nathan Hilles,	Edgar Cowan,
John M. Broomall,	William McKennan,
James W. Fryer,	John M. Kirkpatrick,
David S. Stout,	James Kerr,
Franklin W. Christ,	Richard P. Roberts,
David Mumma, Jr.,	Henry Souther,
David Taggart,	John Greer.
Thomas E. Hall.	

CONSTITUTIONAL UNION TICKET.

For President—JOHN BELL, of Tennessee.
For Vice President—EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts.

ELECTORS.

Joseph R. Ingersoll,	William M. Wright,
Peter Williamson,	Franco Tyler,
Eli K. Price,	John A. Sterratt,
Stacy B. Bancroft,	William M. Penrose,
Anthony J. Drexel,	John Mower,
William H. Stanglin,	Joseph A. Landis,
Thomas W. Woodward,	James R. Findley,
Tracy Jeffers,	Alfred Kowalt,
Franklin S. Bickley,	Henry L. Ringwalt,
David S. Lesche,	Stephen Mercer,
John Roberts,	Braxton H. Henderson,
William W. McGuigan	Joseph H. Hartwick,
Lord Butler,	Isaac Webster,
Herman Heckman.	

The principles advocated by each of these parties are well known to the readers of *The Press*, and need neither reference nor publicity at this time. The following provisions relative to the manner of conducting the elections have been enacted by our Legislature:

QUALIFICATION OF ELECTORS.

"No person shall be permitted at any election, other than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more, who shall have resided in the State at least one year, and in the election district where he offers to vote, at least ten days immediately preceding such election, and, within two years, paid a State or county tax, which shall have been assessed at least ten days before the election."

A RETURNED CITIZEN TO VOTE.

"A citizen of the United States, who had previously been a qualified voter of this State, and removed therefrom and returned, and who shall have resided in the election district, and paid taxes, shall be entitled to vote after residing in this State six months."

PERSONS VOTING ON AGE.

"The white freemen between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-two years, and having resided in this State one year, and in the election district ten days, as aforesaid, shall be entitled to vote although they shall not have paid taxes."

BETTING ON ELECTIONS.

"If any person or persons shall make any bet or wager upon the result of any election, or shall offer to make any such bet or wager, either by verbal proclamation or written or printed advertisement, he or they, upon conviction, shall pay and forfeit three times the amount so bet or offered to be bet."

The votes of persons interested in a wager or bet shall not be received by the election officers. Proof of such fact may be received by election inspectors or judge. The stakeholder shall be liable for the amount in his possession.

PENALTIES.

Election officers acting without being sworn. Fine from $50 to $200.

For rejecting any qualified elector's vote or convicting at a fraud. Fine from $50 to $200.

For opening or prying into tickets for the purpose of discovering the name of candidate. Fine from $50 to $100. Imprisonment from one to three months.

For defacing, altering, or destroying tickets or election papers. Fine from $100 to $1,000. Imprisonment from one to three years.

For obstructing election officers, blocking up windows, disturbing the peace, or using threats or violence to restrain officers from duty and citizens from voting. Fine not less than $500. Imprisonment from one to twelve months.

For fraudulent voting. A fine of not more than $200, and imprisonment for a period less than three months.

For receiving a bribe in money, meat, drink, or otherwise to influence a vote. Fine not more than $100. Imprisonment from one to six months.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN 1856.

THE STATES AND THE ELECTORS—THE VOTE OF EACH STATE.

States.	Electors.	Buchanan.	Fremont.	Fillmore.
Alabama	9	46,739		28,653
Arkansas	4	21,910		10,581
California	4	53,265	20,661	25,138
Connecticut	6	34,095	42,715	2,626
Delaware	3	8,004	308	6,175
Florida	3	4,298	—	1,623
Georgia	10	56,641	—	42,420
Illinois	11	105,348	96,189	37,444
Indiana	13	118,670	94,375	22,386
Iowa	4	36,170	43,954	9,126
Kentucky	13	74,644	314	67,416
Louisiana	6	22,164	—	20,709
Maine	8	39,240	67,379	2,325
Maryland	8	59,115	281	47,460
Massachusetts	13	39,240	108,190	19,626
Michigan	6	52,136	71,762	1,660
Mississippi	7	40,456	—	23,106
Missouri	9	83,164	—	58,801
Minnesota	4	(New State.)		
New Hampshire	5	25,602	38,345	422
New Jersey	7	46,943	29,338	24,115
New York	35	195,878	276,004	124,604
North Carolina	10	48,246	—	39,268
Ohio	23	170,874	187,497	88,121
Oregon	3	(New State.)		
Pennsylvania	27	230,771	147,963	82,202
Rhode Island	4	6,680	11,467	1,675
South Carolina	8	(Electors chosen by Legislature.)		
Tennessee	15	64,709	64,891	66,178
Texas	4	31,159	—	15,639
Vermont	5	10,569	39,561	545
Virginia	15	89,706	291	60,310
Wisconsin	5	52,843	66,699	520
Total	296	1,838,232	1,341,264	874,707

153 electors are necessary to choose a President by the people.

The News.

We have two days later news from Europe by the *Adriatic*, which arrived at New York yesterday, with advices to the 25th ult. Garibaldi had entered Capua, and Lamoriciere was to return to France. There was a statement that the ambassadors of Prussia, Spain, and Portugal were about to leave Turin. Victor Emmanuel was to enter Naples on the 26th of October. The Pope had assured the French minister that he had no intention of abandoning Rome. It was semi-officially stated in Paris that Napoleon would preserve the policy of non-intervention in Italy. The Emperor of Austria was lightening the burdens of his Hungarian subjects, and had made important concessions to the people of that country. Representation was accorded to all classes, and the system of personal service to land-lords abolished. The charter had been favorably received, the Hungarian Diet was about to be convened, and the Emperor crowned King of Hungary. The Liverpool cotton market was quiet but steady, the sales being estimated at 8,000 bales. Consols were quoted at 93¾.

An abstract of the advices of the *Persia*, two days and a half later than those furnished by the *Adriatic*, have been received from Cape Race, which point was passed by the *Persia* on Saturday. Italian affairs were unchanged. The much-dreaded conference of the sovereigns at Warsaw had adjourned. There were many rumors of an unreliable character in circulation relative to its deliberations and their effect on European affairs, but none of them were worthy of credence. It was said that the principle of a European Congress had been agreed upon. There was also a statement that Austria had invoked the mediation of France for the peaceable solution of the Italian question.

A communication is printed in the New York *Herald* to the effect that the outrage perpetrated at Rio Hache (New Granada) by the revolutionary troops, against the person of our consul and the flag of the United States, has been promptly redressed by Captain Poor, of the sloop-of-war *St. Louis*. Captain Poor demanded that the American flag should be hoisted by two Granadian officers, that the troops should file under it, and afterwards salute it with three volleys. The authorities at first endeavored to evade giving this satisfaction, but Captain Poor was peremptory, and they were compelled to comply with his terms.

We learn from Hollidaysburg, Pa., that on Saturday night, a special agent of the Government arrested John A. McConnell, assistant postmaster at Newry, Blair county, Penna., on the charge of robbing the mail. Mr. McConnell was committed in default of bail to await his trial at the next term of the United States District Court for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

The latest news from Salt Lake City is to October 8th. A correspondent of the *Times* says that the Mormon Saints, on the 6th of October, opened their semi-annual Conference, which lasted two days, and was attended by the most prominent members of the Church. On the second day Elder Orson Hyde delivered a lengthy discourse, and gave his views on the present political condition of the United States. He predicted that the Union would be dissolved; that the negroes would be let loose upon their masters; that the South would be compelled to call in the aid of Great Britain, who, in her turn, would be compelled to call in aid from some other quarter, and concluded by prophesying a great and terrible day of wrath for this country for their injustice to the Mormons. The Conference was the largest ever held in the city, some thirteen thousand persons having attended it. Judge Kinney and Mr Rogers, the Indian agent, had arrived at Salt Lake City.

We learn from the *Herald* that the *Moses Taylor*, Captain Gowan, which left New York on the 26th of July, arrived in Lota, Chile, on the 16th of September, having coaled at Rio Janeiro. In lat. 36 24 S., long 53 20 W., fell in with school of sperm whales, and were three hours in passing through them. Sept. 7, passed French ship *Soussbay*, of Havre, for Valparaiso. Sept. 8, passed Cape Virgin, and were boarded by a boat from the wreck of the bark *Lantaro*, of Valparaiso, and took on board sixteen men, women, and children, and brought them to Lota. A Chilean man-of-war was sent to watch the *Granada* and *Moses Taylor*, as reports were in circulation that these steamers were loaded with arms and ammunition, and were about to engage in some filibustering enterprise. Much excitement prevailed during the stay of the vessels. The *Moses Taylor* was to sail on the 24th instant. for San Francisco via Panama. The *Granada* sailed on the 19th inst., and was lost on the 13th of October in San Francisco harbor.

By reference to our city columns it will be seen that a large haul of counterfeit money was made last night by the police, at the house of a person well known in police circles. The notes are all on the Western Bank of this city, and as it is not improbable that some of them may already have been uttered, storekeepers and others had better be cautious.

The Breckinridge Hunting Day.

THIS DAY is memorable in our country's annals on more than one account. It is the day (of quadrennial recurrence) when the people of the United States elect their President and Vice President. But it deserves to be held in perpetual remembrance, likewise, as the day, on which, anno Domini 1848, Major JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, *went hunting!* On this day, in that year, the Democracy of this great nation were engaged in a hard-fought contest to elect to the first and second offices in their gift, the veteran LEWIS CASS, and the brave and accomplished WILLIAM O. BUTLER. Well do we recollect the campaign, for we ourselves participated in it actively. Inch by inch was it contested in every State of the Union. Owing chiefly to the military halo that encircled the name of Gen. ZACHARY TAYLOR, who was then fresh from the victorious battle-fields of Mexico, the Democracy was defeated.

On that memorable day, when this great political struggle was to be finally decided—at the very zenith of the issue—when the appeal: *"To the Polls! To the Polls!"* echoed through every hill and valley—the "gallant" BRECKINRIDGE, heedless of the cry, did not *himself condescend to go to the* ballot-box to deposit his own vote! That was non-intervention, with a vengeance. Let the future historian take note, too, that it was not a fishing excursion that took the "gallant Major" abroad on election day. It was a ram-rod he carried, not a fishing-rod. He was equipped with powder and shot, not with hook and line. He was pursuing squirrels and snipe, not pike and perch, salmon and suckers. One matter we deeply regret—the absence of details. What kind of gun did the Major carry? Was it of the Colt or Deringer manufacture—a Sharpe or a "Minié? Was it single barrelled or double? *Did it employ flint or percussion?* And how much game did the Major *bag* on that November day? What quantity of squirrel, gray, black, and brown? Any robins and woodcock, *Major?* What luck among the ground-hogs and opossums? And how does the Major despatch his birds—sitting or on the wing? How many hounds had he along? How long absent, Major? Did the result of the voting become known to you only after your return, or did you learn it when yet *"in the woods?" These are specifications* on which present and future generations should surely be enlightened.

But, badinage aside, we cherish very grave apprehensions that the example of the "gallant Major" will exercise a most injurious effect on his own *Presidential prospects*, to be determined to-day. We fear, the voters, on whom he depends, will imitate his own evil example, and employ this important day in shooting birds. That will be a sufficient apology for the Major's defeat, which his friends may with propriety urge. Forgetful of the Presidential election, they will only remember this as THE BRECKINRIDGE HUNTING DAY.

Peaceable Elections.

It is a source of great satisfaction to order-loving citizens, of all parties, in Philadelphia, that by the large number of our election districts, ample time is afforded to every legal voter to deposit his ballot, even if the qualifications of those who are challenged are carefully examined. There is but little excuse for attracting a large and excited crowd around any of our polls, and therefore it requires but comparatively little attention from the police to preserve order, and to prevent everything approaching to a serious election riot. In times of angry and excited political feeling, it would be almost impossible, if so large a number of persons voted at any one place as to render it doubtful whether there would be time for all to deposit their ballots, to prevent serious outbreaks. In some of the divisions of New York city this is said to be the case now, and consequently apprehensions are entertained of disturbances there today. It seems, however, that she has 217 districts, and as she has never yet polled as many votes as Philadelphia did at the recent Gubernatorial election, there is probably only a very few divisions which really contain an inconveniently large voting population. The terrible election riots at Baltimore, several years ago, were doubtless owing, in a great measure, to the fact that too large a number of excited partisans were necessarily collected at each poll, and among the measures adopted to check them, none has been more effective than the increase in the number of election districts. It should be a part of the settled policy of every city to promptly create new voting places as rapidly as the increase of population in any quarter indicates a necessity for them.

The Camden and Amboy Monopoly.

There is no corporation in this country which has more frequently and offensively undertaken to meddle in and control politics than the Camden and Amboy Railroad monopoly. It has one of the most profitable lines in the world, but, instead of spending a fair portion of its immense revenues in discharging its proper duty to the public, it appropriates them on the one hand to making millionaires of its large stockholders and prime favorites, and on the other to corrupting the politicians of New Jersey and binding her people hand and foot as its abject slaves. It is inspired by none of the generous and proper feeling of other leading lines, to keep pace with the march of modern improvement, to have a safe double track, to erect handsome and commodious depots, *to add to the comfort* and convenience of passengers, to charge reasonable fares—but it treats the immense number of persons who are compelled to travel between Philadelphia and New York as victims placed at its mercy, and its constant study is, first, how to obtain the largest amount of money for the smallest return in comfort and safety from these passengers, and second, how to retain an overshadowing influence over New Jersey politics, so that all its monopolizing privileges may be perpetuated.

Death of a Worthy Citizen.

Anthony Morris, formerly of Philadelphia, but for many years past residing with his daughter, Mrs. Nourse, at the Highlands, near Georgetown, District of Columbia, died on the 3d instant, in the ninety-fifth year of his age. In early life Mr. Morris represented this city in the State Senate, and in 1790 was the presiding officer of that body. During the Administration of President Madison he represented our country at the Court of Spain. He has outlived all the companions of his early days, and, apart from his numerous connections in this city, there are few now living who knew him except through the history of the past. His remains will be interred on to-morrow in the family grounds, at Bolton, Bucks county.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—Birch & Son sell this morning, at ten o'clock, at their auction store, 514 Chestnut street, a large assortment of new and second-hand household furniture, elegant pianos, &c.

European Politics.

By the steamer *Adriatic*, which arrived at New York yesterday, we have received files of the *Times* and *Daily News* to the 26th October inclusive: that is, London journals only nine days old. The information which they communicate is of the greatest interest and importance.

By this time, the whole of Italy, with the exception of Venetia and a portion of the States of the Church, is under the sway of VICTOR EMMANUEL. Sardinia and Piedmont, by hereditary succession; Lombardy, by the conquest and annexation of last year; the Duchies of Tuscany, Parma, and Modena, by unanimous vote of the inhabitants; the Romagna, and other Papal provinces, by the same process, and what was the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, by a general ballot in his favor. To all intents and purposes, VICTOR EMMANUEL is now King of Italy.

The Pope, with sound judgment, has determined not to quit Rome. While *there*, he is still Head of the Church, and not only NAPOLEON, but all other Catholic rulers in Europe, will give him a certain degree of support, which will make him continue a very important personage. Removed from "the Eternal City," the Pope would lose much of his prestige. While there, however limited his territory and his revenue, he will occupy the chair of St. Peter, and, as a Prince-Spiritual, continue to receive the homage of the millions of Roman Catholics all over the world. It is scarcely likely that Rome will become the seat of VICTOR EMMANUEL'S extended sovereignty.

On the 28th October, this bold and fortunate monarch was to have made his entry into Naples, as its chosen ruler. His position is very peculiar. France and Russia have withdrawn their ambassadors from his Court at Turin. Prussia, Spain, and Portugal are about doing the same. Austria has no diplomatic relations with VICTOR EMMANUEL. He is believed to be secretly backed by France, and Protestant England gives this Catholic King very undisguised support against the Pope, his spiritual ruler. There is not much chance that, for the present, at least, VICTOR EMMANUEL will be interrupted in his brilliant career.

The result of the Royal conferences at Warsaw is said to amount to this: That Austria and Russia, having adjusted their differences, shall unite with Prussia to form another "Holy Alliance," the purpose of which will be to act on the defensive against France. Under the foreign administration of GEORGE CANNING, England withdrew from the original Holy Alliance, some thirty-six years ago, and her secession led to its dissolution. The new compact will virtually array the three great Powers, whose rulers have met at Warsaw, as champions of Absolutism, against France, England, and Italy, the advocates of Progress. It cannot be either successful or permanent.

Warned by the lessons of the last two years, Austria at length has made concessions to Hungary of such a liberal character, as, if fairly carried into effect, will probably quell discontent in that oldest of her hereditary possessions. The heads of this Magna Charta will be found in another part of to-day's impression. It has been well received in Hungary, and the same privileges are to be immediately extended to Transylvania. Let FRANCIS-JOSEPH cast aside the traditional Absolutism of his family, and really act as if he wished in truth to be the Father of his people, and he may, even yet, succeed in arresting the ruin which has been long impending over his empire. But he must not do these things by halves. Not alone Hungary and Transylvania, but also Venetia and every other misgoverned part of the Austrian Empire should participate in the privileges, in the constitutional rights which can alone be the basis of national prosperity. Even yet, FRANCIS-JOSEPH may retrieve the falling fortunes of his race and realm.

What VICTOR EMMANUEL thinks of his position may be gathered from the following:

"One of the members of the Neapolitan deputation who went to present an address to the King of Sardinia gives the following as the language used by his Majesty on the occasion: 'I am not actuated by motives of personal ambition; my name must constitute an Italy. It matters little to me whether I am king of 4,000,000 or 24,000,000 of people; but it is of great importance that a people belonging to the same country, speaking the same language, should have the same country, and that that country should be independent. If we only succeed, we shall be a people.—Austria could have prevented this, by extending her hand to him; a note from her through the Emperor of the French, which was full of passion I care little for it. Austria let slip the favorable moment for attacking me. She is preparing for next spring; *but then, with your assistance, I shall have 400,000 men in arms*, and Italians, thank God! still know how to fight. The Pope himself now writes to me with kindness. The Powers of Europe are displeased; they are pouting, but none of them except Austria threatens. We are acting like persons in our own house, quietly and with a firmness that we have justice and right on our side. I am satisfied with Garibaldi; he may be a little capricious, but Italy has no nobler son. I have several times offered to give him artillery; but he refused the offer. He thinks he can take Capua by a bayonet charge. Tell your compatriots, gentlemen, that I shall not cease to be for all Italy what I have been for my little Piedmont. I shall perform my duty as king and soldier: let us all do our duty as Italians. Bear in mind that we do not yet know what we are to do; we know but from this day forward we can say that Italy exists. Let us hope and persevere.'"

The New Play at Arch-Street Theatre.

Last night, for his benefit, which was "a bumper," Edwin Booth produced a new play, in three acts, entitled "The Fool's Revenge," from the prolific pen of Tom Taylor. It is, indeed, a tragedy—with some striking characters—written in (remarkably) blank verse, but having the leading part fairly developed, and the action well wrought up to produce a striking finale. The acting, particularly of Booth, was good enough to redeem even inferior authorship.

Before we sketch the plot, we may as well indicate the source whence it has mainly been derived. In 1832, Victor Hugo wrote a play called *Le Roi s'Amuse*, the performance of which was prohibited by the French Government, because it deemed the First was introduced, playing some very un-Kingly, or, at least, unmanly tricks. In this are two characters—*Triboulet*, the King's Jester, and *Blanche*, the daughter. In 1851, Verdi brought out, at Venice, an opera called "Rigoletto," which was performed at our Academy of Music, in 1858 and in 1859. In this, *Rigoletto* and *Gilda* correspond to *Triboulet* and *Blanche* in Victor Hugo's play. Mr. Tom Taylor, who has adapted "The Fool's Revenge," with some change of plot, besides that the character of the Fool has been written up into additional importance, gave the names of *Bertuccio* and *Fiordelisa* to his two leading parts.

The scene is in Faenza; the time 1488. *Galetto Manfredi*, Sovereign Lord of Faenza, is married to a high-born *dame*, named *Francesca Bentivaglio*—beautiful, proud, and jealous. *Manfredi* is a profligate, and his principal companions are three nobles—worthy of such a master. There is, also, an old captain, named *Malatesta*, with a young and pretty wife. Attached to the Court, also, is a poet and improvisatore, named *Dell' Aquilla*. Many years before the action of this drama commences, *Bertuccio* had married another name in another place, was a notary, happy with a lovely wife and their infant daughter. *Malatesta*, a young gallant in those days, falls in love with the wife, and takes her by force from her home. All that the wronged husband ever learns, is the name of the Turquin, and the subsequent death of the wife. *Heartbroken* and *lame*, yet with a ready wit, and a sarcastic tongue,

"The stinging of a heart the world hath stung,"

as Byron says, he enters the service of *Manfredi*, as Court Fool, and becomes a favorite. His object in going to Faenza, in this capacity, is that he may work out his revenge upon old *Malatesta*, who has made his home and heart desolate. Fortunately for this purpose, *Manfredi* has a guilty passion for *Ginevra*, wife of *Malatesta*, and is persuaded by *Bertuccio* to steal her away, at night, from her own dwelling to his palace. After the scheme has been arranged, *Bertuccio* promising to aid in carrying it out, one of *Manfredi's* companions speaks of a beautiful young woman, who lives in retirement, and is secretly visited by *Bertuccio*. No one knows who she is, but it is universally suspected that she is *Bertuccio's* mistress. The nobles, who have been stung by the Fool's jibes, think it would pay him off to help *Manfredi*, then lord, to take her away from him, and bind *Dell' Aquilla*, the poet, who knows and loves, but has never spoken to her, not to disclose their intention to the Fool. He retires, with the resolve, however, to warn and protect her.

The second Act opens in the humble apartment inhabited by *Bertuccio's* daughter. Here, in the young maiden's absence, her attendant, an old maid named *Brigitta*, (is there not even yet, a Bridget, as well as a skeleton, in every house?) who has a remarkable lack of personal charms, is humbugged by simulated love addressed to her by one of *Manfredi's* profligate confidants, whose name we do not remember, but would recognise him among a thousand by his white surcoat and the ruddy stockings, which made his legs look like legs of red sealing-wax. [Another of the nobles wore a gray upper garment, with hanging sleeves and crimson lining, which was a cross between an overcoat and a cloak: he wore it night and morning, and probably his Lordship slept in it.] The scene between this noble and *Brigitta* was a lively relief to the prevailing seriousness of the play. Miss Wells, who acted the old maiden waiting-maid to the life, showed a great talent for eccentric comedy, and her make-up was wonderfully good. None but a decidedly well-looking woman *could* have the moral courage so to change her face. The young noble, while this ancient flame quits the place to fetch her young mistress from church, conceals himself, behind the arras, with *Manfredi*, and presently *Fiordelisa*, the Fool's daughter, who knows not what or who her father is, comes in, (attired with great correctness of costume, which looked very graceful,) and listens to the tinkling of a guitar, played, she suspects, by a stranger whom she had often noticed on her way to and return from church, and who is the Poet. Mr. Shewell played this part, which is rather short, with very great ability. His dress was picturesque and becoming, and, from first to last, he never once overstepped nature and truth. He has learned, at last, we hope, that a subdued and natural manner is better than the tendency to exaggeration to which he sometimes yields. The *Duke* and his worthy friend, concealed, as we have *said, witness* an interview between *Bertuccio* and his daughter, in which the latter learns the wrongs which the former has sustained, and the life-long purpose of revenge which sustains him, but does not learn his name or calling. In this visit, he has laid aside his "motley" garb. The scene between father and daughter was powerfully played, and here Mr. Booth showed himself indeed to be a great artist, capable of moving the emotions of his audience. In the first Act he was, perhaps, a little too demonstrative in his soliloquy, his self-communion, but here, and hence to the close of the play, nobody could have sustained the part better. After he retires, the Poet (Shewell) comes in through the balcony, warns *Fiordelisa* (Miss Emma Taylor) of the plot for her abduction, delicately avows his own passion, and offers her assistance to bear her away to a place of safety. Confiding in him, she accepts his companionship to the residence of the *Countess Malatesta*, who has once before rescued her from insult. It is not quite clear why or how *Manfredi* and his friend behind the arras, allow the poet and the maiden to depart. In the next scene, we have the poet and his fair charge before the *residence of Malatesta*, who comes out, mentions that his wife (Mrs. Murphy) has gone out of the city, but places her in the asylum of *his wife's* chamber, with *suitable attendance*. *Manfredi* (Mr. G. W. Gile) comes in when the coast is clear, with his companions and *Bertuccio (Mr. Booth), and ascends into the lady's* chamber, by means of a ladder which *Bertuccio* holds, and bears away *not* the wife of *Malatesta* but the daughter of *Bertuccio*, who riots in the joy of gratified revenge at the belief that he has paid off *Malatesta*, wife for wife. This concludes the second Act.

Now the interest begins to culminate. *Fiordelisa* finds herself in a strange and splendid house. *Manfredi*, informing her who he is and that her father is his Court Fool, endeavors to take advantage of her, being wholly in his power. She resists with maidenly courage and dignity, and is thrust into an apartment at the back of the stage. Unexpectedly a new personage now appears—*Manfredi's* wife, (Mrs. John Drew,) whose jealousy of *Malatesta* has been excited by *Bertuccio*, who wishes to pay off *Manfredi* for numerous insults received from him. All this time, *Bertuccio* is almost wild with joy on account of his deep revenge being on the eve of fulfilment. The *Duchess* with difficulty believes that *Manfredi* has been false to her, but, set on to listen at the door, hears his passionate entreaties to a lady, whom she believes to be *Malatesta's* wife. Thus assured, she poisons the cup which is about being taken in for "a little supper," as *Manfredi* familiarly calls it, which he has invited his profligate friends to take with him and *Fiordelisa—she, we must* say, seems to take matters very quietly in that bad company. *Malatesta* appears before the *Duchess*, at her summons, and to *Bertuccio's* wonder, does not seem to feel indignant at the abduction of his wife. Presently, that lady, summoned home by her husband, appears before the *Duchess* and *Bertuccio*, on whom dawns the conviction that his own daughter, and not his enemy's wife, has been sacrificed to his revenge. A magnificent bit of acting is where, refused admission to the *Duke's* chamber, where the revel is proceeding, with his daughter in the midst, he conceals his pangs and endeavors to coax the attendants into admitting him. Now the Poet comes in, learns what has happened, and passionately proclaims to the revellers, even through the closed doors, that they are poisoned. On this the doors fly open, and *Manfredi* is brought in, suffering the fatal pains of death by poison. *Fiordelisa* is senseless, but recovers, and the young gentleman who stands on the sticks of red sealing-wax declares that her person has been unprofaned, and that she has never touched the drugged wine. An attempt is made to arrest the *Duchess* for the murder of her husband, but she, avowing that she had executed justice, tells them that the troops of the Bentivaglio house are at the gate *Bertuccio*, reminding *Malatesta* of the wrongs sustained and avowing his desire of promotion, which must constitute an Italy. It matters little to me whether I am king of 4,000,000 or 24,000,000 of people; but it is of great importance that a people belonging to the same country, speaking the same language, should have the same country, and that that country should be independent. If we only succeed, we shall be a people.—Austria could have prevented this, by extending her hand to him; a note from her through the Emperor of the French, which was full of passion I care little for it. Austria let slip the favorable moment for attacking me. She is preparing for next spring; *but then, with your assistance, I shall have 400,000 men in arms*, and Italians, thank God! still know how to fight. The Pope himself now writes to me with kindness. The Powers of Europe are displeased; they are pouting, but none of them except Austria threatens. We are acting like persons in our own house, quietly and with a firmness that we have justice and right on our side. I am satisfied with Garibaldi; he may be a little capricious, but Italy has no nobler son. I have several times offered to give him artillery; but he refused the offer. He thinks he can take Capua by a bayonet charge. Tell your compatriots, gentlemen, that I shall not cease to be for all Italy what I have been for my little Piedmont. I shall perform my duty as king and soldier: let us all do our duty as Italians. Bear in mind that we do not yet know what we are to do; we know but from this day forward we can say that Italy exists. Let us hope and persevere.'"

LATEST NEWS

By Telegraph to The Press.

Special Despatch to "The Press."

LAMBERTVILLE, N. J., 1860.—DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., of your city addressing a very large and enthusiastic meeting of straight-out Douglas men at this place. Very large building used as a railroad-car factory filled with the straight-out Democracy.

STILL LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE PERSIAFF CAPE RACE.

Adjournment of the Warsaw Meeting.

ITALIAN AFFRS UNCHANGED.

Increase of the Price of Tobacco in France.

Commercial News—Wheat Declining.

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Nov. 5.—The royal mail steamship *Persia*, 2 Liverpool on Saturday, October 27, via Queenstown on the 28th, passed off Cape Race at 9 o'clock Saturday evening. The advices are two and half days later than those furnished by the mail of the *Adriatic* at New York.

Italian affairs unchanged.

The meeting of sovereigns at Warsaw adjourned on the 26th. Unable reports state that the principle of a European Congress was agreed upon, but this statement lacks confirmation.

It is reported that Austria has proposed a mediation with France (the pacific solution of the Italian question.

TILATEST.

[By Telegraph to Queenstown.]

The steamship *Ao*, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 26th, and the Glasgow at Liverpool on the 25 day.

The steamship *Cuba*, from Boston via Halifax, arrived at Liverpool the 28th.

The Emperor of Russia has issued a commercial decree which raises the price of tobacco.

The position of a hostile forces in Italy is literally unchanged

Some details has been received of the voting on the question of annexation, which confirm the previous reports that the result was almost unanimous in favor of annexation.

Spain had withdrawn its ambassador from Turin, leaving its affairs in the hands of a Charge d'Affairs.

The text of the Russian note to Sardinia, protesting against the course in the affairs of Italy, and ordering her Ambassador to retire, has been published. It is very strong in tone.

It is stated that the English Admiral is going to Gaeta for the purpose of protecting the flight of the King of Naples.

An imperial decree raises the price of tobacco in France twenty pecnt.

The Emperor Napoleon has held a military council relative to the formation of a new plan of an army of reserve. All the marshals attended.

The *Opinione Nionale* has caused considerable sensation in a quarter by its publication of an article regarding the Warsaw meeting as nothing but a conspiracy on the part of the Governments represented there against France, and also charging England with being a party thereto.

The same journal gives a report that the Government of Austria opposes to negotiate with France for a pacific solution of the Italian question. Austria will resort to arms with the countenance of her new allies.

The Warsaw meeting abruptly adjourned on the 26th, owing the illness of the dowager Empress of Russia.

The royal palace and their ministers held a conference at Farraw on the 20th. Nothing authentic transpired, but a statement was afloat that the principle of *a European Congress was adopted*.

VIENNA, Oct. 20.—An order has been issued to prepare for the coronation of Francis Joseph as King of Hungry next spring.

Warlike preparations are being extensively impressed in the Danubian Provinces.

The Paris Bourse was dull. Three-per-centrentes closed at 68f. 80c.

LONDON.

Garibaldi's British Legion" in Italy had a smart encounter with the Royalists at Capua, but were victorious with a loss of six killed and thirty wounded.

Commercial Intelligence.

(By the *Persia*.)

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Saturday.—The sales of the two days amount to 8,000 bales, including 500 bales to speculators, and 600 for export. The quotations are generally without change, although for some descriptions they are barely maintained. The good staples, however, are firm, and command full prices.

The sales of Friday are estimated at 8,000 bales, including 2 000 bales to speculators and for export, on the market closed quiet, at the following authorized quotations:

	Fair.	Middlings.
New Orleans	7¾d.	6¾d.
Mobile	7¾	6¾
Uplands	7¾	6¾

There is a stock of 727,000 bales in port, including 559,000 bales of American.

HAVRE COTTON MARKET—Saturday, Wednesday.—The quotations for Orleans are firm, but irregular.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—The Breadstuffs market is quiet. Richardson & Spence report Flour steady; but the quotations for most descriptions are barely maintained; sales at 25s 6d@30s 6d. Wheat has declined 1d@2d; mixed Western, 9s 6d@12s 6d; Southern, 12s 6d@13s; White 12s 9d@14s. Corn quiet, and the late advance checks business; Mixed and Yellow 34s 6d@35s; White, 35s.

LIVERPOOL PROVISIONS MARKET.—Provisions are steady. Beef dull. Pork quiet, but firm. Bacon quiet. *Lard there is more doing at a slight decline*; sales at 44s. Tallow has slightly advanced; sales at 37s 6d@38s. North American.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Sugar buoyant. Coffee quiet. Rice firm; holders demand an advance of 2s. Spirits Turpentine quiet, but steady and slightly advanced; sales at 34s 6d, closing at 35s. Tea slightly advanced.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN, SUNDAY.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday, P. M.—Cotton.—The sales to-day are estimated at 2,000 bales, including 200 bales to speculators and for export. The market closed quiet, but steady.

New Orleans *fres ordinaire*, at Havre, is quoted at 66f, and fine at 68f. The market here is quiet, at easier prices. Sales of the week, 6,530 bales.

The Breadstuffs market is quiet.

Provisions are quiet.

LONDON, Saturday Evening.—Consols are quoted at 92¾@92⅞ for money and account.

Great Speech of Henry A. Wise.

PORTSMOUTH, Va., Nov. 5.—An immense crowd of citizens gathered together on Saturday night, to listen to the speech of Wise, and on his appearance he was greeted with hearty cheers for his speech. The speech which he delivered is pronounced the master effort of his life. It occupied over four hours in its delivery. He declared to God that he would never submit to the election of Mr. Lincoln.

The Princess Anne county's Minute Men resolutions were adopted amid an