The Press

MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1859.

FIRST PAGE—American Books in England; The New Hotel; Naval Intelligence; Foreign Miscellanies; The Courts; Item of News. FOURTH PAGE—List of Letters remaining in the Philadelphia Post Office up to 12 o'clock on Saturday, June 4; Marine Intelligence.

The News.

We have important news from Europe to-day, by the steamer City of Washington, intercepted off Cape Race. The first battle has been fought between the allied armies and the Austrians, in which the latter have been defeated. The battle was fought on the 21st ult., at Montebello, between 15,000 Austrians, under Gen. Stadion, on the one side, and 6,000 or 7,000 French and a regiment of Sardinian cavalry, under Gen. Forey, on the other. The battle continued during four hours, when the Austrians retreated behind the Po, leaving, it is reported, 1,500 or 2,000 dead upon the field. The French loss is said to be between 600 and 700, including many officers. A number of Austrians were taken prisoners, and had been forwarded to Marseilles. The King of Naples is dead, and his successor, Francis II, occupies the throne. There are reports of differences between Lord Palmerston and Lord John Russell, and the defeat of the Derby ministry at an early day is predicted. The London money market was easy, and consols on the 25th were quoted at 91¾@92, for both money and account—an improvement of one-half per cent. At Liverpool the cotton market was dull, but without change in prices. The breadstuffs market was dull, but prices remained unchanged. The provision market was quiet.

Up to nine o'clock last night, nothing had been seen of the steamer Indian at "Farther Point," (below Quebec.) Her dates are to the 25th—the same as those brought by the City of Washington.

We have news from Havana to the 30th ult. Three French war vessels had sailed suddenly, on the receipt of despatches from the United States. The United States steamer Walker was in port. Ex-United States Consul Robertson had died in Havana. Sugars were very heavy and dull, with 305,000 boxes on hand. Freights were very active.

The overland mail has arrived at St. Louis with San Francisco dates to the 18th ult. Business had improved, and the mining news was favorable. No arrivals from Atlantic ports are reported.

On Saturday, in the Court of Common Pleas, a special injunction was granted, by Judge Allison, to restrain the Green and Coates-streets Passenger Railway Company from running their cars upon the track of the Second and Third-streets Passenger Railway, south of Green street. The Green and Coates-streets Company claimed to be entitled to run their cars and carry and take up passengers upon the following portions of the Second and Third-streets road: Along Coates street from Second to Oak streets, along Second and Third streets from Green to Coates streets on the north, and to Dock street on the south. This claim was accompanied with the assertion of a right to use the aforesaid portion of the Second and Third-streets road, without regard to the order, instructions, or control of the complainants or their superintendent.

The Washington *States* of Saturday evening says that the result of the late election in Virginia, in all the counties except part of Monongalia, and eleven others, has been ascertained, and Letcher's majority, so far, is 4,259. The next Congressional delegation of Virginia will stand as follows:

1. M. R. H. Garnett, Democrat.
2. John S. Millson, Democrat.
3. D. C. Delaunette, Ind. Dem., elected over Jno. S. Caskie, Dem., regular nominee.
4. Wm. O. Goode, Democrat, re-elected.
5. Thomas S. Bocock, Democrat, re-elected.
6. Shelton F. Leake, Independent Democrat, elected over Paulus Powell, regular Dem.
7. Wm. Smith, Democrat, re-elected over Thomas Opie and Shackleford, Democrat.
8. Alex. R. Boteler, Opposition, elected over C. J. Faulkner, Democrat.
9. Mr. Harris, Independent Democrat, elected over Skinner, Regular Democrat.
10. H. A. Edmundson, Democrat, re-elected.
11. Sherrard Clemens, Democrat, re-elected.
12. Albert G. Jenkins, Democrat, re-elected.
13. E. S. Martin, Ind. Democrat, elected over R. Bush Floyd, Democrat, regular nominee.

At the Democratic caucus in Bangor, Maine, on Saturday night, for the choice of delegates to the State Convention, the anti-Administration party triumphed by a vote of two to one.

In New York, on Saturday, the case of James Stephens, convicted of poisoning his wife, was up before the Supreme Court, on a motion for a new trial. The motion was refused. Judge Roosevelt directing that the sentence of execution be carried into effect on the 22d of July next; so that nothing but Executive clemency can now save the prisoner.

Right Reverend Archbishop Blanchet, of Oregon, Rev. J. B. Brouillet, of Washington Territory, and Rev. G. A. Bellcourt, of St. Joseph's [illegible] Bancel, Esq., a well-known and much respected citizen of this city, died on Saturday.

Messrs. Johnson & Zabriskie, telegraphic news reporters in opposition to the Associated Press, give their version of the difficulty between themselves and their rivals, in another column. They deserve a hearing.

Much excitement has prevailed for several days past at West Farms, Westchester co., N. Y., in consequence of the arrival there of a box containing the dead bodies of two men, two women, two children, and a negro. The box was on Thursday last picked up adrift in the East river, near Port Morris. A coroner's inquest was held upon the remains, and a verdict of death by unknown cause was returned by the jury. The supposition is that a whole family has been butchered.

The steamship Vanderbilt, which left New York on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, took out 385 passengers and $1,452,654 in specie, and the City of Baltimore, which sailed for Liverpool, carried out 285 passengers and $500,000 in specie.

Mr. Charless, who was shot, in St. Louis, by G. W. Thornton, died in that city on Saturday.

There were but 180 deaths in this city last week—a decrease of 15 since previous report.

In New York there were 357 deaths last week—nearly double the number that died here.

Mr. Hoxie's Plan for Tunneling Callowhill Street.

We are pleased to learn that Mr. Hoxie's plan for tunneling Callowhill street has been placed on exhibition at Jayne's Hall, where it can be seen by our citizens. A personal examination of his models and explanatory maps will be necessary to a full understanding of his magnificent scheme. Its main features, however, are already familiar to our readers. He proposes to erect a bridge over the Schuylkill, at Callowhill street, and, after proceeding a short distance upon the surface, to tunnel that street, and conduct a railway through the tunnel, to Delaware avenue, establishing at Front and Callowhill, the Delaware terminus and freight depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad. The plan also contemplates an arrangement by which, whenever it becomes desirable to other railroad companies, such as the Reading, Baltimore, West Chester, Sunbury and Erie, and Norristown, to use the Callowhill street bridge, they can do so, and also the construction of a general passenger depot for all the railroads entering into the city, at Broad and Callowhill streets. It is evident that, with the rapid growth and increased population of our city, numerous surface railroads, with locomotives passing over them, will become intolerable nuisances; and yet the commercial interests of the city absolutely require that the freight and passengers passing over the great arteries reaching into every region of the country should be transported expeditiously and cheaply into the very heart of the city. The only practicable method of securing that necessary accommodation, and at the same time preserving our streets from the dangers and annoyances of the transit of locomotives over them, is to tunnel a street near the centre of the city, as Mr. Hoxie proposes. His plan looks not only to the necessities of the present, but to the demands of the future; and it is at once so ingenious and so well adapted to the promotion of vitally important interests of our city, that all interested in the welfare of Philadelphia should embrace the present opportunity of examining it for themselves, and if they approve of it, they should do all in their power to secure its adoption by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

Manufacture of Clothing.

In our article on Wednesday last, calling attention to the establishment recently opened at No. 824 South Second street, by Messrs. H. H. King & Co., for the manufacture of clothing by machinery, on a large scale, we omitted to mention a very important feature in their hand regulations. It will be remembered that we then stated that it gives employment for hundreds of females could be obtained at this pleasantly arranged and well-regulated establishment, if promptly applied for; but we failed to state that hands entirely unschooled to the business are received and carefully instructed, *free of charge*. To illustrate the advantages of this arrangement, we may state that three young ladies in Messrs. King & Co.'s employ had, when came to them as *learners*, and the *first week* after entering their establishment earned for themselves *four dollars and a half*, working ten hours a day. We regard this opening, as announced in the advertisement of these gentlemen, in another column, as one of the most unexceptionable for unemployed females ever offered.

The Field of the First Battle in Italy.

The exact location of the battle of Montebello, on the 21st of May, may appear doubtful on account of the singular manner in which the despatch was forwarded from St. Johns, N. B., inasmuch as it states that there are two Montebellos in Italy, leaving the reader to judge for himself which was the scene of the conflict. On referring to the map published in THE PRESS of Tuesday last, we do not find either of the Montebellos marked upon it, but further examination enables us to clear up the mystery, and to explain to our readers the proper position of the two towns of Montebello on the map of Italy. The Montebello at which the battle was fought is in the Sardinian province of Alexandria, about twenty-three miles east northeast of the city of Alexandria, (near which place the battle of Marengo was fought,) and almost due north of Genoa. The other Montebello, alluded to by the telegraph operators, is situated about ten miles southwest of Vicenza, forty miles west of Venice, and a great distance from the seat of war. A battle at that point is, therefore, as improbable as a battle between the same opposing forces on the Rhine. Our readers who have preserved the map of Tuesday can locate the battle-field of Montebello with a pencil-mark immediately below Tortona. On the 15th of May, Marshal D'HILLIERS, with his force of French and Sardinians, was posted on the main road from Novi to Genoa, and General GYULAI, the commander of the Austrian forces, at Bobio, distant on the map, from the place where the battle occurred, about twenty miles. Bobio is a mountain town in the Sardinian States, in the Genoa division, thirty-nine miles east-southeast of Alexandria. GYULAI, however, hastily abandoned Bobio for the purpose of check-mating his adversaries, and placed himself in communication with his base of operations in the Austrian camp, at Piacenza, (or Placentia,) which is a fortified city of North Italy, west-northwest of Parma, near the right bank of the river Po. Here the Austrian commander has placed himself in direct communication with a number of small villages in the neighborhood. Such seems to have been the position of the Austrians on or about the 15th or 16th of May. It will therefore be seen that the two armies were so close to each other that a conflict was inevitable, and it took place within the territory we have thus hastily described. It was generally supposed, before the late battle, that GYULAI would await an attack from the allied armies in his strong position at Placentia, and since the victory of the French forces at Montebello, it is not improbable that his disposition to act on the defensive will be increased.

Much speculation has been indulged in by the critics of the military movements of the present war, in regard to the disposition of LOUIS NAPOLEON to re-enact, as far as possible, the role of NAPOLEON I during his Marengo campaign, and, if possible, to win a battle upon the plains which were immortalized by the genius and daring of his great uncle. If, as is not improbable, he cherishes such desires, the result of the first battle must be doubly gratifying to him, for it was at Montebello that Marshal LANNES won the great victory which preceded, by a few days, the battle of Marengo, the former having been fought on the 9th, and the latter on the 14th of June, 1800. On the morning of the battle of Montebello, LANNES found himself, with 8,000 men, in the presence of an Austrian force of 18,000. The battle was one of the most sanguinary ever fought between the French and Austrian troops. NAPOLEON, in his memoir, says of it: "The battle was bloody; LANNES covered himself with glory; his troops performed prodigies of intrepidity." Both armies fought with desperation, but the arrival of VICTOR's division of 6,000 additional French troops, a portion of whom came upon the ground about midday, and the remainder at a later period, secured the victory by which LANNES won the title of Duke of Montebello. The loss was great in both armies—the Austrians having had three thousand of their troops killed, and six thousand taken prisoners; and the French had about three thousand men killed and wounded. The hero of the day, in describing the deadly effects of the Austrian artillery upon his men said: "*I could hear the bones crash in my division like a shower of hail upon a sky-light.*"

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, June 5, 1859.

The President's tour through North Carolina has been quite a triumph. He has been very well received. Secretary Thompson embroidered his speeches with any amount of flattery, and the President repeated his devotion to the South in the strongest possible terms. He will be received in Virginia, on his return, with a good deal of *eclat*. The ice having now been broken, we shall, of course, have a Northern Presidential tour. Your city will be the first to be honored, then New York, Boston, and other cities. No one has heretofore been more averse to these displays than Mr. Buchanan himself, "but circumstances alter cases."

A good deal of trouble has begun, as I predicted would be the case, among the Administration newspapers dependent upon the patronage of the General Government. Brigadier General Bowman, the new editor of the Washington organ, bitterly complains that his enterprise is a failure, while the organ of the President in your city—edited by a notorious Austrian, of the Grab-Grund school—is constantly sending appeals to the Administration, demanding, Hessian-like, "*new subsidies.*"

A good story is told of one of the new Administration papers in Illinois. It appears that when it was proposed to start this journal, the President himself stated that he would advance two or three thousand dollars rather than that the thing should fail. It did fail, of course, and the person starting the paper, relying upon the Presidential promise, drew upon Mr. Buchanan accordingly. The draft was protested, and the victim came on—stopping, by the way, in your city—declaring that he would expose the whole thing unless he was indemnified. Great consternation ensued, and the matter was compromised, after a fashion. Mr. Buchanan will now be called upon to reimburse the other organs which he has insisted shall be maintained at all hazards. The printing fund, large as it was at the beginning, cannot sustain all these drafts upon it, particularly as Mr. Wendell has some unsettled claims which must be liquidated. The threat made by a Senator at the close of the last session, that the whole of this part of the Administration policy should be arrested and exposed in the coming session, has made great caution necessary, so that the mercenaries have no less a person to look to than the President himself. Now, as Mr. Buchanan ought to be worth at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and as he never has speculated, most of his investments being safe ones, and inasmuch as he has no children, and his nearest relatives being themselves in comfortable circumstances, forty or fifty thousand dollars could not be better expended than in paying for the losses of the poor fellows who have been prostrated in the support of his measures. As he has always been known for his munificent, open-handed, spontaneous, genial liberality, I am happy to assure them that they could do nothing better than to make a demand upon his most plethoric purse. He will respond like a Prince.

Bennett, of the New York *Herald*, has determined that Fowler, Butterworth, Saunders, and other Federal officers in New York, shall be removed. Bennett is really the organ of the Hard movement against Tammany Hall. He is the personal organ of the President in New York, and will leave nothing undone to induce the President to believe that all these men are secretly his enemies. Whenever it is proposed to remove a faithful officer, reasons as plenty as blackberries can be found for the act. It will go for nothing that the gentlemen alluded to have strenuously supported the policy of the Administration in reference to Kansas, if they do not suit the New York *Herald*. Fernando Wood, when last in Washington, called upon the President, and made a similar demand, telling him that this was the only way to make his officials a *unit* in New York. The fact that they are not a unit in Philadelphia is also being used upon the President. Mr. Baker, your collector, (operated upon by Mr. Tyler,) having taken possession of the politics of Pennsylvania, will no doubt insist that every office-holder who does not co-operate with him, Tyler, and John Hamilton, your surveyor of the port, shall be decapitated. They must be a unit. There are some stirring times ahead.

The dullness of Washington, even thus early in the summer, is dreadful. But it is impossible to conceive a more beautiful sight than the public grounds and the environs of this city of magnificent distances, in the midst of the foliage and flowers of June and July. What Washington needs is some agreeable place of resort during the warm months, within a short ride of the town itself. This desideratum will be partially supplied when Mount Vernon is finally rescued from Mr. John Washington, and placed under the energetic control of the ladies who are now rapidly raising the means to purchase it. I am told they have but thirty thousand dollars yet to pay for the property, but they will probably need four or five times that sum to properly fence and decorate the grounds, and when these things have been effected, it will constitute the most elegant and elegant spot in the Union. Accessible by steamboat from this city, and distant only a couple of hours' ride, it will attract an immense concourse of visitors. Now, if after this, some enterprising Yankee could improvise a mineral spring, or even establish bathing places, in the neighborhood of Mount Vernon, or at any point between this city and Alexandria, approachable by railroad, thousands who now take the toilsome journey to White Sulphur, Fauquier, Bath, and Capon Springs, would be very glad to prefer a position near the capital, within hail of the President and his Cabinet, and all the gay and wealthy society which clusters in and around Washington during the summer season, untempted by Northern Saratogas, Sharons, and Newports. This is an idea well worthy the consideration of such of your capitalists as are looking out for investments. I have often wondered that Mr. Corcoran—the always generous *millionaire*—has not identified his name with a great enterprise like this. Vastly as he has already benefited Washington, nothing would do more to perpetuate his memory than the consummation, by his assistance, of such a scheme as this.

It is announced in the Petersburg, Virginia, papers, that Mr. Roger A. Pryor, of the Washington *States*, has again retired from the editorial chair, and intends practising his profession as a lawyer in that city. What the cause of this new move on the political chessboard may mean I cannot understand. Probably Mr. Letcher, who was greatly indebted to Mr. Pryor for his nomination, intends making an offer to that gentleman in connection with his new administration. Mr. Pryor is one of the ablest men in the South, and if he had half as much discretion as he has ability, he would be one of the most influential. He writes with intense bitterness, and, what is infinitely ereditable to his heart, does not hesitate, when convinced, to recant his assaults. Admirable, however, as all this is, it would be a great deal better for him if, when he dips his pen in gall, he would reflect two or three times before he writes once.

Since the return of Hon. John Appleton, from Maine, the Portland *Argus*, of which he is the largest owner, has been placing itself more and more upon the Douglas platform; whether by his dictation I cannot say; but this is a significant fact, as showing the united sentiment of that State. No party there assumes to defend the Administration's Territorial policy, and the Democrats are against it to a man, all over New England.

The Opposition Convention shortly to assemble in your State, is watched with a good deal of interest by all parties in this city. The two Republican papers here, the *Era* and the *Republic*, the first of which wields an immense influence in the Republican party, have drawn their swords against any attempt to compromise the ultra-Republican position on the slavery question; and while there is a good deal of *finesse* among the mere politicians of the same organization, in order to achieve a victory, I am well convinced that if that Convention does not march square up to the issue, it will give rise to many disturbances in the Republican party.

The Republican party contains in its ranks thousands of old Democrats, who joined it after the repeal of the Missouri Compromise in 1854, not on the ground of the Wilmot proviso, or because they were in favor of Congressional intervention for the prohibition of slavery, *but only because they believed that the Democratic party intended to dedicate Kansas to slavery.* In proof of this, you will recollect that notwithstanding Mr. Wilmot of your State, and Mr. Grow and others, refused to support General Cass in 1848, on account of his hostility to the Wilmot proviso, they all came in, in support of General Pierce in 1852, although he was nominated upon a platform which practically affirmed the doctrine of popular sovereignty asserted in the compromise measures of 1850. They thus believed (the author inclusive) that the Wilmot proviso was a dead issue, and what has been the result? Who have triumphed? Has Congress triumphed, or have the people of Kansas triumphed? Unquestionably the latter. Now the point presented is, whether the Opposition Convention in Pennsylvania intends to endorse Congressional intervention or popular sovereignty, or whether it intends to give the go-by to both. Mr. Greeley's speech in Kansas the other day was, in my opinion, a most extraordinary one. That he should plead for Congressional intervention for the prohibition of slavery in a Territory which was the great battle-field of a popular triumph, against both Congress and the Executive, was a most lame and impotent conclusion. The Democrats who still adhere to the Republican party should keep their eyes open, and the Convention of the Opposition in Pennsylvania ought not to be blind to them.

OCCASIONAL.

EXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALES VALUABLE CITY and Country Property to-morrow evening. See Thomas & Sons' pamphlet catalogues and advertisements.

Manufacturers' Exchange.

An exchange similar to those sustained by our brokers and dealers in breadstuffs has recently been opened for the accommodation and mutual advantage of our manufacturers. The want of such an institution has long been felt by several of our heaviest operators in the line of cotton and woollen manufactures, and their collateral branches, in the city and vicinity, and at the suggestion of whom an establishment was opened, on the 1st of January, at No. 22 North Front street, which we are glad to find is rapidly enlisting the interest and co-operation of the important class of our citizens for which it is intended. It is eminently proper that Philadelphia should take the initiative in this matter, standing, as she does, in the van of the manufacturing cities in this country. The plan adopted, we are quite sure, must necessarily redound to the advantage of all who co-operate with it. Formerly our manufacturers from the outer districts, in coming to the centres of trade, to meet the men with whom they were accustomed to transact business, were obliged to make their appointments to meet in counting rooms or public houses, and which was not unfrequently attended with unpleasantness and inconvenience. By the "Exchange" system recently adopted all this is obviated. On Wednesday and Saturday (chiefly on the latter) of each week there is a general meeting of the manufacturers at the rooms; and as this is known by those having business with them, either to buy or sell, they are called upon with the certainty of finding them on either of those days. The position of the Exchange Rooms has been judiciously selected, being located in the immediate vicinity of large mercantile establishments on Front street, with which manufacturers are obliged to have frequent intercourse. In a short visit to the rooms, on Saturday, we were pleased to find them of a capacity, and fitting up fully adequate to the purposes for which they are intended. All around the main room are writing desks furnished with stationery, and every convenience to facilitate correspondence and the transacting of business. *Most of these* desks are labelled with the name of the firm entitled by subscription to its exclusive use. For those whose business with the Exchange is not of an extent to warrant their paying an annual subscription sufficiently large to secure the exclusive use of a desk the year round, a large and commodious writing table occupies the centre of the room. All the daily papers and prices current published in the city are on file for the use of the members. The institution is at present sustained by voluntary subscription. By some of the more extensive manufacturers, the advantages derived from it will well warrant a liberal subscription, and those having less occasion to use it are at liberty to stipulate their subscriptions accordingly. We may safely state, however, that every manufacturer in the above-named departments, however humble may be his sphere, may derive substantial benefit from a connection with the Manufacturers' Exchange. We believe that all industrial interests would be fostered by a close intimacy of those engaged in them, and pre-eminently is this true of our manufacturers of cotton and woollen fabrics, and their subordinate branches. It affords us pleasure to announce that such a step has been taken, and we have no doubt that, as its advantages to all concerned are so manifest, their own sagacity will prompt our manufacturers to lose no time in availing themselves of them.

Public Amusements Continued.

Arch-street Theatre, which was closed for the season, on Tuesday, as a place of dramatic entertainment, re-opens this evening, with a new and excellent series of performances. The Morris Brothers, Pell and Trowbridge, minstrels have taken "the Arch" for a limited period, and their attractions are numerous enough and great enough to draw crowded houses every evening.

The Virginia Elections—Grun, Wykoff, &c.

[From the Washington States, June 4.]

RICHMOND, VA., June 3, 1859.

EDITOR STATES: I have read your appeal to the President to revoke the commissions recently given to Wykoff and Grund, and sincerely hope he may be induced to do so, on his own account, on account of the Democratic party, and for the sake of common decency. The President knows these men well; he knows their antecedents, and it is passing strange he ever should have given them his confidence; of one of them—the "vile Hessian"—the President for years has spoken and *written* (for one of his letters is now before me) as "the *infamous F. J. Grund.*"

The recent contest through which we have passed, and its results, should admonish the President that even we in Virginia cannot bear such *weights* as he has given us; and if his policy is continued, he will drive the Democratic party into the alternative of separating from him finally. Be assured, Mr. Editor, that *only one candidate for Congress in Virginia identified himself with the Administration, and he was defeated?* Defeated in a district which, for many years, has given Democratic majorities of from 1,500 to 2,000. Should not this be a warning?

AN OLD DEMOCRAT.

Letter from James C. Vandyke, Esq.

To the Editor of the Pennsylvanian:

DEAR SIR: My attention has been called to an editorial notice in your paper of this morning, in which I have hitherto observed, of not replying to allusions of a personal character in the public press, so far as to say that the statements and insinuations referred to in that article are wholly incorrect. I am not a disbursing officer of the Government, and have not had any accounts, as such, to render.

I have not in my hands any money whatever belonging to the Government, or received by me on its account, for any purpose whatever.

The Government is largely in my debt for professional services, and has been so for several years. It is true, that I have not for some years presented my claims for a large amount of official fees due me, owing to the mode of settling claims of this character, which I have considered erroneous.

My *emolument accounts*, up to the present time, have, however, been rendered. I believe I will not be doubted that I have the right to select my own time for presenting my claims against the Government, so long as it remains in my debt, as it now does some $17,390, exclusive of a further sum of $6,000 and upwards, which may, under the present construction adopted by the accounting departments, be disputed.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES C. VANDYKE.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2, 1859.

Letter from New York.

IMPORTATION OF DRY GOODS—WASHINGTON IRVING AND CHURCH, THE ARTIST—PARK BENJAMIN & CO—THE NEW PRIMA DONNA CORTESI—MADAME STRAKOSCH—GENERAL CONFORT IN TOWN FOR THE SUMMER—THE TRIBUNE—THE NATIONAL CONVENTION—BONNER AND DICKENS—BOURCICAULT'S NEW THEATRE—MRS. HOEY.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, June 4, 1859.

The total amount of dry goods imported at this port during the eleven months ending May 31st, is $85,268,277. The amount imported in the corresponding eleven months in 1858, was $64,993,862; in the corresponding period in 1857, $38,647,22.

Washington Irving, though still quite feeble, was in town on Tuesday of last week—came down expressly to see Church's "Heart of the Andes." The room was so densely packed with spectators that it was with difficulty a passage was made through the crowd to enable him to get near the picture. At the mention of his name, however, it was wonderful to behold the alacrity with which all moved aside "to do him reverence," and his admiration was peculiarly gratifying to the artist. It is a pleasant reminiscence for Church, that when he was in South America, he occupied at the hacienda of General Aguorre, near Quito, the very room where Humboldt lodged in 1800. On its walls hung a portrait of the great *savant*, then executed by an artist of Quito. It represents a man in the vigor of youth—thin, muscular—with a keen and steady blue eye, and in the Peruvian uniform. This portrait Church caused to be copied, and it now adorns the beautiful studio of Mr. O., in Tenth street.

Strolling through Pine street, this morning, I noticed a freshly-painted sign, "PARK BENJAMIN & CO., REAL ESTATE AGENTS." Rather odd that a man should go into a business "of the earth earthy," whose habits, education, and tastes are so intellectual and poetical.

The new prima donna has a fine presence, a plentiful person, "fine burst," Roman features, and weighs about a hundred and fifty—not exactly "fat," though "fair and forty." Better featured, on an average, than Grisi, she possesses all the dramatic fervor, easy action, and the knowledge of the resources of the stage requisite to make the first-class artist. Gravanigo sometimes came down to mediocrity. This new woman is *good* all the while. The general notion seems to be that she is nearly equal to Grisi as an actress and her superior as a vocalist. She is the best importation of the last twelvemonth, and her success is complete. Her debut was in "Saffo," and she was well supported by Madame Strakosch, Brignoli, and Baroli. Madame Strakosch, who does everything she attempts with a grace, talent, and finish, that uniformly meets the expectations of the audience, was better than usual in the second soprano part. Her costume was a model of chaste elegance, and imparted additional charm to her fine face and figure. The critics have for so many years been accustomed to the perfection of her singing and acting, that they think it a work of supererogation to praise her; and then it is so easy to write about people who are fresh to the audience, and of whom we Yankees know nothing!

Among the foreign notabilities at present making a temporary home in New York are ex President Comonfort, of Mexico, who has passed the winter in the South, and proposes to remain here during the summer. He is accompanied by Gen. Garcia Conde, Don Jose Maria del Rio, and Don Antonio del Rio. They have taken a spacious house in Fifth avenue.

The *Tribune* seems to have taken a fresh start in its career of prosperity. It announces that its receipts from subscriptions are more than double what they were last year, and largely in advance of the corresponding period of any previous year.

I was informed yesterday by Judge Smalley, of Vermont, Chairman of the Democratic National Committee, that he had issued a call for a meeting of the committee on the 7th of December, at Washington, at which time the *day* for the meeting of the Convention, at Charleston, will be definitely fixed.

Mr. Bonner states that the story which has been written expressly for the *Ledger* by Charles Dickens upon the Gila river, to distribute the usual quota of agricultural implements, is, what that his guard on the occasion will consist of ten Mexicans, armed only with hoes and ox whips.

The receipts at the treasury during the last week were over $4,000 000; drafts amounting to above $3,000,000 were paid, leaving only $4 000,000 subject to draft.

The Virginia Election.

RICHMOND, June 4—The Secretary of the Commonwealth has official returns from 107 counties Letcher's majority is 4,096. There are 44 counties yet to be officially heard from.

The counties officially reported include most of the Opposition strongholds. It is now believed the Democratic majority will be 6,000 or more.

Struck by Lightning.

BANGOR, June 5—The house of Mr Goss, at North Carmel was struck by lightning on Friday, and a child instantly killed.

The house of William Sutherland at Clifton, was also struck and slightly torn to pieces. A cooking stove was carried through in the midst of the family to the cellar. Fortunately, they all escaped without serious injury.

Burning of a Western Steamer—Reported Loss of Life.

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ST. LOUIS, June 4—The New Mexican mail, from Santa Fe on the 15th ult., reached Independence today. The news is unimportant.

Political Troubles at Bangor.

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THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Highly Important News from Europe!

FOUR DAYS LATER.

THE CITY OF WASHINGTON OFF CAPE RACE.

THE FIRST BATTLE IN ITALY!

THE ALLIES VICTORIOUS!!

DEFEAT OF THE AUSTRIANS.

FIGHT AT MONTEBELLO.

LOSS OF THE AUSTRIANS 2,000—OF THE ALLIES 700.

The Austrian Prisoners at Marseilles.

A Passage Forced over the Sesia by the Sardinians, and the Austrians put to Flight.

REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN LOMBARDY.

DEATH OF THE KING OF NAPLES.

France Adheres to the Abolition of Privateering.

"A Neutral Flag Covers the Enemy's Goods."

COTTON DULL, BUT UNCHANGED.

CONSOLS 91¾@92.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., June 4.

The steamship City of Washington, which left Liverpool on the 25th ult, and bound to New York, has been intercepted off this point by the Associated Press' News Yacht.

Her news is of great importance, as announcing the first important blow in Italy. The Allied and Austrian forces *have met, and the latter been defeated.*

The steamer Africa, from New York, had arrived at Liverpool.

The battle between the Austrians and the Allies took place at Montebello, a town of Austrian Italy. The Austrians were 15,000 strong, and made the attack. After a severe engagement they were obliged to retreat. The Allied army lost 700, while the Austrians' loss is estimated at 2 000. A number of Austrians had been captured and taken prisoners to Marseilles.

The Liverpool Cotton market was quiet; prices were somewhat easier, but there is no change reported in the quotations. Breadstuffs were dull, and Provisions steady.

On the London exchange consols closed at 91¾@92.

THE BATTLE OF MONTEBELLO.

[There are two towns of Montebello in Italy, as described in the Gazetteers. The despatch does not give the position of the one at which this battle took place.

One of the Montebellos is a town of Austrian Italy, ten miles S. W. of Vicenza, and is defended by two castles.

And the other a village twenty-three miles E. N. E. of Alessandria where the Austrians were defeated by the French in 1812. It will be seen that the posts were occupied by Marshal D'Hilliers, of the French army. By the previous accounts this General was posted in the main road from Novi to Genoa.—*Reporter of the Associated Press.*]

The battle of Montebello took place on the 21st of May.

The Austrians, who were commanded, by General Stadion, attacked the posts of Marshal Baraguay D'Hilliers. They were driven back by General Forrie's division, after a furious combat, which lasted four hours.

The Allies carried Montebello, but did not pursue the Austrians.

Two hundred of the Austrians, including a colonel, were captured and taken to Marseilles.

The Austrians were fifteen thousand strong. They lost 2 000 men.

The Allies lost 700, among whom were many officers.

The Austrians' account of the battle differs widely from the above.

The actual force of the French is not stated. It is reported, however, that it numbered 6 000 men, beside a regiment of Sardinian cavalry.

PASSAGE OF THE SESIA BY THE SARDINIANS.

A Serious issue by the Sardinia Government appointed that the Austrians will be to the 23th ult., the same as furnished by the City of Washington, intercepted off Cape Race.

There was a light fall of snow this afternoon, and it is now raining heavily.

Later from Utah.

ST. LOUIS, June 6—The Utah mail brings a proclamation from Gov. Cumming commanding the immediate dispersal of the Mormons associated together in a military capacity in the mountains surrounding Salt Lake Valley.

The "Valley Tan" complains of this proclamation not being put in the hands of the Federal officers to execute instead of the Territorial marshal, and asserts treason is as rife in the Territory now as before the advent of the army.

The Assassination of a Witness at St. Louis.

DEATH OF MR. CHARLESS—THE POPULAR EXCITEMENT SUBSIDING.

ST. LOUIS, June 4—The victim of the late desperado assault, Mr. Joseph Charless, who was shot on the street yesterday by Mr. W. Thornton, in revenge for having testified against him, died at half-past seven o'clock this morning. The mob, who had threatened to lynch the murderer, made no further demonstrations last night, and this morning the excitement had subsided. Judge Clark has been petitioned to do a special ness on of the Criminal Court, in order to give the prisoner a speedy trial.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 4—The Indian Superintendent, Mr. Collins, of New Mexico, announces to the Indian Bureau the perfect safety of the Southern Overland Mail route. No fear of an attack need be entertained in that quarter.

Agent Stock, who proposes to meet some 1,500 Indians upon the Gila river, to distribute the usual quota of agricultural implements, is, what that his guard on the occasion will consist of ten Mexicans, armed only with hoes and ox whips.

The receipts at the treasury during the last week were over $4,000 030; drafts amounting to above $3,000,000 were paid, leaving only $4 000,000 subject to draft.

The Virginia Election.

RICHMOND, June 4—The Secretary of the Commonwealth has official returns from 107 counties Letcher's majority is 4,096. There are 44 counties yet to be officially heard from.

The counties officially reported include most of the Opposition strongholds. It is now believed the Democratic majority will be 6,000 or more.

Struck by Lightning.

BANGOR, June 5—The house of Mr Goss, at North Carmel was struck by lightning on Friday, and a child instantly killed.

The house of William Sutherland at Clifton, was also struck and slightly torn to pieces. A cooking stove was carried through in the midst of the family to the cellar. Fortunately, they all escaped without serious injury.

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FOUR DAYS LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

Fair Business Doing.

THE MINING NEWS FAVORABLE.

ARRIVAL OF THE SANTA CRUZ FROM MEXICO WITH $385,000 IN SPECIE AND THIRTY-SIX BANISHED OFFICERS.

ST. LOUIS, June 4—The overland mail, which left California on the 13th ult, reached Jefferson City at noon to-day, and is due here at 10 o'clock to-night.

The advices furnished are four days later. There was no news of importance.

There was a fair business doing at San Francisco. The demand from the interior is increasing.

The mining news continues to be of a favorable character.

The steamer Santa Cruz had arrived at San Francisco, from Mazatlan, with $385,000 in specie, and thirty six Mexican officers, who had been banished by the Liberals.

SHIP NEWS—The ships Coquimbo for Melbourne, Dragoon for Calcutta, bark Kemanglen sailed from San Francisco between the 9th and 13th ult.

The mail brings intelligence that eight white men, who were prospecting for silver mines near Honey Lake, had been killed by the Indians.

The house of Col. Stevenson, at Red Bluffs, was burned on the 11th ult., and Mrs. Stevenson, another woman, and five children, perished in the flames.

The *Alta California* of the 14th ult is filled with the accounts of outrages committed by a band of Regulators, who had driven all the Mexicans from Senorita valley, and committed several murders. The Americans at those places had publicly denounced the outrages, and a company of troops had been detailed from