The Press.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1857.

UPON THE first page will be found a highly important Postal Treaty, for an early copy of which we are indebted to a friend in Washington. It is a postal convention between the United States and Hamburg, and establishes the rates of postage on all mailable matter between the two countries; also, an editorial entitled Pitiable Poverty, sketch of a Sermon on Gospel Mysteries, by Rev. Dr. May, of Virginia, Sabbath Reading, Religious Intelligence; General News, &c., on fourth page, part third of Familiar Life of Pennsylvania.

APPRAISER AT LARGE.

The President yesterday appointed CHARLES V. HAGNER, Esq., of this city, United States Appraiser at Large, in place of H. C. LAUGHLIN, Esq., resigned. This is a happy selection. Mr. HAGNER is a citizen of high character, possessing rare business qualities. He is known to our people, and his name will inspire confidence among all who have dealings at the Custom House. Such an appointment reflects honor upon the Administration.

THANKS.

It has been a matter of thought and doubt with us for the last three weeks, whether we were not bound, in common gratitude—not only to warm friends, but also to numerous political opponents—to acknowledge the unprecedented favors which the Press throughout the country, have conferred upon us. From all quarters, and without the slightest solicitation, the kindest, heartiest, and most eulogistic notices of our efforts to establish a first-class journal in Philadelphia, have poured in upon us. It was impossible to count, it was difficult even to arrange them in alphabetical order,—but not less than Two Thousand favorable notices have reached us, written irrespective of party influences, and giving us the encouragement which cheers, the praise which compensates, and the welcome which assures *us. It will be difficult to deserve all these eulogies*, to repay all these kindnesses—but we shall endeavor to do so. Fair play towards opponents as well as towards friends, was the principle on which we commenced, and we shall carry it out to the utmost of our ability. We aim at making a journal distinguished by the fulness, fairness, and authenticity of its intelligence; full, fair, and accurate, also, in our comments upon political, local, commercial, literary, and general topics.

We should be unjust to our more immediate contemporaries, the journals of this city, if we did not acknowledge how deeply we rejoice in the good feeling which prevails among them, towards THE PRESS. In honorable rivalry, we contend with them, and feel that, next to a warm friend is a chivalrous opponent.

One word as to our success and prospects. Newspapers resemble States in one thing—they are not built up in a day. But, by a sort of miracle, which we would willingly attribute rather to the kindness of the public than our own efforts—though we have not been idle or careless—THE PRESS is really as well established, in and out of Philadelphia, as if, under ordinary circumstances, it had this day completed its fifth *year* instead of its fifth *week*. Every day adds to our already large circulation.

These remarks more particularly refer to our daily paper. But the reception of THE WEEKLY PRESS, all through the country, has been extraordinary. We aim at producing, at a price within every one's means, a weekly journal of news, politics, agriculture, science, commerce, and literature. More particularly do we aim at giving to the public a newspaper in which—not even in an advertisement—shall there be one sentence or sentiment which would tinge the delicate cheek of modesty with a blush. To the four numbers of THE WEEKLY PRESS which have been published we confidently appeal. Let what we have done declare what we shall do. Let the Past, brief though it be in our case here, be prophetic of the Future.

We repeat, warmly and gratefully, our thanks to our contemporaries, far and near. They hailed our advent kindly, generously, and we cordially return the compliment, and would bestow on them all the good wishes they have showered upon us.

THE MONROE DOCTRINE YIELDED BY THE LONDON TIMES.

It is curious to see how self-interest controls the operations of the British Government. Within the last year we have had some singular concessions from the organs of that Government, not the least of which was the declaration of the London *Times* in reference to the failure of free negro labor in the British colonies, thus at one fell swoop dissipating all those theories which it had so frequently and so eloquently elaborated; and this, let it not be forgotten, at a period when the French Government was itself preparing to inaugurate for its colonies a system of slavery under another name.

The complication in India and the war upon China are rapidly producing a condition of things in England which has been repeatedly prophesied. The attention of the British rulers is now recalled from other fields to their own immediate interests. Before the war with Russia, and previous to the proved superiority of the French over the English troops, in the Crimea, the London *Times* amused its leisure moments by addressing vigorous anathemas to the world against the aggressive and encroaching designs of the United States upon neighboring nations on the North American continent. Our affairs formed the staple of English journalism, and consumed a good part of the time of English statesmen. It is unnecessary that we should recall the intervention of Her Majesty's agents in the affairs of Texas, while Texas was a republic, in order to prevent the annexation of that province to the United States; nor that we should refer to their intrigues in California, in Mexico, and finally in Central America. Upon the latter she seemed, awhile ago, to have taken her last stand. She had sentinelled the whole Pacific coast, so as to prevent the progress in that direction of our institutions, and as one place after the other fell into our hands, she exhibited unmistakable signs of a determination to resist any further advances, even at the point of the bayonet. Witness the difficulties growing out of the Central American negotiations and the CLAYTON-BULWER treaty; the long diplomatic correspondence on that subject; the misunderstanding in reference to the construction of that treaty; the excitement in Parliament, in Congress, and in both countries; affecting the funds, disturbing business relations, and inspiring an almost universal apprehension that war was inevitable. Through all these troubles, however, public sentiment steadily adhered to the principle laid down by Mr. MONROE, in his annual message of 1823. We give his own language:

"Of events in that quarter of the globe, in which we have so much intercourse, and from which we derive our origin, we have always been anxious and interested spectators. The citizens of the United States cherish sentiments the most friendly in favor of the liberty and happiness of their fellow-men on that side of the Atlantic. In the wars of the European powers, in matters relating to themselves, we have never taken any part, nor does it comport with our policy so to do. It is only when our rights are invaded, or seriously menaced, that we resent injuries, or make preparations for our defence. With the movements in this hemisphere we are of necessity more immediately connected, and by causes which must be obvious to all enlightened and impartial observers. The political system of the allied powers is essentially different in this respect from that of America. This difference proceeds from that which exists in their respective Governments. And to the defence of our own, which has been achieved by the loss of so much blood and treasure, and matured by the wisdom of their most enlightened citizens, and under which we have enjoyed unexampled felicity, this whole nation is devoted. *We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the amicable relations existing between the United States and those powers, to declare that we should consider any attempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as dangerous to our peace and safety.*

"With the existing colonies and dependencies of any European power, we have not interfered, and shall not interfere. But *with the governments* who have declared their independence and maintained it, and whose independence we have, on great consideration and on just principles, acknowledged, we could not view any interposition *for the purpose of oppressing them, or controlling, in any other manner, their destiny, by an European power, in any other light than as the manifestation of an unfriendly disposition toward the United States.* In the war between those new governments and Spain, we declared our neutrality at the time of their recognition, and to this we have adhered, and shall continue to adhere, provided no change shall occur, which, in the judgment of the competent authorities of this government shall make a corresponding change on the part of the United States indispensable to their security."

If the reader will now turn his eyes to the article of the London *Times* of the 20th of August, which appears in this morning's PRESS, he will be surprised to find that that paper has surrendered, with more than its usual grace, to the great principle of Mr. MONROE. When, during the Oregon controversy and Mexican war, and the subsequent acquisition of California, certain sagacious public men (President BUCHANAN among the number) took position in favor of this very doctrine, it was generally ridiculed by that Anglo-American sentiment which is too apt to cater to the prejudices of our cousins over the water. Some of the first intellects of our own country opposed it as an abstraction, and the British Ministerial journals made it the text of austere satire. Since that period, however, it has been growing more and more in the popular favor, until, *at this* time, it is a practical necessity to us, and is as practically maintained as if it were an inherent part of our constitution.

The tribute of the London *Times* is not so much a tribute to the *principle* as to the interest which compels that paper to recognize it. This necessity is an existing proof of the declaration that the British Government puts on and throws off its diplomatic habits, precisely as *Lord* PALMERSTON puts on and throws off his morning gown. If there were no insurrection in India, no war in China, and no troubles daily increasing in Australia with the masses who have caught the republican spirit of the United States, and are beginning to feel a longing for the rights enjoyed by their twin Wonder on the Pacific, California:—It these exigencies did not exist, it is probable that we should have the British navy hanging in clouds in the Caribbean Sea and in the Gulf of Mexico, and wherever American progress sought the extension of American principles. But we are happy to mark in the article we copy from the *Times*, an improving spirit of friendship for this country. And we reciprocate that friendship.

We entertain for the British Government, so long as it keeps within its own sphere, and does not rush out of its own orbit, a natural regard. We have said, and still say, that it is better that India should be under the guardianship of Her Majesty, Queen Victoria, than under the rule of a hundred native butchers, each fighting against the other, and all outraging humanity and civilization. Our interest goes with our affections in this regard. War with England would be an indescribable calamity to this country and to the world. We are happy, too, in the knowledge that British diplomacy is about abandoning its ridiculous pretensions in Central America, and that the resistance made to these pretensions by President BUCHANAN while he was in the Department of State, and while he was Minister at the Court of St. James, is about to be crowned with entire success. Meanwhile, our peaceful example is doing good work upon this continent. Here, surrounded by comforts and blessings, we can look out upon the busy, bustling, bloody theatre of Europe and of Asia, hoping that the day is not far distant when the citizens of the world may sing:

"If we were king of France,
Or still better, Pope of Rome,
We would have no fighting men abroad,
No weeping maids at home.

All the world should be at peace,
And if kings would show their might,
Why let them who make the battles,
Be the only ones to fight."

THE PRACTICAL QUESTION IN KANSAS.

The New York *Tribune* of Thursday, in reply to THE PRESS of Wednesday, mystifies the issue in Kansas with its best ability. As a specimen of its sophistry, take this paragraph:

"New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey had expressly abolished slavery before their present Constitutions were adopted. Had slavery existed therein prior to such adoption, and no reference been made to it in their Constitutions, the Courts would have held that slavery retained a legal existence. So will it be in Kansas if a Constitution springing from the loins of the pro-slavery Territorial authorities shall be adopted."

Granting this assumption, for the sake of the argument, Mr. GREELEY, and even suppose that the Constitution of Kansas does *not* formally abolish slavery, and that the test vote is *not taken between the two systems*, if you have the majority in Kansas, you can vote the Constitution out. That is the practical question; and you know it.

But we have said, on good authority, that *there will be a fair vote between the systems*; and on this head Mr. GREELEY proposes:

"Very well, Col. Forney; you can assert this or anything else: Let us bring you to a test. You have some influence with your side of the house; we have tried to deserve some with ours. We *entreat you to use your influence—as we will ours*—to obtain a 'final settlement of the Slavery question' in Kansas on the following basis:

"1. Each party to name one Inspector or Judge for each poll for the October Election, and the two to agree on a third or do without—no vote to be received but by the assent of a majority of the Board, but any Inspector can only object to a legal vote at his peril.

"2. Every American citizen, or applicant for naturalization, who shall have been a *bona fide* resident of Kansas since the 4th day of July last, to be a legal voter.

"3. The Two Constitutions—Topeka and Lecompton—to be submitted together to the popular vote, and the decision of the majority to be final.

"We have made this proposition already to the *Union*, but its editor cannot be coaxed nor taunted into making any response whatever. You, surely, will evince more courage than this. Let us know whether you will or will not unite with us in thus attempting to secure, through the instrumentality of a free and fair vote of the people of Kansas, 'the final settlement of the slavery question.'"

The curse of this whole Kansas business has been outside meddling. To no influence can more of the excitement be more distinctly traced than to the powerful aid rendered by the New York *Tribune* to the Topeka party. Now that events are irresistibly shaping themselves to a final settlement of this vexed question, we do not aspire to imitate the example.

The editor of the New York *Tribune* sees things through party spectacles. He is capable of an occasional act of candor, and we are sure his judgment will at last lead him to admit that his partisans in Kansas are in the wrong. We look for this about the time the voting on the Constitution is over. At present he will not see that by an understanding, acquiesced in by many of the free State men, a provision that every citizen who has resided three or six months in the Territory, shall vote for delegates, and for or against the Constitution, will be agreed to in the Convention, the shorter period having the most friends. Even a six months' preceding residence is required by many of the old States now controlled by the Republicans. Mr. GREELEY will not see that the St. Louis *Republican*, the leading organ of the pro-slavery men in Missouri, has positively declared that there will be no interference with Kansas, by the citizens of the border, when the Constitution is submitted to a vote. He will not see, except to assail him for it, that the President has resolved, so far as he can, to protect the actual residents in their right to vote. He does not see that Governor WALKER is committed boldly and bravely to the same policy; or if he does, it is to join the chorus of Mr. KEITT and the Charleston *Mercury*, adding his notes to theirs, and harmonizing with them in trying to keep the question open—the *Tribune* shouting that WALKER is to make Kansas a slave State, and the South Carolina extremists declaring that he is sold to the Abolitionists.

The idea of submitting the Topeka Constitution seems to be a favorite one with the Republicans, who strangely forget that the same voters who prefer that production, can exercise their right in voting against the one that will be framed by the legally elected delegates. Will anybody be good enough to tell us what those voters will lose by taking this course?

Besides, Kansas will be a State of the Union in a few months; and *then*, if all else fails, the real majority, whether for or against slavery, will be ascertained, and will be exercised, in defiance of all outsiders. This fact ought to have some influence upon the extremists. It is already producing its natural consequences upon the great body of the people.

☞ WE TAKE PLEASURE in announcing to our citizens, admirers of the fine arts particularly, that the extensive collection (two hundred and twenty) of European Oil Paintings, to be sold at No. 431 Chestnut street, on Monday next, by WOLBERT & SCOTT, Auctioneers, is now arranged for examination with catalogues. Included in the sale will be found "The Holy Family," evidently an original, having cost a high price, it is to be sold, by order of the Administrator for the most it will bring; in fact the entire collection is to be closed without reserve.

"THE PRESS" versus "HARPER'S MAGAZINE."

It was our duty, to animadvert upon two articles in *Harper's Magazine*, in which unmerited, wholesale, and bitter satire was cast upon American men and women—the former being accused of ill manners, (of being "too often known abroad by his high pretensions and low breeding,") while the latter were far more harshly dealt with. In *Harper's Weekly*, a publication somewhat ambitiously and self-denominated a "Journal of Civilization," we find a reply which we publish in full:

"A CHAMPION OF AMERICAN LADIES.—In a late number of *Harper's Magazine* certain judicious though severe criticisms were made on the manners and habits of American women. To these criticisms THE PRESS, the paper lately started by Colonel Forney at Philadelphia, publishes a lengthy and somewhat bitter reply. As some days must elapse before the *Magazine* can defend its position—should it deem necessary to do so—we take this opportunity of remarking that THE PRESS has, in our opinion, suffered its gallantry to get the better of its judgment.

"The position taken by the critic of American women was, in a few words, that our ladies are often deficient in those amenities of social life which an elevated estimate of female character requires; that their manners, in public, are not always marked by that quiet ease which is the characteristic of good breeding; and that those among them who flourish at watering-places, and other fashionable resorts, are too noisy, frivolous, and bold.

"In this position we fear that every unprejudiced observer must concur with the *Magazine* critic.

"Of course it is an unpleasant thing to have our wives and daughters taken sharply to task for their faults; and without doubt the country contains vast numbers of ladies to whose manners and behavior no exception could possibly be taken. But that the generality of American fashionable women are not fitted to be good wives or mothers—that they damage their health by unwholesome feeding and reckless dressing—that they neglect their families for the pleasures of society—that their education fits them for idleness, and does not fit them for any useful avocation in life—that they are often rude to strangers, unconscious of the obligations of civility, and deficient in sweetness of disposition—that many among the fashionables are odiously ill-bred, incorrect in diction, empty in mind, emptier in heart, and atrociously extravagant, must be the verdict of every candid person who undertakes to study them with care.

"We are very sorry to say it, for more of the future of this great nation depends on our women than on our men. But the fact can not be blinked; it is a fact which no honest writer on our society has for a moment attempted to conceal or deny.

"It would be better for Colonel Forney to employ his talent in aiding us to reform the habit and manners of our fellow-country women than to devote his energies to a puerile championship of the sex, in defiance of truth. It is not by capitulating the favor of a few young girls that a paper can either achieve or deserve success.

"And let us further observe, without designing to retort personalities, that the impertinent conjectures which Colonel Forney hazards in lieu of a sensible reply to the article in the *Magazine*, would be in bad taste in any paper, and are in very bad taste indeed in the *Press*. A little more experience of journalism will convince Colonel Forney that this is not the way to win a character for his paper."

Strange as it may appear to *Harper's Weekly*, we would rather be considered the "champion of American ladies" than their *slanderer*. We shall briefly re-state the case—*condensing our original bill of indictment*, in which we summed up the leading objectionable points in the article in *Harper's Magazine*. To show our thorough impartiality, we may premise that, two days touching on the *unjustifiable attack on American women*, we said, when noticing the periodical, "*Harper's* certainly is, what it has diligently labored to become, not only the most popular, but the best Magazine in this country. It is also by far the cheapest."

Speaking of the Magazinist's "Libels on the Fair Sex," we denied, (quoting the writer's own words,) that "society generally has a right to more than it gets from our American women, and especially on the score of courtesy;" that "to be seen of all men is the *highest ambition* of our beauties, and they take care to spread their plumage before every eye;" that "our women, cunning as they may be in most arts, *want the art of pleasing*;" that "they not only have it not, but seem unwilling to acquire it." We condemn the Magazinist for writing this untruth, that—

"This want of gracious acknowledgment of favors received in the ordinary intercourse of outdoor life can not be accused on the score of their reserve; for where does woman carry a *bolder* air in public than with us? Where does she *flaunt her charms so freely?* Where does her eye look *with a steadier gaze on man?* Where does her *voice sound louder*, and her *laugh ring more sonorously?* There is nothing, in fact, which our women are so deficient in as reserve. There is a publicity of bearing about them which reminds one more of the hotel than of home. You see that they are veterans in courage, however young in years, and can stand steadily *the fire of a hundred eyes*. Where a more timid bashfulness would not dare to show its face, they are as *unmoved as bronze*. If courage to face an enemy were all that is required, there would be no difficulty, we should think, in recruiting an army of *bold-eyed Amazons* among our beauties, ready to return look for look with the most formidable gallants that were ever marshaled for mischief."

We also quoted what was said touching the "characteristic *daring* of our women," their "certain *self-assurance*," and their "*prominence of manner*." When the Magazinist asserted, positively, as an undoubted fact, "that our female youth are more in the public eye, have a *bolder face, a looser tongue, and a freer air*, than used to be considered consistent with the character of young gentlewomen," we denied the charge. We further denied the inference that our young ladies' acquaintance (premature, he calls it,) with the other sex, "*emboldens the front, opens wide the eye*, raises *loud the voice*, and gives an air of *reckless* daring to our youthful beauties."

Lastly, we expressed surprise that such a work as *Harper's Magazine* should have published, and by publishing adopted, wholesale slander like this. We said "we are utterly at a loss to know on what grounds *Harper's Magazine* has adopted them. If our young ladies were only a quarter as bold-faced, loose-tongued, daring, ungracious, flaunting, loud-voiced, bronzed, bold-eyed Amazonians as the magazinist declares them to be, they would rise *en masse*, rush to Franklin-square on the impulse of the moment, bear away with them, from HARPER'S stately edifice, their doomed assailant, and, giving him a new holiday suit of tar and feathers, turn him adrift with a contemptuous smile. But as they are *not* what their assailant calls them, they will be content to smile at him, and dispense with any further vengeance."

Harper's Weekly, it will be seen, also adopts the slander on American women published by *Harper's Magazine*. It praises it as "judicious" criticism—adroitly qualifying the censure (which the Magazinist did not) by pretending that "American *fashionable* women" alone were alluded to. It affirms that we champion the sex "in defiance of truth," when we deny the wholesale, and we must add impertinent, charges hurled against them. It complains that we did not give "a sensible reply" to the Magazine article.

No *reply*. We drow attention to the article, fairly recapitulated its points, quoted its *ipsissima verba*, to deny them, and called on *Harper* for the proofs. What we said evidently *told*—for, rather than wait to the end of the month, when *Harper's Magazine* could reply, (if possible,) *Harper's Weekly* rushes to the rescue, with more zeal than success.

The Editor of THE PRESS ought to be obliged, perhaps, for the patronizing manner in which *Harper's Weekly* volunteers advice and instruction as the best way of winning "a character for his paper." As the advice and the example of *Harper's Weekly* are on a par, he is compelled to decline both.

The reference to "a little experience of Journalism" is amusing from a paper of which only *thirty-six* numbers have appeared. Colonel FORNEY, referred to by name in *Harper's* reply, happens to have had over twenty years' experience, as editor of a newspaper.

THE NEXT NEWS FROM INDIA.

In reply to correspondents, who are anxious on the subject, we would state that the Overland Mail which left Bombay on the 2d of August, would probably arrive at Trieste on the 27th, with a fortnight's later news from India. The COLLINS steamer of September 2d, which would reach New York about the 12th, would *bring the intelligence*. But, until the arrival of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL, (who would procede the large reinforcements of British troops,) no strong and successful demonstration against Delhi, the stronghold of the insurgents, is to be looked for. We do not anticipate any very decided measures until there was a sufficiency of British troops to give every prospect of success. Sir COLIN CAMPBELL may not be the man destined to restore British supremacy in India, but some commander will do it, undoubtedly,—for numbers are inferior to discipline,—and that man will be rewarded with an Earldom and a magnificent pension. England is a grateful country.

☞ CHRISTIAN F. SUNDEE is the authorized carrier of THE PRESS between Sixth street and Broad, in the Twentieth ward.

The Rev. Solomon Jacobs, Preacher of the "Beth Israel" congregation, will deliver a sermon in English, at the new synagogue, Beth El Emoth, in Franklin street, above Green, this morning at eleven o'clock.

STATE POLITICS.

MR. WILMOT ON HIS WINDING WAY.

Mr. WILMOT is making speeches to his friends, and shows a good deal of very unnecessary industry this warm weather. We sympathise with him. The labor he is undergoing, however, is what may be called a sacrifice to consistency. He is compelled to all this dull drudgery by his challenge to General PACKER. Having failed to get the General to consent to quarrel and dispute with him all over the State, he is bound to make his own asservations good, and to show the people that, if the Democratic candidate won't join him in stirring the bitter waters of discontent, he must do it himself. Mr. WILMOT has a herculean task before him, and a thankless one; but having pledged himself to it he must even go through with it. This is the penance a man sometimes pays for a hasty act. Had Mr. WILMOT borne his nomination quietly, and put it away in his desk as a memento of his standing with his fellow-citizens, instead of getting into a heat, and trying an experiment upon his competitor, he would have taken his defeat as a man takes a lazy nap on a warm afternoon.

REMEMBER THE DELEGATE ELECTION.

On Monday evening next, between the hours of 7½ and 8½ o'clock, delegates are to be chosen in every precinct of the city of Philadelphia. There are to be two delegates chosen in each precinct; one ticket is to be headed "City Delegate," the other "Legislative Delegate." These delegates are to nominate a candidate for Judge of the Common Pleas, to be elected for ten years. This is a very important office, and the best man should be selected for his integrity and ability. The Senators and members of the Assembly are to be nominated by the Legislative Delegates. The success of these tickets will very much depend on the qualifications of those nominated. On the ticket in the old city last year, but one person was elected, when the whole ticket might have been elected. We hope that all our citizens who wish a good ticket nominated, will attend on Monday evening in their precincts. Do not be absent. On your vote may depend the success of proper persons for delegates.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

UNION COUNTY.—Presuming that an item from the interior of the Old Keystone will not be uninteresting to the readers of the PRESS, I have concluded to send you the result of our Democratic County Convention, held in the new Court-house, in the borough of Lewisburg, on Monday last. The following nominations were made:—*For Assembly*, Robert *Swineford*, of New Berlin. For Register and Recorder, Thomas Reber, of Lewisburg. For County Treasurer, Jonathan Wolf, of Lewisburg. For County Commissioner, Daniel Long, of Hartleton. For Auditor, David Ramsey, of White Deer Township,—making an excellent ticket in connection with the State ticket. Resolutions complimentary to His Excellency James Buchanan, his Administration up to the present time; to Hon. Wm. Bigler, as one reliable U. S. Senator; to Gen. Wm. F. Packer, our candidate for Governor, and the additional candidates for State officers; the Convention pledging themselves to give a hearty support to the entire Democratic ticket. The ball rolls on in this county, and in October next, will roll up more than the regular Democratic vote for the Democratic ticket. Mark it. Yours, &c. C.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1857.

BEAUTIFUL LINES.

We are indebted to a friend for the following surpassingly beautiful poetry, which will be read with the more interest when we assure our readers that the lady authoress is young and lovely:

AFTER THE NIGHT, MORNING.

BY AMIE.

"El dia está nublada, el corazon sombrio, y las esperanzas perdidas!" [Correspondence of a friend.

When the day is clouded,
Dreary, dim, and cold;
In its web of shadows
Not one thread of gold—
Wing with hope the hours,
'Till the morrow's hand;
Fling a veil of amber
O'er the smiling land;—
Just outside the cloudy gate
All the golden sunbeams wait!

When the heart is sombre,
Shrining, like a tomb,
Joys that dropt to ashes
From their richest bloom—
Though life's rare enchantments
Die with their decay,—
Wait, till some white angel
Roll the stone away;—
From its grave some bliss may rise,
Purer than the joy that dies!

When dear hopes have vanished,
As the bright stars flee
From the wrathful midnight,
Wait thou trustingly;
Bude that die in autumn,
Sunny June will bring;
And some hopes must perish
That new joys may spring!
Every cheerless winter day
Leads at length to bloom and May!

A Philadelphia Duchess.

A private letter from Paris says: The Duke de la Rochefoucault is shortly to be wedded to Miss R——, daughter of a gentleman of Philadelphia, and long a resident of the Faubourg St. Germain

The young lady is beautiful and highly educated, and with her parents, moves in the most exclusive circles of French society.

This Duke de la Rochefoucault was once engaged to a very rich, handsome, rather strong-minded English lady, a Miss Coutts Trotter. They happened to disagree about her taking her English maid to Paris with her, and he, with intemperate haste, very extraordinary in a lover and a Frenchman, exclaimed, "Mon Dieu! doux Protestants dans un menage! ah! vraiment c'est un de trop." [Bless me! two Protestants in one family! Truly, it is one too much.]

So, the lady replied that she feared there would be "one too many" in any case, and broke it off. It seemed that, whether a philosopher or not, there was *one* maxim of Rochefoucault," which Miss Trotter did not assent to.

BURTON'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Last night was played here what is commonly called a comedy, but what is really a five-act farce—"The Rivals." It is exaggeration from first to last. Extravagance tints every character. *Mrs. Malaprop*, (the maternal ancestor of our own Mrs. Partington,) scarcely ever could have had a type in real life. *Sir Lucius O'Trigger* is an Irishman, whose similitude the world never saw. *Falkland* is believed to have been a highly colored sketch of Sheridan himself, when love-making with the beautiful vocalist, Miss Linley, whom he afterwards married; and yet is a most improbable character. *Julia*, his lady-love, is simply a soft-hearted girl. The play would be all the better if such dead weights as *Falkland* and *Julia* were wholly out out of it. *Sir Anthony* is the traditionary stage-father, irascible, blustering, and affectionate. *Captain Absolute* is the walking gentleman, and little more. *Lydia Languish* is a caricature on the romantic schoolgirl. *Bob Acres* represents what is seldom seen,—an English country-gentleman who lacks courage. We really believe that *Thomas* (well played by Mr. Harris) is the only real character in the play. Yet, when well acted, "The Rivals" is very attractive. The bluff humor of *Sir Anthony* is excellent and genial. *Mrs. Malaprop's* blunders create laughter, to a certainty. There is some humor in the situations in which *Captain Absolute* and *Lydia* are thrown. If *Sir Lucius O'Trigger* had a proper representative—which certainly was not the case last night—there is high comedy in the scene with *Acres*, when he dictates the challenge, and the explanation at the close, when *Mrs. Malaprop* acknowledged herself his correspondent. An Irish gentleman, who had moved in sufficiently good society to qualify him for a knighthood, would not have spoken like an Irish bog-trotter, as was done last night,) calling "Dolin," *Daylia*, and using the word *any*, instead of "*ony*." Mr. Mark Smith cleverly sustained the of *Sir Anthony*—developing the character a little more strongly than usual, but not exaggerating it. The real weight of the play rested on Mr. Burton, whose *Bob Acres*, though the character is not very natural in itself, is wonderfully well sustained. It is impossible to see and hear Burton in this part—for he draws on your mind in both ways—without acknowledging his skill as an artist. He plays low comedy, without being vulgar, and indeed (paradoxical as it may appear) it requires mental refinement and cultivation to understand, to the full, how to exhibit broad humor without letting it be tinged with vulgarity. The house was well attended, and by a class who seemed, by their appreciation of the acting, to be more critical than the usual run of play-goers, who attend merely to be amused. This evening, Mr. Burton appears in "Domby and Son," as *Captain Cuttle*, with Mark Smith as *Joe Bagstock*, Mrs. Kirby as *Edith*, Mrs. F. Drew as *Susan Nipper*, and Mr. T. E. Morris as *Jack Bunsby*.

A QUENCHER FOR VESUVIUS.—Among a party of Americans travelling in Europe was one, (a Yankee) who, unwilling to admit of any superiority in Europe over his own country, would always tell of something to "match" whatever he was taken to see. In Italy they ascended Vesuvius when that volcano was much disturbed, and he remarked, "Well, it is considerable of a fire, but we have a water privilege in America (meaning Niagara) that, I guess, would squirt it out in about five minutes."

M. Perrotin has bought all the furniture and books that were in Beranger's bed-room at the moment of his death. They are to be placed in his own house, in a chamber of exactly the same form and dimensions. The paper of Beranger's room will be taken off and transferred to the *facsimile* apartment, which, when the relics shall be arranged precisely as they were in the poet's last day, will be exhibited to the public.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH FOR THE PRESS.]

Resignation of Judge Curtis, of U. S. Supreme Court—Statement of Treasury—Naval Court Court of Inquiry—The Northwest Boundary, &c., &c.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4, '57.—The resignation of Judge B. F. CURTIS, of the Supreme Court of the United States, has been placed in the hands of the President and accepted.

According to the Treasurer's weekly statement, the amount credited to the Treasury of the United States, in the hands of the Assistant Treasurers and designated depositaries, and in the Mint and branches, by returns received to the 31st ultimo, and the amount of that date subject to draft, is as follows:

Amount in the different depositories	$22,322,243 00
Drafts drawn but not paid	2,343,121 55
Amount subject to draft	20,721,207 05
Increase for the week	395,897 95
Amount of receipts	1,740,554 50
Drafts returned paid	2,023,816 80
Drafts issued	1,344,666 65

Naval Court of Inquiry, No. 3, met this morning, at half-past ten, but adjourned without having transacted any business. Capt. GOLDSBOROUGH has been relieved from duty on this Court, and Capt. PEARSON appointed to fill his place.

The United States Commission, to run the northwest boundary line, was at Olympia, Washington Territory, on the 4th of July. They left San Francisco June 17th, and in four days reached Vancouver's Island, and remained there a week.

The American and British Commissioners had at this place an interview in regard to their work. The latter arrived at the first with Her Britannic Majesty's ships "Resolute" and "Satellite." The American Commissioner, ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL, Esq., left Victoria, in company with the "*Satellite*," for Olympia, on the 24 of July.

The acting Secretary of War this morning received interesting advices, dated El Paso, August 24th, from Lieut. BEALE, who is now superintending the construction of the military road from Fort Defiance to the Colorado river. Lieut. BEALE reports that his camels had performed very satisfactorily.

Thus far, he considers the experiment with them completely successful. They are much more docile than mules, and eat with avidity what the latter animals reject. At the start they carried 700 pounds with the greatest ease. Lieut. BEALE expresses the opinion that he would rather manage twenty camels than five mules.

Indian Hostilities in Texas—Death of a Thousand Cattle from Starvation—The Constitutional Convention, &c.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Southern Mail furnishes papers from all points as late as due.

The Texan papers abound with statements of Indian hostilities.

The Indians had appeared in the vicinity of San Antonio. Captain Whiting, of the Second Cavalry, who went in pursuit, recaptured all the horses and mules taken from the San Diego mail train.

Captain Pope's party had arrived at Fort Clarke, all well. The Indians had been troublesome along the route. They were defeated in two engagements near Fort Lancaster. A sergeant in the 8th Infantry of U. S. troops was killed. The Indians were mounted and armed with Sharp's and Colt's rifles.

A thousand head of cattle died from starvation on the Island of Galveston.

The subject of a Constitutional Convention was being agitated.

It was thought probable that Gen. Henderson will decline, and Matt. Ward be nominated to the United States Senate, in place of Mr. Rusk, deceased.

A Savannah (Ga.) paper of the 1st gives the stock of cotton at that port at 1500 bales, against the same amount last year.

Despatches from Costa Rica—American Citizens in Nicaragua.—Dispatches from William Carey Jones—The Treaty between the United States and New Granada—The Exploration of Colorado River.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 4.—The Navy Department, this morning received despatches from Capt. Thatcher, who visited the capital of Costa Rica and had an interview with General Mora, the late commander of the Costa Rican forces in Nicaragua, relative to the alleged forcible detention of certain American citizens on the lake of Nicaragua and the San Juan steamers, by the Costa Rican authorities.

Gen. Mora denied any such detentions, and said the all the engineers and hands employed or occupied on the said steamer by him or his subordinates, were paid by Costa Rica, and none were forced to remain in any capacity. The contracts were made of their own free will. There are not more than half a dozen American citizens in Nicaragua who choose to remain there.

The Government has received despatches from William Carey Jones, but they contain nothing definite in regard to his mission to Costa Rica.

Captain Goldsborough has been relived from duty on the third naval Court of Inquiry, and Captain Pearson has been appointed to fill his place.

The articles of the treaty between the United States and New Granada are agreed upon, and will soon be transmitted to that Government for its official action.

The main portion of the party which goes out under command of Lieut. Ives, for the exploration of the Rio Colorado, will start in the *Star of the West* to-morrow, *en route* for California. It is the intention of Lieut. Ives to proceed immediately to the Gulf of California, from San Francisco in a sailing vessel, taking with him the materials of a small steamer. On reaching the mouth of the Colorado, this party will forthwith commence the ascent of the river.

This expedition of Lieut. Ives, it is believed, will eventually prove to have been one of the most important enterprizes of the kind of any now in progress; whether considered simply with reference to its anticipated scientific results, or more generally to the future destiny of the vast region which it is contemplated thus to throw open to the march of civilization. The Colorado is the largest river, south of the 35th of the Rocky Mountains. The lower portion of the valley, at points where it has been crossed by exploring parties, has been found to possess a soil of unsurpassed richness; and the region through which it flows is believed to possess mineral resources of the most valuable kind. Trappers tell extravagant stories of the sublimity of the scenery on the higher portions of the valley, and of the gigantic canons, or gorges, through which the river passes. The new territory of Arizona, which borders the lower portions, is being fast filled up by emigrants. From Salt Lake too, soon a party, in position *that is peculiarly interesting to us, as the head* and home of liberty in Europe, the only country where speech, thought, the press and action are free." Other journals express even more strongly a feeling which, on the part of English writers, might be attributed to extravagant and unreasoning patriotism. It is not too much to say that an equally cordial sentiment would be entertained on this side the Atlantic if the United States were menaced with any serious danger. *The gratifying change which has taken place in this respect since the time of the Russian war may be, in part, attributed to the progress which has been made in removing the Central American difficulties. It is true that the treaty negotiated by Mr. Dallas has not been concluded, but the principles of an arrangement are recognised on both sides, and it is certain that the terms which were originally proposed will ultimately form the basis of a settlement. The only English interest in the disputed regions concerns the free passage of the Isthmus. The latter was stipulated in the treaty, and the Central American Continent may be left without interference on our part to adjust their future relations with their formidable neighbor.* The world is wide enough for both branches of the race to spread without collision or interference. With India to govern and Australia to cultivate, Englishmen may look without jealousy or regret on the progress of the American Union toward the South ern Continent.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—"All that Glitters is not Gold"—"Bob Nettles."

NATIONAL THEATRE, WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.—"Bombay and Son"—"Wanted, 1000 Milliners for the Gold Diggings."

WHEATLEY'S ARCH STREET THEATRE.—"Romeo and Juliet"—"The Golden Farmer."

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE, ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT.—"La Traviata—Ethiopian Minstrelsy.

TROUPE'S VARIETIES, N. W. CORNER OF FIFTH AND CHESTNUT STREETS.—Musical and Terpsichorean Melange—Signor Felix Rocher.

Destructive Fire at Conshohocken.—Yesterday morning, about five o'clock, a fire broke out in the extensive print and bleaching works situated on the banks of the river Schuylkill, opposite Conshohocken. They were destroyed, nothing but the walls remaining.

The buildings were large and valuable. They were formerly owned by Bethel Moore, Esq., and at the time of their destruction were under the management of Mr. Bliss, who resided at Conshohocken. The property was in the hands of James Boyd, Esq., attorney-at-law, Norristown, Pa., who acted as trustee for the owners. These, it is understood, are two banking corporations and a private gentleman of this city, who is largely interested in the wool trade.

The works were erected about eighteen years ago, and until about three years ago were owned by Mr Moore. They were called the "Aramink Print Works," and gave employment to a large number of hands.

The loss, as we learn from good authority, will reach about $70,000 Insurances are standing to the amount of probably one-half of this sum. It is stated that the fire originated from sparks from a locomotive on the Reading railroad.

Coroner's Cases.—A young man, a canal boatman, named John Sturgeon, while at work at a windlass near the Wire Bridge, yesterday morning, was struck on the head by the capstan bar and instant