THE PRESS.
PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
OFFICE, NO. 417 CHESTNUT STREET.

DAILY PRESS.

TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carriers.
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM; FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS; THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

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THE WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to Subscribers by mail, (per annum, in advance,) at.....$2 00
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Hats.

WARBURTON'S INIMITABLE COVERINGS FOR THE HEAD
Embrace all the points necessary to
GENTEEL EFFECT,
and all the details and nice elegancies which impart
FINISH, COMFORT, AND DURABILITY.
Gentlemen are invited to call and examine.
oc28-6m 430 CHESTNUT Street.

Scales.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALES.
E. FAIRBANKS & BRING,
MASONIC HALL, 715 CHESTNUT STREET,
n25-3m PHILADELPHIA.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

HALLEY & CO., CHESTNUT STREET,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
STERLING SILVER WARE,
Under their Establishment, on the premises entirely city
Citizens and Strangers are invited to visit our manufactory.

WATCHES.

Constantly on hand a splendid stock of Superior Watches, of all the celebrated makers.

DIAMONDS.

Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, and all other articles in the Diamond line.
Drawings of NEW DESIGNS will be made free of charge for those wishing work made to order.
RICH GOLD JEWELRY.
A beautiful assortment of all the new styles of Fine Jewelry, such as Mosaic, Stone and Shell Cameo, Pearl, Coral, Carbuncle, Marquisite, Lava, &c., &c.
SHEFFIELD CASTORS, BASKETS, WAITERS, &c.
Also, Bronze and Marble CLOCKS, of newest styles, and of superior quality. sel-dtw&wly

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,
432 CHESTNUT Street,
Have received, per steamers, new styles
Fresh Chatelaine, Vest Chains,
Splendid Vases, Hair Pins,
Fruit Stands, Sugar Baskets,
Jet Goods and Flower Vases,
Opera Glasses and Mother Pearl Goods.
Sole Agents in Philadelphia for the sale of Charles Frodsham's LONDON TIME-KEEPERS. de10

SILVER WARE.
WILLIAM WILSON & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE,
AND DEALERS IN SHEFFIELD WARE,
S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS,
A large assortment of SILVER WARE, of every description, constantly on hand, or made to order to match any pattern desired.
Importers of Sheffield and Birmingham imported ware. s830-dtwly

J. S. JARDEN & BRO.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 804 Chestnut Street, above Third, (up stairs,)
Philadelphia.
Constantly on hand and for sale to the Trade,
TEA SETS, COMMUNION SERVICE SETS, URNS, ICE PITCHERS, GOBLETS, CUPS, WAITERS, BASKETS, CASTORS, KNIVES, SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., &c.
Gilding and plating on all kinds of metal. se2-ly

Money.

AMERICAN GOLD,
NEW YORK,
BALTIMORE, AND BOSTON
EXCHANGES,
Bought and sold by
B. W. TINGLEY & CO.,
jel-dtFeb2 37 South THIRD Street.

AMERICAN GOLD
AND
NEW YORK EXCHANGE
WANTED
AT HIGHEST CURRENT RATES,
BY
CROWDER & CO.,
SPECIE BROKERS,
no24-dtf 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

Stationery.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
DAVID M. HOGAN, Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer, No. 100 WALNUT Street, is prepared at all times to furnish, either from the shelves or make to order, Books of every description, suitable for Banks, Public Offices, Merchants, and others, of the best quality of English or American Paper, and bound in various styles, in the most substantial manner.
Orders for JOB PRINTING of every description, Engraving and Lithographing executed with neatness and despatch. fe2-tf

A general assortment of English, French and American Stationery.
Concerning Mr. Hogan's contribution to the Franklin Institute, the Committee say: "The display of blank books for banking and mercantile use is the best in the Exhibition." The selection of the material is good, the workmanship most excellent, and their finish and appearance neat and appropriate." se29-tf

Dissolutions & Copartnerships.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between the subscribers, under the firm of RANDALL & MEREDITH, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.
SAMUEL J. RANDALL is duly authorized to settle the business at 151 South FRONT Street.
W. SEWARD RANDALL,
S. A. MEREDITH,
S. J. RANDALL.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 26, 1858.
S. A. MEREDITH will continue the Coal business on his own account, at 151 South FRONT, above Walnut street. ja27-4tm

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SIEGER, LAMB, & CO., is this day dissolved by the death of C. D. LAMB.
The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners, who have associated with them JOHN WIEST, W. D. SPONSLER, and D. B. KEVIN, under the firm of SIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Commission Jobbing business as heretofore, at No. 47 North THIRD street.
PETER SIEGEL,
JACOB SIEGEL,
WM. S. BAIRD,
JOHN WIEST,
W. D. SPONSLER,
D. B. KEVIN.
December 31, 1857. jal-1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have entered into a copartnership, under the name of ALTEMUS & COZENS, for the transaction of a Foreign Dry Goods Commission Business, at No. 34 CHESTNUT street.
GEORGE W. ALTEMUS,
WM. D. N. COZENS.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1st, 1858. ja1-3m
N. B.—Being agents for the most celebrated make of Linen Goods in the United States, we would particularly invite the attention of the trade. ja26-6tp

EDWARD H. LADD will have charge of our business in this city from this date, at No. 820 CHESTNUT Street. HURD, WEBSTER, & CO.
Manufacturers of Sewing Machines.
January 1, 1858. jal-3m

BEATRICE CENCI.—
JAMES S. HARLE
WILL OPEN,
ON JANUARY 28D.
The beautiful
STATUE
OF
"BEATRICE CENCI,
SLEEPING, ON THE EVE OF HER EXECUTION,"
BY
MISS HARRIET HOSMER.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
HARLE'S GALLERIES,
616 CHESTNUT STREET,
ja 20 PHILADELPHIA.

BASS'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE.—The consumers of this celebrated beverage need no description of its qualities, or evidence of its excellence, beyond the benefit they have derived from its use since its introduction into this country; to those who have not yet made an acquaintance with this CROWNING Malt Liquor, it may be well to state a few facts:
BASS'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE
Owes its excellence as a beverage to the superior quality of the hops and malt, the mineral properties of the river water immediately communicating with the brewery, and the scientific skill applied in its manufacture.
BASS'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE
Not being sweetened or strengthened to please vitiated palates, is, therefore, neither heating nor heady, but stomachic and appetizing.
BASS'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE
Is the delight and solace of the Indian Sybarites in their fuming bungalow—the worthy rival of brandy pawnee.
BASS'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE
Is the drink without which no tiffin can be complete—no journey by dawk possible.
BASS'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE
Is the favorite drink in England of lord and bagman—stables and nurse.
BASS'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE
Is the much-admired tonic for invalids and persons of weak interiors.
BASS'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE
Will keep in all climates; and is good at all meals—luncheon, dinner, or supper.
BASS'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE
Is pronounced by the medical faculty one of the most wholesome beverages that can be taken; and is found to be not less agreeable to the palate than it is beneficial to the health.
BASS'S EAST INDIA PALE ALE
Is universally conceded to be unrivalled in excellence by any other imported into the United States.
Dealers and consumers will find it their interest to give this Ale a preference. For sale in cask and bottle by
THOMAS McMULLEN,
Agent and Consignee, 44 BEAVER St., N. Y.
On sale at Delmonico's, William st., corner of Beaver, and Chambers, corner of Broadway.
Sutherland's, 16 Pine street.
Berry's, 10 Pine street.
Richardson & Hayter, 120 Water st.
George F. Burgess, 488 Broadway.
M. B. Gosling, 537 Broadway. no2-6m

5,000 GALLS. WHALE OIL,
1,000 gall. Elephant Oil,
50 bbls. No. 1 Lard Oil, for sale by
CROASDALE, PRICE, & CO.,
no16-tf No. 104 N. Delaware avenue.

VERY SUPERIOR NO. 40 TWO-THREAD TIDING TWINE, just received and for sale by
WEAVER, FITLER & CO.,
ja2-tf No. 22 N. WATER St. and 23 N. WHARVES.

STORAGE on SECOND and THIRD FLOORS can be had at 139 North Water street.
Apply to MARTIN & MACALISTER.

The Press.

VOL. I.—NO. 152. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1858. TWO CENTS.

Notices.

OFFICE OF THE RECEIVER OF TAXES,
JANUARY 26, 1858.
NOTICE TO DELINQUENT TAX PAYERS.—In consequence of the general embarrassment in monetary affairs, there are a much greater number of delinquents and a larger amount of taxes remaining unpaid for the year 1857 than in former years, and as it will require a greater length of time to make out and register the bills than formerly, tax-payers are hereby notified that all persons owing taxes for the year 1857 can pay the same, without any additional charge, except for advertisement, (37 cents,) if paid on or before the 15th of February next, at the office, corner of SIXTH and CHESTNUT Streets.
After that date, the penalty of five per cent., together with interest and the costs of the officer for collection, will be strictly enforced.
PETER ARMBRUSTER,
ja27-3t Receiver of Taxes.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—THE ANNUAL Meeting of the Stockholders of this Theatre will be held in the saloon on MONDAY afternoon, February 1st, at 4 o'clock. Business: An election for Five Agents to serve the ensuing year, a revision of the by-laws to be considered, &c., &c. Poll open until 5 o'clock. A dividend to be paid.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 27, 1858. ja27-d5t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the Trustees of the FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, for the renewal of a policy of Insurance, No. 13,680, issued in the name of John J. Shoemaker for $1,000, dated June 8, 1846, transferred to Wm. H. Fairchild, October 3, 1846, and by him to the Western Building Association October 11, 1848, which has been lost or mislaid, and information thereof will be received by
ja-thstu-4w
FRANK MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, Office 411 CHESTNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1858.
The following STATEMENT of the affairs of this Company, on the 31st December, 1857, is published in pursuance of the Charter:
Capital authorized and subscribed.....$100,000 00
Paid in $60,000.
ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages	43,025 00
Cash on hand	11,024 94
Balances due, viz: Agents' accounts, Interest, &c.	5,811 47
LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c.	
Fire Losses settled $3,157.15, (disputed $5,000.)	3,157 15
Inland Losses	600 00
Rent, Advertising, Salaries, and all other Expenses	5,633 77
Return Premiums, Re-insurance, commissions, &c.	1,155 05
	214,496 24
RECEIPTS.	
Premiums on Fire Risks, amounting to $1,717,200	12,868 74
Premiums on Inland Risks, amounting to $83,064	904 95
Interest	3,478 57
	901 00
LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c.	
Losses paid	$71,818 45
Dividends and Commissions paid	30,832 32
Reinsurance and return Premiums	20,047 45
Rent, Salaries, Taxes, Advertising, and Office Expenses	11,126 17
	136,830 39
ASSETS.	
Bonds and Mortgages, Ground Rents, Coupon Bonds, Bank stock, and Loans	$100,060 00
Negotiable Bills Receivable	155,173 33
Cash in Bank and Due from Agts.	22,442 52
	$277,665 85

This Company continues to make Insurances against FIRE and MARINE Risks.
OFFICERS.
President—GEORGE H. HART.
Vice-President—E. P. ROSS.
Secretary and Treasurer—H. R. COGGSHALL.
Assistant Secretary—S. H. BUTLER.
DIRECTORS.
George H. Hart, E. W. Bailey,
E. P. Ross, Andrew R. Chambers,
A. G. Cattell, J. L. Pennock,
Joseph Edwards, Charles G. Imlay,
John G. Dale, H. R. Coggshall,
Foster B. Perkins, Samuel Jones,
H. M. Fuller.
ja15 H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 414 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1858.
The first annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Neptune Insurance Company was held this day, when the following persons were unanimously elected to serve as Directors for the ensuing year:
Richard Shields, Edward McClain,
George Minster, Gustavus V. Town,
Theodore N. Town, Thomas Heath,
W. C. Stotesbury, D. Sharwood,
C. C. Butler, George Scott.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the same day, the following officers were elected:
RICHARD SHIELDS, President.
GEORGE MUNSTER, Vice President.
GEORGE SCOTT, Secretary. ja13-tf

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
PHILADELPHIA, January 11th, 1858.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM-STREET HALL.
The Annual Election for Eight Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1858, at the office of the Company, No. 298 WALNUT Street.
EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.
ja12-dtiel

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
MARINE, FIRE, AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION INSURANCE.
OFFICE NO. 232 WALNUT STREET,
South side, east of Third street.
The properties of this Company are well invested, and furnish an available fund for the ample indemnity of all persons who desire to be protected by insurance.
MARINE RISKS taken on Vessels, Freights, and Cargoes.
INLAND TRANSPORTATION RISKS on Merchandise per Railroads, Canals, and Steamboats.
FIRE RISKS on Merchandise, Furniture, and Buildings, in City and County.
INCORPORATED IN 1794. CAPITAL $500,000,
ALL PAID IN AND SECURELY INVESTED.
TOTAL PROPERTIES $1,007,825.26.
PERPETUAL CHARTER.
DIRECTORS.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, WILLIAM WELSH,
SAMUEL W. JONES, WILLIAM H. BOWEN,
JOHN A. BROWN, JAMES N. DICKSON,
SAMUEL E. SMITH, E. MORRIS WALN,
CHARLES TAYLOR, JOHN MASON,
ASHBOEL WELCH, GEORGE L. HARRISON,
JOHN R. NEFF, FRANCIS R. COPE,
RICHARD D. WOOD, EDWARD H. TROTTER.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
HENRY D. SHERRERD, Secretary. ja19-tf

Publications.

PHYSICIANS' POCKET DAY-BOOK FOR 1858.—Just published and for sale by
O. J. PRIOR & CO.,
No. 88 South SIXTH Street, above Chestnut.
The Day-Book contains an Almanac, Tables of comparative Medicinal Doses, Poisons and their Antidotes, British and French Medicinal Measures, Atomic Weights and Combining Proportions, Articles of Diet, Comparative Thermometric Scales, Baths—Simple and Medicinal, Tables of Doses of all the principal preparations of the Pharmacopœia, Visiting List and Index, Blanks for Monetary Engagements, Bank Account, Nurses' Addresses, Bills and Accounts asked for, Vaccination and Obstetric Engagements, English, French, and American Medical Periodicals, &c., &c.
Being prepared with the co-operation of several eminent members of the Profession, the Publishers trust that this little Manual will fill a want hitherto unsupplied, and with a view to its future improvement, will be happy to receive any suggestions respecting emendations, additions, &c.
The above are prepared for 25 and 50 patients, and bound in various styles. ja1.

RUSSIA AND AMERICAN TARRED CORDAGE.—A superior article, manufactured and for sale by
WEAVER, FITLER & CO.,
no 27-tf No. 22 N. Water st., & 23 N. Wharves

COTTON.—100 bales Gulf Cotton, in store and for sale by
MARTIN & MACALISTER,
139 North Water Street.

The Press.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 28, 1858.

ANOTHER CHANCE FOR SANTA ANNA!

About six weeks ago we announced that General COMONFORT, aided by General ZULOAGA, commander-in-chief, had effected a new revolution in Mexico, of which he was President, and had succeeded in obtaining himself recognised as Dictator, with a power of remodelling the Constitution whenever it suited his own convenience. In a word, this was a *coup d'état*, in the fashion of those effected by the two NAPOLEONS; and there can scarcely be a doubt that, having thus unrestricted sovereign sway, the ambition of COMONFORT only awaited a facile and favorable opportunity of still further following the Napoleonic example, and assuming the title and dignity of Emperor. There was precedent, in Mexico, for such a step.

It is within the memory of living men, and those not far declined in the vale of years, that AUGUSTIN ITURBIDE, who mainly assisted in freeing Mexico from the yoke of Spain, was proclaimed Emperor of Mexico, in May, 1822, with hereditary succession to his family—the power of creating nobles—the right to institute an Order of Knighthood, and all the other Imperial accessories. He held this rank for about ten months, and then abdicated, being allowed a large yearly pension, on condition that he would expatriate himself. But, after a year's retirement, ITURBIDE returned to Mexico, where he was executed as a public enemy. At any rate, therefore, there has been an Emperor of Mexico in modern times, so that Dictator COMONFORT could have strictly followed precedent.

The course of politics, like that of true love, never yet ran smooth. Scarcely had COMONFORT been seated in the Dictator's chair, before he began to experience this. Mexico, he had hoped, would have unanimously submitted to him, and, indeed, at first, whether influenced by fear or policy, the leading provinces declared in his favor. Somehow or other, the Dictator offended the army. The troops, under General ZULOAGA, who had originally shown much zeal in placing COMONFORT in his new position, have turned against him, and his authority is generally disputed, not only in the city of Mexico, the seat of Government, but in almost every part of the country. The city itself is in a state of siege, and severe conflicts had taken place between COMONFORT's adherents and the other parties. In these encounters, COMONFORT's troops had generally been defeated. There seems little chance that he can retain his position.

For the supreme power in Mexico, three parties are actively agitating—COMONFORT to retain his position, General ZULOAGA, backed by a portion of the military, and, strange to say, SANTA ANNA.

If the chapter of accidents should again raise ANTONIO LOPEZ DE SANTA ANNA to supreme power in Mexico, there will indeed be great cause for surprise. This man's whole career has been such a series of uprisings and downfalls that it may not be without interest to allude to its leading points, more particularly as they are connected with the past and present of Mexico.

Some thirty-six years ago, SANTA ANNA then about five-and-twenty, took an active part in expelling the Royalists from Vera Cruz, and was rewarded by being made Governor of that city, which he retained until November, 1822, when ITURBIDE, the Emperor, removed him. But, not submitting to this, SANTA ANNA joined the demonstration against ITURBIDE, which eventuated in the abdication of his "Imperial Majesty." The changes which followed did not advance SANTA ANNA's ambitious views, and he retired into private life for several years. He possessed a large private fortune, and could afford to bide his time.

In 1828, he emerged from this obscurity, to espouse the interests of GUERRERO, the new President, by whom he was appointed Commander-in-Chief. In this situation he showed some capacity, and, after various political movements which it would be tedious to refer to in detail, SANTA ANNA was elected President, in 1833. This was the work of the Army, the popular opinion at large being opposed to it. All along there was a double distrust in the mind of the Mexicans—first, that SANTA ANNA was intriguing to bring back the Spanish dynasty, and, second, that he desired to revive the imperial dignity in his own person. To declare himself Dictator, as he did, was scarcely the way to dissipate either doubt.

Then came his Texas campaign, in which he became a prisoner of war. He regained his liberty, returned to Mexico, and lost a leg in the defence of Vera Cruz against the French, in December, 1838.

The varying fortunes of this man were indeed remarkable, for he was re-elected President in 1841, and ruled with a strong hand and firm mind, his will over-riding the law, until 1845, when another revolution overthew him. His successors were unequal to the position, and he was replaced in the presidential chair. Then came the war with the United States, in 1846, which ended in his leaving Mexico in the hands of the invaders. He was deprived of his command, but declared that, being Magistrate of the Mexican Republic, the Senate had not the power to depose him. The Mexican difficulties increased, and he resumed chief military command in the campaign of 1847, and was routed. At last, early in 1848, the war was brought to a close, by treaty, which annexed California to the United States. Had the whole of Mexico been then subjected to the same process, the result would have been apparent, long since, in the improved condition of the country.

In 1847, SANTA ANNA was again proclaimed President of Mexico, and continued such until 1850, when General ARISTA, a Man of Progress, in the best sense of the word, was elected by a large majority. ARISTA was devoting himself to the social improvement of Mexico, but the restless and intriguing spirit of SANTA ANNA could not be kept within bounds, and it contrived, in 1853, to depose President ARISTA. Having a strong party, SANTA ANNA succeeded in obtaining his own recall, but conducted himself with so little prudence and so much haughtiness, that his opponents united against him, at last; and finding his personal safety endangered—and believing, with Falstaff, that the better part of Valor was Discretion—he literally stole out of Mexico, in 1855, resigned his Presidency, and found an asylum in Cuba, where he has since resided.

It is on the cards that SANTA ANNA should again exercise supreme power in Mexico. But a more unreliable man does not exist. Last year, there were reports, from Spain as well as from Cuba, that he had given in his adhesion to Queen ISABELLA of Spain—that he was to head the army with which her comfit-devouring Majesty threatened to invade Mexico—and that, if the invasion was successful, he was to be appointed Governor of the re-annexed Spanish province of Mexico, with letters-patent constituting him a Grandee of the first class in Spain. Of a true man, there never would have been such reports as these. Their tone indicates the popular opinion of his want of consistency and honor. As the Mexicans are constantly doing very strange things, perhaps they *may* recall SANTA ANNA from cock-fighting at Carthagena to hold all but sovereign sway over a country which has twice cast him out, a craven fugitive.

At the museum in Leicester Square, London, there is now on exhibition the veritable ceremonial robe of that "Hindoo demon of a Nana Sahib," as the Bombay letters describe him, which is daily inspected by immense crowds. The shawl alone is said to be worth a thousand pounds sterling, and is a most perfect specimen of India workmanship.

The Senate of Virginia has appropriated $5,000 to purchase Barbee's statue of "Young America." Mr. Barbee is a native of Virginia.

PARTY-STRIFE IN BELGIUM.

[Spirit of the Liberalist Editorials, extracted for The Press.]

A short time before the suspension of *La Presse*, it contained an article by M. PEYRAT accusing the priesthood of Piedmont of complicity in politics, and of having changed the confessional into a rostrum, where the devotee was surprised into listening to unexpected exhortations and arguments against the liberal party in the State. The priesthood of Belgium appear to have offended, also, by interfering in the recent elections, and throwing all the weight of their influence on the side of the conservative party.

The *Bien Public*, the organ of the Bishop of Ghent, is openly accused by the liberal journals of conspiring with two other clerical papers, *l'Emancipation* and the *Journal de Bruxelles*, to traduce the new Government by false reports of the parliamentary debates. The *Bien Public* has published a gross misrepresentation of an address delivered by the present Minister of Finance, and in reply to the corrections made by the liberal journals, answers that it places more confidence in the reports of its two religious colleagues than in those of the opposing party, or even the official returns of the Chamber of Deputies itself. Thus *l'Emancipation* falsifies the proceedings of the Parliament according to its own good pleasure, while the two other papers impose these falsehoods upon their readers, notwithstanding the opposing testimony of the entire press, and the authorized publications of the House itself. The *Journal de Bruxelles* has, moreover, in one of a continuous series of attacks upon the newly organized power endeavored to strengthen its position by quoting from *La Patrie*, of Bruges, a paragraph which aims at casting odium upon the triumphant party by asserting, as if with authority, that the present majority in Parliament intend to take immediate measures for throwing obstacles in the way of those wishing to cast their votes for the clerical candidates, while they will at the same time offer all possible facilities to the opposition.

L'Independance, of Brussels, is filled with complaints against the calumnies which it asserts are hurled against the liberal party by the clerical prints. The organ of the Bishop of Ghent is especially obnoxious, from its reiterated attacks. It expressly asserts that the party now in power are endeavoring to pervert and corrupt the public conscience; and that in defaming the church, which is the type of the reign of Christ upon earth, they are boldly arraying themselves against Providence. It laments over the degeneracy of our time, which is not worthy of comparison with the middle ages, either in science, art, or vigorous and manly energy. By the latter assault it lays itself open to the reply which it of course receives from the liberal journal—that in the middle ages the Church had universal dominion, and guarded its power by the halter and the knife; that discussion was prevented by the terrors of the law, and of course such a state of things is more acceptable to the officers of the Church than the present Government, which allows a liberal press to live under the protection of a Constitution.

In addition to all this, several of the journals accuse the clergy of promoting disturbances at the elections throughout the whole country, and cite in confirmation of the fact, that a gang of idlers, rowdies, and convicts were collected by a professor of the clerical college of Louvain, armed with clubs and posted at the gates of the city and at the polls, to intimidate the electors, and that they received for the service five francs a head and beer at discretion.

It is but just to say that we present but one side of the question—we have not seen the other. How far the facts sustain these charges [illegible] tenorant, for we have not access only to the statements of the liberal party. It is not safe to rely on such a partial statement, and we are especially fearful of drawing an inference here, where the journals are convulsed by the struggles of the hand-to-hand contest of a partisan warfare. We have given, we think very faithfully, the spirit and temper of quite a number of lengthy editorials, moderate, declamatory, and denunciatory. In our office of portrayer of the spirit of the Belgian press, we could not overlook them, and, partial as the view is, we must leave it here till we can give the opposite party an equally impartial hearing.

THE SQUABBLE ABOUT "THE VIRGINIANS."

The public are aware that there is what Sir Lucius O'Trigger would call "a very pretty quarrel as it stands" between Messrs HARPER, the New York publishers, and the New York *Tribune*. The HARPERS gave $2,000 for the advance sheets of THACKERAY's new serial, by which means they could publish it, if they pleased, about a week in advance of the regular arrival of the work from England. They have preferred keeping it back for their *Magazine*, thereby giving any newspaper a *chance* of anticipating them from an English copy. The *Tribune* reprinted Part II. "The Virginians," in December, from an English copy, they said, whereas it certainly was from *Harper's Magazine* itself, the editors of that periodical having made three alterations in the text, in order to catch the *Tribune*, which was done.

To this, the *Tribune* says nothing, but it declares that the advance sheets of "the Virginians," as received from the author himself, and printed in *Harper's Magazine* contain inaccuracies! It says:

"It is patent to every reader that any book printed as this is, in London, under the immediate supervision of its author, must be subject to various alterations and emendations before it is finally sent to press. Mr. Thackeray undoubtedly avails himself of the opportunity of going frequently over the proofs of his works for this purpose, and hence we find several corrections in our copy of Part III., which is the latest from the London press, not to be found in *Harper's Magazine* for February. These alterations could not be received by the publishers of that periodical, simply because they must of needs receive first proofs in order to get the story into their magazine, which is put to press two weeks or more before its day of publication. Besides, the Messrs. Harper announce that they hold themselves at liberty to make such changes in Mr. Thackeray's own language as they may deem proper. They also admit that they have made such in the numbers they have hitherto published. Thus, on every account, those who desire to read the author's work unmutilated and with the final touches of his pen will always secure the latest English copy, or read it in *The Tribune*, where it will be found immediately on its receipt in this country."

We do not see the force of this last inference, seeing that the *Tribune* has not yet cleared up the little circumstance of its omitting Part II, "errors included," from *Harper*, and not from an English copy.

Whoever is acquainted with the wear and worrit of producing a serial work, to appear on a certain day, no matter what the mental or bodily condition of the writer, must know that, very often, the execution will be deferred, almost in despair, to the latest possible moment. In the preface to "The Pickwick Papers," the author states that the interval has been so short between the production of each number in manuscript and its appearance in print, that the greater portion of the illustrations were executed by the artist from the author's mere verbal description of what he intended to write. The authorship, in fact, would sometimes be pushed off to the latest possible moment. We can fancy THACKERAY, under the spur of HARPER's $2,000, writing against time to send his proof-sheets to New York, and as he went over the revises a few days later, putting in a word here, or taking out a line here, to round off the sentence or point the language. Whoever reprints "The Virginians," in book-form here, will take care, we hope, and have the composition done from an English copy.

"Mr. Allibone and the New York Press."

[For The Press.]

Having read your article in this morning's paper —"Mr. Allibone and the New York press"—and the comments on the passage in his late letter, "My health was impaired by incessant and harassing anxiety about the bank, *which began the first month that it was so unfortunate as to become one of its officers*," in which you suppose reflections are made on the previous management. I cannot help but think that, in the minds of the business community of this city, they will be otherwise construed. When it is remembered that for years previous to his election as president of the bank the discount market was overrun with Mr. Allibone's notes, drawn to his own order, for large amounts, all of which, on his prospect of election to the office, *suddenly disappeared*; and, it is capable of proof, were retired and held in large amounts by parties actively engaged in urging his election. May not "the incessant and harassing anxiety" have been occasioned *by fear of detection in saving his friends by means of the bank?* T.

LETTER FROM NEW ORLEANS—FILIBUSTERISM THIRTY YEARS AGO.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 16, 1858.

I have learned a piece of private history in filibustering, which strikes me as so singularly analogous to the recent affair which has commanded so much attention, that I have taken some pains to collect the facts from two of the parties, who are cognisant of all the circumstances. One is now holding a high Federal office, and joined the filibustering expedition when a youth; the other is Commodore Rousseau, U. S. N., a Creole of Louisiana, and was a passed midshipman on board the corvette John Adams, and was an important actor in the affair.

Early in the year 1817, an armed hermaphrodite brig, the Congresso, Captain Aury, sailing under the Mexican flag, arrived in the port of New Orleans. The Spanish colonies were exerting themselves to throw off the yoke of the mother country, and the most determined amongst them were the Mexicans, who were encouraged by the priesthood, and a very large party who were anxious for the revolution. To Captain Aury was entrusted the command of the navy, and all foreign volunteer force that might accompany him. He succeeded in enlisting the sympathies and patriotism of some of the most prominent young Creoles in the city, and sailed to Galveston Island, the place of rendezvous, with about one hundred and fifty volunteers from the city. On reaching Galveston, Captain Aury had about eight hundred men, with armed vessels for their transportation, and when ready for a descent upon the Mexican coast, he learned that an English force had been raised by one of the Scotch Campbell's, Sir Gregor McGregor, comprising about six hundred men, and who had taken possession of the Island of Amelia, belonging to Spain, and suggested to Captain Aury the necessity of concentrating their forces there. Aury broke up his encampment at Galveston Island, and landed his forces, munitions, &c., on Amelia Island, nearly opposite the town of St. Mary's, in Georgia. A contest immediately sprung up between Aury and McGregor, relative to rank, and, after much bitter discussion, Sir George McGregor withdrew his forces, and sailed for the Spanish main, leaving Aury in possession of the island and its Spanish fort Fernandina. During their stay on the island, the two vessels were cruising in the Gulf and Caribbean Sea, capturing Spanish vessels and selling the prizes in Jamaica and the ports of the United States. Amongst the filibusters were a number from the Island of San Domingo. The intercourse between the island and the ports of St. Mary's was daily, and the Georgians, disliking to see blacks and mulattoes parading the streets of their quiet village, dressed in their splendid uniforms, complained to the Government of this, the branch of the neutrality laws, when the Government promptly despatched the corvette John Adams, brig Prometheus, the Savannah, with some two or three gunboats, to drive the filibusters from the Spanish island. The squadron was commanded by Commodore John D. Henley, and in the month of December, 1817, anchored in the St. Mary's river, opposite the Island of Amelia, a battalion of artillery under Major Bankhead, U. S. A., was landed, and Passed Midshipman Rousseau, (now Commodore Rousseau,) of the corvette John Adams, was sent to demand of General Aury his immediate relinquishment and departure from the island. Aury, who had organized a Provisional Government on the island, asked time to call his Council of Senate together. This was granted, and after some consultation, he was permitted to leave with his men, vessels, armaments, &c. The forces under Aury being mostly young men, ardent, imprudent, and adventurous, by their irregular life soon were the victims of a conflict fatal to many, and broke out among them. The mortality was frightful, and the bones of some of the most gallant creoles of Louisiana are still bleaching on the shell banks of Amelia Island. They sailed for the Spanish main, and the enterprise terminated most disastrously; the only filibuster of 1817 now alive did not reach his home for near four years—two years of which period had been devoted, at the *particular request* of the Spanish authorities at Carthagena, in the improvement of the fortifications of that city, and other Government works. His fellow-citizens since that time have on various occasions honored him with their confidence, and in the decline of an eventful life now holds a high Federal office under President Buchanan. He has been cured of filibustering for 40 years, and up to this moment has a horror of *paved streets*.

The editor of the *Wausau Central Wisconsin*, gives the following word of caution to postmasters: Much mail matter has already been forwarded to this place, for Pike Creek Lake Shagon, which should have gone by way of Green Bay, to Marquette; and some for Superior City and other places near the head of the lake, that should have been sent by way of St. Paul. The mail will not be carried from Ontonagon to Marquette on account of the opening of lake navigation. Nothing designed for the Lake Superior country should be sent "by way of Wausau," except what belongs to Ontonagon and Houghton county, Michigan. It is useless for Postmasters at Green Bay to transfer to Pike Shagon documents here, to be sent to Ontonagon, as they cannot be forwarded by this route, but will have to be opened and sent by way of the lakes next spring.

P. S.—The main [illegible] stated in the Editorial column of the above letter were the 4th day of January.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN NAPLES.

Horrible Scenes and Incidents—Fifteen Thousand Victims—Three Thousand Bodies already Recovered.

[From the Correspondent of the London Times.]

NAPLES, Dec. 29.—The details which continue to arrive from the provinces of Basilicata and Principato Citeriore are of the most distressing character, and are much more explicit. Full as they are, however, they do not, and cannot, convey a full idea of the injuries that have been inflicted, partly because the authorities will not make them known, and partly because they are not as yet informed of the greater portion of them. The official return of Saturday evening contains the names of forty-six other townships, hitherto unnamed, which have suffered severely, and yet all are not mentioned. Of these, it is said, some are a mass of ruins; others levelled with the ground; others entirely destroyed, with the exception of a few houses, and all; in some, workmen are pulling down the houses, and in others large fissures are opened in the ground. Out of these forty-six places, twenty are reported to have lost some portion of their population; of one it is said, one hundred corpses have been taken out; of another, seventy; and it is expected that three hundred will be found; but of the amount of the disaster an alarming ignorance is professed by such terms as these: "Many victims, not all unburied;" "Vast numbers have perished, the number not yet known;" "Great, but unknown, the number of victims." It is my opinion, therefore, that what have been called the exaggerations of the public much more nearly approach the truth than the accounts based upon mere information published in the official journal. According to it 3,655 bodies have already been dug out, a fearful number to think of, to which, if we add the numbers as yet unknown, we shall not be very much startled at the conclusion that we must give a of about 13,000 or 14,000 victims. The first efforts made are to erect temporary wooden buildings for the survivors. Men are employed too in knocking down the falling houses and in burying the numerous dead. Care is being taken to disinfect those places where the dead lay in the greatest numbers. But all the exertions that can be made will only tend to slightly alleviate the misery which has been occasioned by the dreadful visitation to this unfortunate people. A general collection is to be opened for the relief of the sufferers, and another will be made by the English themselves. The character of the two awful shocks which were the occasion of the disaster is thus described from Polistena, the capital of Basilicata: "Two shocks of equal duration, and the first was preceded and accompanied by a fearful subterraneous thunder, the same we observed in Naples. The sky was serene and the air tranquil. The first was undulatory and "ondulatorio," that which followed in about three minutes with yet more violent undulations and "sussulti," was marked by vertical and convulsive movements. The walls were thrown one over the other; heavy furniture was moved out of its place, or, at the first touches of his pen will always secure the latest English copy, or read it in *The Tribune*, where it will be found immediately on its receipt in this country."

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