The Press.

PHILADELPHIA: SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1858.

FORNEY'S CALIFORNIA PRESS

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,) AT THE OFFICE OF THE PRESS, No. 417 CHESTNUT STREET, At One o'clock To-Day.

This paper is published expressly for CALIFORNIA CIRCULATION, And contains a complete summary of what has transpired in our City, State, and the Atlantic States, since the departure of the last steamer for California.

The Eve. Ledger, per copy, in strong wrappers, and stitched, ready for mailing, is 6 cents.

All advertisements intended for the CALIFORNIA PRESS must be handed in before TEN O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

FIRST PAGE.—The Country and City Banks; Foreign Intelligence; Latest Intelligence from the First District; Religious Intelligence; General News; Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets.

THE NEWS.

The Democratic Conventions of the Northumberland and Schuylkill districts met at Pottsville yesterday, and nominated Hon. Wm. L. Dewart for Congress. The anti-Lecompton Democratic candidate is Joseph W. Cake, Esq., and the Opposition have nominated Hon. James H. Campbell.

The conferees of the Sixteenth Congressional district of this State assembled again yesterday at Harrisburg, and after the *one hundred and twenty-third* unsuccessful ballot to nominate a candidate, gave up in despair or, rather coming to the conclusion that they had failed to refer the matter to the people of the different counties composing the district.

The telegraphic report of the municipal election in Leavenworth, Kansas, was not quite correct. Dennison, Douglas Democrat, was elected Mayor by a majority of 55 and 174 plurality over Scott, the Republican candidate. The Councilmen and other officers were all of the Douglas stripe.

An accident occurred on the Augusta and Savannah railroad, on Thursday last, by which the engineer and two firemen were instantly killed. Although the train was made almost a total wreck, none of the passengers were seriously injured. The cause of the accident is attributed to the slaking of the rails, owing to the late rains.

A despatch from Cincinnati brings intelligence of a destructive fire having occurred there yesterday morning, commencing in the lard-oil factory of W. R. Ross & Co., on Front street, between Broadway and Ludlow streets. Loss seventy-five thousand dollars.

A duel was fought yesterday, near Richmond, Va., between O. Jennings Wise, editor of the Richmond *Enquirer*, and Sherrard Clemens, during which the latter was wounded in the thigh. The cause of his difficulty is said to be some strictures in the *Enquirer* on Mr. Clemens.

The name of the person who was carried off by a balloon at Adrian, Michigan, is Thurston. He was seen, by means of a telescope, in the neighborhood of Walden, Canada West. Wonder how *he* likes going up in a balloon?

In St. Louis, yesterday, George H. Lamb was convicted of murder in the first degree, for drowning his wife in the Mississippi river, last spring.

Wm. H. Monaghan, from Charleston, S. C., fell from a window of the New York Hotel, on Thursday night, and was killed.

The storm of Thursday was very severe at New Haven. The steamer City of Hartford, for Hartford, after proceeding as far as Saybrook, put back to New Haven for shelter. The schooner William Bement, Parker, drove from her anchors and went ashore. Crew saved.

The steamer Philadelphia, for Havana and New Orleans, did not leave New York yesterday, her day, the sailing being postponed till to-day, 2 P. M.

The Union Bank of Kinderhook, was burglariously entered on Wednesday night, and robbed of from $6,000 to $8,000.

Horse Fairs and Agricultural Exhibitions.

We are at the height of the season of horse fairs and agricultural exhibitions. They all seem to be, as usual, very successful, whether they are under the auspices of National, State, or only county organizations. There is evidently something in these exhibitions which appeals most powerfully to the national tastes and sympathies. They attract larger masses of people together than any other class of entertainments.

They have the same irresistible charm to Americans that bull-fights have to the Spaniards, great races to the English, monster musical festivals to the Germans, and grand fetes to the French.

We are an agricultural people, the great body of our population being dependant directly upon agriculture for their subsistence, and all other interests being deeply interested in, and affected by, whatever promotes the prosperity of the farmer. As a general thing, too, those engaged in agriculture are prosperous, and when they have gathered in their summer harvests, and feel that they have well earned a little relaxation after their hard labors, they rarely lack the means to gratify their moderate aspirations for pleasure. But there must be something utilitarian, or at least a pretence of utilitarianism, even in the pleasure of an American. He does not feel easy at the idea that a day should pass by without making some contribution to his material progress. These exhibitions afford him a happy compromise between his usual routine of employment and his desire for recreation. He can gain at them new ideas of the great pursuit of tilling the soil from his brother farmers, see new implements, and find stimulants to his ambition and rivalry in the collections of superior stock which are assembled for his inspection.

But, whatever degree of pleasure and improvement may thus be derived from such sources, and whatever charm may be thrown over these assemblages by the array of talent which they not unfrequently call together, and the masterly addresses which are delivered at them, it cannot be concealed that the principal interest of those who attend these exhibitions seems to be, after all, centred in the "trials of speed" of horses, which form one of their most prominent features. Love of excitement is an inherent principle of our natures, and it finds one of its most agreeable gratifications in witnessing the contests of our favorite animal. While horse-racing is tabooed by our laws, and frowned down by the moral sentiment of the community, it possesses a fascination almost irresistible. Nothing rouses the human feelings and sympathies like a struggle in which two skilful antagonists contend with all the energies of their natures for supremacy. The singers of a steamboat are ready to risk even their own lives rather than see a rival boat pass them on one of our rivers. The canvass of two strong candidates for a public office awakens so great an interest that thousands become willing to devote their whole time for weeks to the success of their favorite. While the individual tastes of men go far to determine the character of the struggle which shall arouse their sympathies, nearly all will find some sort of a contest to interest them. The tournaments of the knights of the olden time enlisted the attention of the elite of whole kingdoms. The sanguinary taste of the Romans was best gratified in the terrific death-struggles of their gladiators. The Greeians delighted to crown the victors of their Olympic games. Santa Anna is never so happy as when he is witnessing what is now-a-days grandiloquently termed a "poultry tournament."

If, however, it must be confessed that our national tastes have a keen relish for horse-racing, it is a source of gratification that public sentiment has demanded that these exhibitions should be freed from the contaminating and corrupting influences associated with the turf. While our people enjoy a display of the highest qualities of the horse, they are unwilling to countenance the wild frenzy of gambling excitement, which is an almost inevitable accompaniment of the regular race-course. The trials of speed at our exhibitions, as far as possible, give national enjoyment under auspices which prohibit demoralization; and the standard of taste and appreciation of the horse is elevated by the variety of tests to which his qualities are subjected.

It is important that those who have charge of these exhibitions should be on their guard against making them too exclusively arenas for the mere exercises of the race-course. Speed is a great quality; but there are others also, quite as well worthy of cultivation.

☞ Hon. John C. Knox will address the friends of Dr. G. W. Nebinger, in the Seventh ward, this evening.

Harper's Saratoga, Spring House, and Union Garden.—Messrs. Thomas and Sons advertise for their sale on the 23d instant, a very desirable residence, Chestnut street, north of Spring Street, with superior stable and coach-house, and large and beautifully laid-out garden, containing nearly twenty of the choicest fruit trees in full bearing, choice grapes or trellis, ornamental trees, shrubbery, &c.

Chinese-American Treaty.

An Anglo-Chinese paper, called the *Friend of China*, has given an abstract of the Treaty between the United States and China, signed on June 18, at Tien-tsin, by Mr. Reed on the part of America, and Commissioners Kheilang and Hwashana on the part of China. It runs as follows:

Article 1 provides for general peace, and a stipulation for good offices of the United States in case of difficulty with other Powers.

Article 2 provides for the deposit and record of the treaty at Pekin and Washington.

Article 3 (The official publication of the treaty at Pekin and in the provinces, by Imperial authority.

Article 4: Direct correspondence (with obligation to acknowledge and answer) of the Minister of the United States with the Privy Council or Prime Minister at Pekin.

Article 5. Right of annual visit and sojourn at his own pleasure, as to time, of the United States Minister; journey to be either by the Peiho or overland from Shanghae, and to be provided for by the Chinese Government, as well as with an official residence at the capital. His suite not to consist of more than twenty, exclusive of Chinese attendants. The official interpreter to be with the Privy Council, or one of its members deputed for that purpose.

Article 6. Permanent residence at Pekin, if the same privilege is conceded to other Powers.

Article 7. Equality of rank in official correspondence with other Powers.

Article 8. Interviews of Minister with Governor General, Governors, &c., always to be at official residence. Interviews never to be denied.

Article 9. Interviews on terms of equality of naval commanders with officials of highest rank. Suppression of piracy.

Article 13. Right to lease property without any intervention of officials. Designation of open ports, new ones being Swatow and Taiwan in Formosa, and any other granted to English, French, or Russians. Clandestine and contraband trade prohibited. Opium to be prohibited or allowed, according to Chinese law.

Article 14. The United States never to pay higher duties than the most favored nation.

Article 15. Tonnage duties not higher than imposed on most favored nations; double tonnage duties abolished. Prospective application of tonnage dues to beacons, lighthouses, &c.

Article 16. Regulations of pilots.

Article 20. Time of paying duties; to be paid in Sycee or foreign money; consuls not to give up papers before duties are paid.

Article 23. Immunity of national flag, and obligation of neutrality.

Article 25. Apprehension of mutineers and deserters, and punishment of criminals.

Article 26. Exclusive jurisdiction of United States authorities over rights and intercourse of its citizens.

Article 27. Mutual appeals to public officers, with complaints.

Article 28. Recognition and absolute toleration of Christianity, and protection of Chinese converts.

Article 29. Comprehensive provision that all rights, privileges, and powers granted to any nation, its merchants, or subjects, whether political, mercantile or otherwise, and not conferred by this treaty on the United States, shall at once inure to the benefit of the United States, its public functionaries, merchants, or citizens.

Treaty to be ratified within a year by the United States, and by the Emperor forthwith.

The claims for pecuniary indemnity, either for English, American, or French losses, neither admitted nor denied, but referred to Canton.

Permanent Legation of the United States Minister, after settlement of pending question at Canton, understood to be hereafter at Shanghae.

The London *Times* of August 30, in a leader which we copy elsewhere, bitterly complains of the advantages which Russia and the United States have won, by diplomacy, from China, without fighting for them, as France and England did. This grumbling is curiously characteristic, and very much of the dog-in-the-manger order of things. Mr. Reed has not neglected the interests of his native land, we can readily perceive.

Effects of the Ocean Cable.

One practical example outweighs almost any quantity of theory and mere assertion. At the recent dinner given by the Lord Mayor of Dublin to Mr. Bright, chief engineer of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, the recipient of this honor made some sensible remarks, and intimated that the first message sent by the wire from America to England, showed strongly the importance of the work—it was that conveying the information respecting the collision between the *Europa* and *Arabia*, and setting at rest all anxiety as to the subject. Had that information not been conveyed, upwards of £50,000 would have been paid for insurance on the *Europa*, in consequence of the delay in her arrival at her destination. Now this is something real and tangible. Here was a vast amount of painful suspense avoided, and a vast expenditure prevented—simply by a flash of lightning!

Some journalists, we notice, are throwing cold water on the Ocean Cable, by hinting doubts of its capacity for work. But it *has* worked. All that is now needed is to systemize that capability, and this has been entrusted, we think, to scientific men of undoubted ability.

The Pennsylvania Railroad and City Avenue—Necessity for a Bridge.

The Pennsylvania Railroad intersects the City avenue about five miles west. At that point, from the character of the grade, it is impossible for persons or vehicles to notice approaching trains, and within the last few weeks there have been some narrow escapes, and this without negligence in either party approaching the point of intersection.

This avenue, by a recent act of Assembly, is to be surveyed and opened at the joint expense of the city and the adjoining county of Montgomery. The line has been run by a joint commission, and our City Surveyor has regulated the grade in such a way as to require a bridge at the point of intersection with the railroad. Our object is to call the attention of the proper authorities to the matter, with the view to protect travellers on both highways. The only way to do this is by a bridge.

The Lycoming District.

In the Lycoming district, Hon. James T. Hale has been nominated for Congress, in opposition to Allison White, who so grossly misrepresented his constituents during the last session of Congress. Judge Hale is one of the first men of the State in point of character and ability. It is deeply to be regretted that the Democrats of this district could not have selected as their candidate one who represented their principles; but as the matter stands, we doubt very much whether they can be dragooned into the support of a nominee who is steeped up to the eyebrows in the deepest iniquities of Lecomptonism.

[From the Delaware County Republican, of yesterday.]

Meeting at Marcus Hook.—The friends of Hon. John Hickman, in the townships of Bethel, Upper and Lower Chichester, assembled in large numbers at Marcus Hook, on Wednesday night last. The steamboat Young America took a deleation from the borough. John Clayton, of Bethel, presided, assisted by William Byre, Sr., John E. Warne, Capt. Edward Waggoner, William Morris, Robt. M'Call, Jonas Eyre, Charles Smith, John Larkin, Edward Berry, George Clayton, Jno. B. M'Cay, David N. Larkin, George Harvey, Curtis L. Pyle, Henry B. Grubb, Thomas Marshall, James Pyle, Isaac Harvey, Thomas B. Jones, Renben Pyle, Harvey E. Pierce, Samuel Wells, Sr., William McCartney, John Aarons, John R. Casey, Penrose Duburrow, Job Lippincott, Eli Hamilton, Garman Richardson, Jr., and Samuel Wells, Jr.: Secretaries—David W. Byre, H. J. Gibson, and William M'Cay.

After the organization was completed, Hon. John Hickman was called upon to address the meeting, which he did in a tone of commanding eloquence for the space of an hour and a half, reviewing, in the mean time, the course of the Administration on the Kansas question, and showing its violated pledges in a masterly and conclusive manner. On the subject of the tariff and other kindred issues he was clear and explicit, avowing himself a friend to protection in its broadest and most comprehensive sense. Notwithstanding the rain storm, which prevented many from attending, the meeting was large, and more enthusiastic than any other held in Lower Chichester for years past.

Dr. G. W. Nebinger, Democratic candidate in the First Congressional district, made a brief, but telling speech at this meeting.

Fourth Legislative District.—The only candidate for legislative election in this district, at all connected with journalism, is Mr. Morris Harding, (son of the worthy proprietor of the *Inquirer*,) who has received the nomination. Mr. Harding is highly educated, has been trained by his father into thorough business habits, and will receive the good wishes, as well as the warm support, of a large number of electors. The only objection we have heard stated against him is that he is too young—a fault, if fault it be, which every succeeding day will undoubtedly diminish. We should be glad to see him in a responsible capacity, where his talents, which are considerable, can advance the too much neglected interests of his native city.

☞ Sacks and Real Estate, Tuesday Next.—See M. Thomas & Sons' pamphlet catalogue, including eighteen properties, some of them very valuable, and eleven of them peremptory sales, by order of executors. Also, a large amount of stocks, loans, &c. See also advertisements, auction head.

The Trade Sale to Booksellers and Stationers will commence on Monday morning next, 20th inst., with the stationery. See catalogues.

On Friday night the office of Messrs. Krill & Brubaker, near the Lancaster bridge, Berks county, was broken open by burglars. Being somewhat disappointed in their anticipations of making a haul from the money-drawer, they, with the aid of gunpowder, blew the lock of the safe off, and abstracted the contents, amounting, fortunately, to only about five dollars.

Barnhart Kosler, an old and wealthy citizen of Hopewell township York county, (Pa.) hung himself in his barn, by means of a leather rein, from the beam. Family affairs seem to have been the cause of this unhappy end. He was aged about eighty-two years, and was considered by all who knew him as a respectable and upright citizen.

Hon. Thomas L. Harris.

This truly distinguished gentleman—distinguished not only for his courage and daring in the battle-field but for his ability and sagacity in the halls of Congress—has been nominated for re-election, by acclamation. He is now the Representative in Congress from the Springfield (Ill.) district, and stands by Douglas boldly and efficiently. In the last session his course was marked by a great display of parliamentary skill and learning. Though laboring under severe illness all the time, he was rarely found absent from duty. He returns to his district to find all hearts open to him. His re-election is certain by an enormous majority. To show how this heroic statesman, deserving as he is of, and capable to, the highest honors of the country, stands in regard to men like Hickman, Haskin, Nesinger, and others, read the following thrilling letter to the friends of Haskin, in his great struggle in New York:

Hickory Hill,
Near Petersburg, Illinois, August 28, 1858.

Gentlemen: Absence from home and severe illness have prevented an earlier answer to your invitation to attend and address a mass-meeting of citizens, without distinction of party, at Tarrytown, on the 2d proximo, to concert measures for the re-election to Congress of the Hon. John B. Haskin.

I thank you for the invitation; for, while it is out of my power to accept it, it gives me an opportunity of saying that I deliberately desire the re-election of Mr. Haskin. We occupied adjoining seats during the whole of the last session, and I had the fullest opportunity of observing his actions and his votes. They were such as commended him to my approbation as a bold, faithful, honest representative of the people. We almost uniformly voted together, and gave what I have always held to be *Democratic votes*. They were votes in favor of the people, and the rights of the people, and the people ought to sustain the man who gave them. But it seems he is hunted down by those pretended Democrats whose patriotism is measured by the amount of public plunder they have gribbed or expect to crib. All I have to say is, that if the real Democracy turn their opposition upon Mr. Haskin, *so much the worse for them*. They will come to their senses when it is too late to repair the mischief their folly has occasioned.

I have been twenty years a voter, and never cast any votes but for Democrats, and were I in Mr. Haskin's district I should vote for him with the greatest pleasure, not only because his record is consistent with my views of Democracy, but for the higher reason, that it is in harmony with right and justice. He has nobly defended popular liberty and laid a heavy hand upon those more than suspected of official corruption. For this he is hunted down by the minions of power, and it is the duty of the people—*all people*—to sustain him and bear him up; for, in doing so, they but sustain their own rights and interests. Whenever the people refuse to support those who defend their cause, they will have defenders no longer. When subserviency to executive power offers a surer guarantee to promotion, distinction, and power, than devotion to the rights and welfare of the people, it will be an evil day for our country. Believing that time is not yet come in the Ninth Congressional district of the State of New York, I remain, with great respect, your obedient servant,

Thomas L. Harris.

Messrs. William Cauldwell, A. B. Upham, John Bussing, H. D. Robertson, and others, committee.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

Washington, Sept. 17, 1858.

The *quidnunncs* are on the alert to know what carried Mr. Buchanan to Wheatland. Many of the wise ones affect to know all about it. Some assert that he is absent on private business; some that it is intended to secure the votes of the manufacturers for his policy at your State election; but those best advised declare that his visit is ison purely private business. The President was accompanied by his fast and faithful friend R. M. Magraw, Esq., of Baltimore.

Among the visiters in Washington is Mr. Landy, candidate for re-election to Congress. He is supposed to be here for the purpose of obtaining some patronage for a friend. Mr. Landy was at first disposed to be very sound on the great question, but the "precipitate pressure" was quite too much him.

The New York Democratic State Convention was a defeat of Fernando Wood, and Bonnett, of the New York *Herald*. Wood was the active representative of Daniel S. Dickinson for the Presidency, and was backed by Mr. Schell, the New York Collector, and Mr. John C. Mather, the Naval Officer. His defeat, and his ejection, have given great power to the friends of Hon. D. E. Sickles and others, and prove that the organization of New York is with Mr. S., and against the aspiring sage of Binghamton, Dickinson. Mr. Schell must look out for his laurels. In the meanwhile Bennett, who is loth to quarrel with the Administration, will try to avenge the defeat of Wood, by attempting to prove that it is really a defeat of Mr. Buchanan, and a triumph of Douglas. This accounts for his fling at Mr. Belmont, in a late number of the *Herald*. There is, however, no doubt of one thing, and it is this: that Sickles is the rising man of the Democracy in New York, and the most indomitable, too. He is able to take care of himself, and, after a long battle, occupies the quarter-deck. I say this without the slightest sympathy for his Lecomptonism, but out of admiration of the man, his intellectual resources, and his determined pluck.

The Democrats of Indiana have one and all repudiated the English bill—and it is this only that will save them from defeat. This will be a glorious triumph for Douglas, Wise, and Walker. How the Southern men who have committed themselves to the English bill will like it, remains to be seen.

All Californians that I have seen have with delight marked down the day that brought the news of the anti-Lecompton organization in their State as a white one in its political calendar. They are an open-hearted, chivalrous and high-minded people; and nobody that knew them for a moment doubted but that they would enthusiastically support Broderick and McKibbin in their right against even their party Administration in the wrong. Dr. Gwin has been so impressed by the tidings from his constituents that he has started hot footed in support of Douglas. It is for the people to say whether his trimming shall serve him, or whether it is allowed for any public servant to waver and hesitate to march up to the clear demands of a public duty.

Now, there is one fact that must strike everybody. It has been commented on amongst politicians here more than once. The next session will open with a very different condition of political sentiment from that which existed at the close of the last one. Douglas and Broderick and Stuart will not find arrayed against them the boisterous and bitter opposition of Senators Slidell, Green, Toombs, Davis, and others. Those gentlemen have been cooling themselves during the summer heats at the various watering-places in the North, and at the same time feeling the popular pulse in that quarter. They keenly appreciate the truth that the test has been pushed too far, and that, instead of the Administration and themselves, Douglas and Broderick and Stuart are now the representative men of the Democracy. They have abandoned their intolerance, and are eager to demand that tolerance for themselves which they have refused to their fellow-Democrats. Truly does Belshazzar tremble after his night's debauch of arrogance and injustice.

I am glad to see that wherever there has been a mass convention or assemblage the virtues, the noble bearing, and the fine mind of Broderick have been extolled in thrilling eloquence, and that these words of truth have been applauded to the echo. In Quaker districts of Pennsylvania, whilst there on flying visits, I have heard him named and his actions spoken of with a rare enthusiasm.

All these things surely teach a lesson. Young men may see that, whatever betide for the hour, an honest adherence to pledges and to the principles of the party, where dictated by justice and right, must ultimately gather the crown of laurels and secure the popular esteem and confidence.

It seems that Professor Alexander has accomplished nothing in his mission to England. An appropriation of $5,000 was made by Congress, with a view of securing, on the part of England, a coincidence of currency with us upon the decimal system. The object was to secure a decimal currency the world over, and to try the first experiment with England. Professor Alexander went out as the agent of the Treasury Department, under the act of Congress, but the money has been expended, and nothing practical has been done.

The Capitol at Washington! It is likely to be called Meigs' folly. As to the chambers of the two Houses—never courtezan paraded the Ventian strada in more flaunting colors and with face more thickly scarred with paint. The dome goes up an inch a year. In a generation it may be completed, if the substructure manages to sustain it—for literally, as the foundations are of free stone, "it is a house built upon the sand." But who cares? Uncle Sam is rich, his revenues far exceed his expenditures; he has a surplus revenue "which is paralysing the arm of industry;" he has no Indian wars. There is nothing but a Capitol to erect, and a Moigs to exalt. Who cares for expense! Nobody, of course—neither Democrats, nor Republicans, nor Americans; neither insiders nor outsiders. So we go.

It is unfortunate that Gen. Jo. Lane has gone to Indiana, to sustain, in the canvass there, that Lecompton policy of the Administration which has kept Oregon out of the Union, and which will continue to keep it out, if Mr. Buchanan's test be insisted on.

Occasional.

On Monday last, at Cynthia, Kentucky, a fire broke out in a stable in which were a number of valuable horses, destined for the Southern market, and worth $250 to $300 each. As the stable contained a large quantity of hay and grain, the fire spread very rapidly, and thirty-five horses, in spite of every exertion to save them, perished in the flames. A blacksmith-shop and a dwelling were also destroyed, together with a jack mule, worth $2,000, making the total loss between $18,000 and $20,000.

The Allentown (Pa.) *Register* says: "We are informed that the Catasauqua and Hoquendaqua Iron companies recently made heavy contracts for the delivery of iron water pipes for the city of Boston. The contract of the Catasauqua company is said to amount to 4,000 tons, and that of the Hoquendaqua to 2,000 tons, which, at $19.50 per ton, will yield to the companies the snug little sum of $117,000.

The Magazines for October.

Graham's Magazine and *Arthur's Ladies' Home Magazine* have already reached us. *Godey's* and *Peterson's* have not yet come to hand.

The continuation of "Edith Trevor," a novelette which is in course of publication in *Graham*, is fully equal to the preceding chapters, and the authoress, whoever she be, is destined to make a name in literature. Another pleasant story is "Clara Lore Lost and Won." The Editor's "Cabinet of Kisses," and "Easy Talk," are among the best portions of *Graham*, as usual, and exhibit scholarship without pedantry, a genial nature, and good taste.

Arthur's Magazine has the conclusion of "Our Children," a fine story, by the editor, and several good contributions by Virginia Townsend, and other popular writers. This periodical is profusely illustrated in the fashions' department, and must be a welcome guest in the drawing-room. We must express our surprise, however, that Mr Arthur, himself a decidedly moral writer, should (in the critical department of a periodical intended chiefly for females,) recommend, in terms of the strongest eulogy, the attempt on the Life of Napoleon III, lately made in this city. Unreliable in facts and indecorous in tone, it is the last book we should desire to see in the hands of any lady whom we respected. Let Mr. Arthur himself *read* what he so strongly recommends, and no doubt he will make an apology to his subscribers, next month, for having misled them.

BUSINESS LITERATURE.

Specimens of a forthcoming publication, entitled the "United States Business Directory," have been shown us, and though we rarely pass an opinion upon any work until it be before us in a complete form, we freely admit that we are favorably impressed with the design of this great publication, and the manner of its execution, so far as we have seen. It purposes to give a list of all artists, architects, lawyers, physicians, local clergymen, editors and publishers, printers, merchants of all classes, manufacturers, mechanics in business, justices of the peace, notaries public, banks and insurance companies, with names of the officers, and whether life, fire, or marine insurance, hotels, boarding-house keepers, &c., of twenty-nine of the United States, together with a variety of important and accurate statistical and other information. The work is so very forward (agents having traversed through the New England States and most of the Middle and Western) that it will appear in March, 1859. No village, however small, will be neglected. It will be a handsomely-printed and richly-illustrated work, of 1,200 large pages, at only ten dollars a copy. Part of it will be devoted to advertisements. Mr. Edwin Devoe, of New York, will publish this most important book in Boston, and will personally superintend it.

Letter from New York.

THE DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION—HOW THE NOMINATIONS ARE RECEIVED—OPINIONS OF THE PRESS—WHAT THE RESOLUTIONS DO NOT SAY—QUARTERLY MEETING—FATAL ACCIDENT AT THE NEW YORK HOTEL—NEGRO CONVENTION AT TROY—MADAME COLSON BAGS $36,000—ENGLISH OPERA—"TEEMS PIPES"—SPLENDID NEW MUSIC HALL IN SIXTH AVENUE—STOCKS.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

New York, Sept. 17, 1858.

The Democratic State nominations are received with favor by the various factions of the City Democracy, and spoken of with respect by the Republicans and Americans. The *Tribune* says "it is a very fair ticket."

The *Times* says: "On the whole, it will be conceded that the Democratic State ticket is a strong one, and notwithstanding the threatened defection of Wood and his forces, it will probably receive very nearly, if not the entire, vote of its party."

The *Day Book* (Administration) thinks the resolutions hardly up to the mark, but that the ticket is a good one, and can be elected.

The *News* goes it, though not very gracefully.

"Sentinel," the experienced and competent correspondent and semi-editor of the *Courier and Enquirer*, in speaking of the outcry against the managing heads of the Convention, says: "The men who took the reins after Mr. Croswell threw them down, are driving yet, and they drive well. There would be a crash in the coach before the journey was a mile out from the Convention, if Mr. Cagger, and Mr. Richmond, and Mr. Jewett, and Mr. Sickles, and the long-established guard quit the guidance."

The *Herald* pronounces "the ticket headed by the popular name of Amasa J. Parker, a strong and good one."

But the noticeable feature of the proceedings of the Convention is what it determined *not* to do. In the resolutions, while the Administration is endorsed in terms not violently laudatory, the course of the Senator from Illinois is *not* made the subject of that denunciation which the Washington *Union* had hoped its friends would endeavor to press and carry. Why? The interrogatory is readily answered by those who know the sympathy that exists between the *leading Softs* of the State and Judge Douglas. These gentlemen appreciate the value of a friend in the future as well as a past, and when it comes to the objurgatory part of the business they remember the truthful uess and pithiness of the saying:

"Curses, like young chickens, ever come home to roost"

Matters at Quarantine continue to occupy much of public attention. Fifty policemen were sent down from the city on Thursday, for the purpose of protecting Dr. Thompson during his attendance at the court now being held at Stapleton. The Mayor and Commissioners of Emigration visited the Quarantine grounds yesterday, just as the hospital employees were about to bury some bodies. A police force was on hand to prevent opposition from the inhabitants, but the Mayor, after deliberating and conferring with parties on the spot, concluded to avert any difficulty, by ordering them to be buried in the night. The examination of Ray Tompkins and John C. Thompson for arson proceeded this morning at Stapleton. Few spectators were in attendance. The prisoners sat within the bar, unconcernedly reading the morning papers. Both Tompkins and Thompson are not in any way restrained of their liberty, nor do people anticipate any unpleasant results to them.

A fearful and fatal accident occurred last night at the New York Hotel. Mr. Wm. H. Monaghan, of South Carolina, having fallen from the window, in the fourth story, first to the roof of a small building underneath and thence to the sidewalk below. He had for some days previously been indulging too freely in drink, and was last night, before going to his room, observed to be much intoxicated. He was respectably connected at the South.

The negro Convention at Troy resolved to vote the "Republican" ticket. They have seven thousand votes in the State, an important aggregate in the present curious position of parties.

Madame Colson maintains herself fully in the favorable opinion formed of her merits as an artist on the first and second nights of her performance. If she prove as successful here as she was in New Orleans, she certainly will have no cause for complaint. Her engagement there extended over three years, and she not only made but kept the six and thirty thousand dollars paid her by the manager during that period.

The English opera company, at Wallack's, is superior, as a whole, to any English company that has appeared in New York since the days of Mr. and Mrs. Wood. Miss Milner, the prima donna, if not the equal of Louisa Pyne, is so little her inferior that none but a fastidious taste would draw an ungracious comparison between them.

On Thursday next Mr. Stephen Massett ("Teems Pipes, of Pipesville") commences his series of compound double-action entertainment—musical and military—at Niblo's, in which will be said and sung his various adventures among the Hottentots, Hindoos, Hollanders, and other terrestrials.

We are soon to have a new grand musical hall, right in the midst of Japonicedom, capable of seating seven thousand persons. The location is on Sixth avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth streets. The proprietors are Messrs. DeForrest and Tisdale, owners and managers of Palace Gardens, and the establishment is to be completed by the first of January next. Palace Gardens have been a great success, and if the directors manage the new hall with equal tact, they can scarcely fail to make it both popular and remunerative.

Illinois Central shares, under the better London quotations, are a trifle higher. Mr. Caird, M. P., came out in the Persia with the view of informing himself upon the value of the company's landed property. His visit, we are told, has no connection with the investigation instituted by the London body of stockholders.

At the second board Tennessee 6's fell ¼; Pacific Mail rose 1¾ and sold at 93¾; Reading ¾; Rock Island ¼; Michigan Southern ¾; do preferred ¾; Galena and Chicago ¾.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Sept. 17.

SECOND BOARD.					
5000 Missouri 6s	ɔ60	84	250	La Cr & Mil R	2¾
2000 Penn 6s '96		90¼	100	Erie R	s10 17¼
1000 Erie R Bonds '75		82¾	5	do	17¼
60 Pacific Mail S S Co		94	50	Mich So&N Ia	s10 23½
50 do		s60 94	100	do	23½
10 do		94¾	100	do	s30 23¾
50 N Y Central R		78¼	100	do	s15 23¾
400 do		s60 78	200	do	b60 23¾
100 do		78¾	150	Chic & Rk Isl R	68¾
450 do		78	410	do	68¾
200 Reading R		47	100	do	b3 68½
200 do		s30 46¾	50	do	s15 68¾
100 do		s30 46¾	150	do	b60 68½
800 do		46¾	50	Mich So R pref	44¾
200 do		46¾	100	do	s10 44
200 do		s30 46¾	100	do	b60 44¼
80 Panama R		118	250	do	b30 44
200 Clev & Tol R		s60 32¾	92	Gal & Chic R	83
200 do		32¾	100	do	s30 82¾
100 do		b30 32¾	60	do	s30 82¾
50 do		b30 32¾	57	do	s15 82¾

MARKETS.

Coffee.—The market is quiet but unchanged; sales 100 bags Java at 15c, 25 bags Maracaibo at 11¾c, and 150 bags St. Domingo on private terms.

Sugar.—Sales include 800 bags bi-car of soda here and to arrive at 5¾c; 20 tons Soda Ash at 2¾c; 2,000 lbs Prus. Potash at 8¾c, cash; 20 tons Hammonia at 16c; Green Tacks are scarce and held at 27¼@28c.

Flour.—The market for State and Western Flour is less active, but without change to notice. The receipts are moderate. Sales 7,030 bbls at $4 05@5 for superfine State, $5.40@5 60 for extra State, $5 40@5 50 for rejected State, $4 90@5 15 for superfine Western, $5.25@5 55 for common to fair extra Western, $5 65@5.75 for shipping brands of extra round hoop. Southern Flour is unchanged; sales 1,000 bbls at $4 25@5.40 for mixed to good brands, and $5 50@7 50 for fancy, favorite and extra brands. Canadian Flour is quiet; sales 800 bbls at $5 50@6 50 for the range of extras.

Grain.—Wheat is firmer, with a fair demand; sales of 25,000 bushels at $1 for fair unsound Chicago Spring; $1 02 for fair unsound Milwaukee Club; $1.15@1.18 for Western Red; $1.25@1.40 for Southern White; $1 18@1.25 for Southern Red. Corn is a shade firmer; sales 27,000 bushels at 63c@74½c. Oats are buoyant, with sales at 35@45c for Southern and Jersey, and 45@50c for Southern and Western. Rye is held at 78c.

Hay is in fair demand; sales 1,000 bales at 45@50c for shipping lots.

Hides are dull, with no important transactions to record.

Honey.—We notice a sale of 300 gallons choice Cuba at 75c, duty paid.

Molasses continue quiet, and we have only to notice sales of 50 tcs Muscovado at 28c@32c, and 45 bbls do at 32c.

Naval Stores.—Spirits Turpentine is in fair request; sales 700 bbls at 48½@49c, in merchantable and shipping order. Common Rosin is quiet. Fine Rosins are active; sales 2 000 bbls at $4 25@5 50 ⅌ 280 lbs.

Spices.—We notice a sale of 1 000 mats Cassia at 75c.

Sugar.—Raw is active and ¼c better; sales 2,000 hhds Cuba at 7@8¾c; 147 cerocons (from Nassau, N. P.) at 7¾@8¼c, and 1,065 tcs Havana on private terms.

Tallow market steady; sales 11,000 lbs at 10½c.

Wool.—There is a fair demand, and we notice sales of 150,000 fleeces at 35@40c for low grades, and 42@44c for finer qualities; also, 20,000 lbs California at 24c.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE PRESS.]

The National Horse Fair.

Springfield, Mass., Sept. 17.—We were favored today with delightful weather, and the exercises of the National Horse Show were very grand, and gave great satisfaction to the immense crowd which was in attendance. The banquet commenced this evening. A large concourse was present, embracing some of the first men in the country. Gov. Banks opened the exercises with an eloquent address on the horse. He is to be followed by Edward Everett (Governor King, and others.

The performances to-morrow promise to be very interesting and amusing. They will embrace, among other attractions, the donkey races.

President Buchanan at Wheatland.

Lancaster, Sept 17.—President Buchanan arrived quietly at Wheatland last evening. He came in his private carriage from Columbia. This is his first visit home since his election. He has not yet visited the city, being engaged on his own private affairs.

From Washington.

Washington, Sept. 17.—Commander Bell has been appointed flight house inspector of the Third district of New York, vice McIntosy, detached.

Commander Stellwagon has been appointed lighthouse inspector of the Fourth district of Philadelphia, vice Steedman, who is ordered to command the brig Dolphin, in place of Lieutenant Maffit, who is a witness in the recaptured African's case.

Lieutenant J. P. Jones has been detached from ordnance duty, and ordered as lighthouse inspector of the sixth district, at Charleston, vice Commander Hunter, detached.

Surgeon Kellogg has been ordered to the Norfolk navy yard, vice Cornick, detached, and ordered to the Roanoke as the fleet surgeon of the home squadron.

Surgeon Henderson has been ordered to the navy yard at Portsmouth, N. H., vice Delaney, detached.

Lieutenant Lamb has been ordered to the Ocana, in place of McLaughlin, who has been condemned by a medical survey.

Robert A. Pinlay, residing at Santa Cruz has been appointed consul at that place, and Tapley W. Young, of Virginia, consul at Stuttgardt.

The rendezvous of the Paraguay Expedition will be at Linenos Ayres, a short distance from the mouth of the Parana river.

John Robb has been appointed chief clerk of the Pension Office.

Eleventh Congressional District.

Pottsville, Sept 17.—The Lecompton Democratic Conferees of the Northumberland and Schuylkill district met here to-day, and renominated Hon Wm L. Dewart, for Congress. The anti-Lecompton Democratic candidate is Joseph W. Cake, Esq. and the opposition candidate is Hon James H. Campbell, the member in the last Congress. The contest will be a triangular one.

The Sixteenth Congressional District.

Harrisburg,