The Press.

PHILADELPHIA: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1858.

The News.

The steamer Moses Taylor has arrived at New York, with $1,660,000 gold and later news from California. The news from Fraser's River is unsatisfactory. New diggings of great richness had been discovered in California. The Indians still held a threatening attitude. The election is reported to have resulted in a triumph of the Administration Democrats. But this news may, perhaps, receive some qualification from fuller information. In San Francisco the vote for Judge of the Supreme Court stood thus: Baldwin, Dem., 8,078; Curry, Opposition, 5,498. The vote for Congress was as follows:

McKibbin, (anti-Lecompton)	5,599
Dudley, (anti-Lecompton)	2,192
Tracy, (Republican)	3,598

This return indicates that the Administration party secured a majority of the vote at an election held a few days ago, preferring to wait until 1859, before casting their ballots for this office. The whole Administration ticket was elected in San Francisco. The steamer San Francisco *Herald* of the 4th, an Administration organ, now before us, instead of rejoicing over a victory on the State tickets, is lugubrious over the defeat of the Administration in the very stronghold of its influence and power. In speaking of the result in the State, it says the returns come in slowly, and it is difficult to arrive at a correct conclusion as to the majority for Baldwin, the Administration candidate for Judge. The Democratic majority for their candidate. The friends of Baldwin will claim his election as a grand triumph for the Administration party. But they will be mistaken. The vote for the late election was unprecedentedly small, and for various reasons the opposition to the Buchanan party was not fully brought out. The anti-Lecompton committee had every error in running even the blunder of a Democratic nomination. The Republicans, by reason of such a issue, drew many of the best Douglas men in the State from the support of Currey and to the assistance of Baldwin. *Nine-tenths of the people of California are in favor of the Lecompton policy of the Administration.* The Democratic party, while true Republicanism is opposed to that doctrine. It is our candid belief that Judge Currey would have received the Republican nomination, had it not been for the fact that it was generally understood that if he had been elected he would have had at least one Republican vote in the Legislature, which would have given him, if he did not vote himself, a majority in the Senate, and would have weakened the Administration in those whose action had weakened him in his own party. His overwhelming defeat must be attributed to the unpopular ground he took on the subject of the Lecompton Constitution. *The Administration party in this State is opposed to the policy of the Administration.*

Also, the Baldwin Reverse, who left England at the time of the accidental shot at the attempt to assassinate Louis Napoleon, has returned to that country. Freeman's Ohio Post gives a table of the Congressional vote in Ohio, showing the losses of the Administration party in the Mahoning (Hon. Company) for the purpose of forcing the resignation of the Postmaster General, Lane, and Denver, Navy Agent at New York.

British Treaty with Nicaragua.

The mystery of the double-headed mission to Washington embracing two British representatives, Messrs. Wyke and Lennox, and Sir William Gore Ouseley has now been fully unravelled. It appears the latter gentleman went to our National Capital to get the information and obtain the advantage necessary to make a successful treaty with Nicaragua, which, according to the New York Times, he has succeeded in doing, so far as the consent of Great Britain and the Nicaraguan Government is concerned, and it is expected that when the British war-steamer for which he is waiting at New York shall have him to San Juan, he will have the treaty duly ratified by Nicaragua, and proceed to negotiate similar ones with the other Central American States. The general features of the convention agreed upon embrace all the ordinary topics which usually enter into commercial treaties, and guarantee to the citizens of each of the contracting powers the rights of commerce and of property desirable and necessary to those who engage in commerce in foreign countries. Great Britain being placed upon a footing in these respects equal, if not superior, to any other nation.

The important portion of the present treaty, however, refers to the right of transit through Nicaragua, which is granted to British subjects, on any route between the Atlantic and Pacific oceans, natural or artificial, which is now or may hereafter be constructed.

By the twenty-first article of the treaty, England agrees to extend her protection to all such routes, and to guaranty their neutrality. Free ports are to be established at both ends of the route, at which goods can be transshipped without the payment of any charges to the Nicaraguan Government. Great Britain is also to be allowed to transport between these ports troops and munitions of war, and her Postmaster General is authorized to make contracts for the transmission of mails over the Nicaraguan routes.

The twenty-second article is as follows:

"The Republic of Nicaragua agrees that, should it become necessary at any time to employ military forces for the security and protection of persons and property passing over any of the routes aforesaid, it will employ the forces of Great Britain for that purpose, but upon failure to do this for any cause whatever, *her Britannic Majesty may, after notice to the Government of Nicaragua, or to the minister thereof at London or Paris, employ such force for this, and for no other purpose*; and when the necessity ceases, such force shall be immediately withdrawn."

The powers thus granted to Great Britain seriously conflict with the American ideas of the Monroe Doctrine, and it is easy to conceive that they might become a source of great annoyance to this country. We could illy brook the idea of having a great channel of our commerce, on our own continent, under the protection of a foreign Power, and under the guard of British bayonets. Under the proposed treaty, Nicaragua is, for all important international purposes, liable to be metamorphosed into a mere vassalage of Great Britain, at a moment's notice, with her territory as completely under British control as that of Canada now is.

We doubt very much whether this treaty can be ratified without the most urgent protest and remonstrance against it from our Government, particularly as the treaty we formed with Nicaragua some months since, conferring upon us the rights and privileges we desired, although ratified by the Legislature of Nicaragua, yet lacks the confirmation of her President, Martinez. This, however, the Administration consider unnecessary, and they have warned the Nicaraguans that the provisions of the treaty will be rigorously enforced. As our treaty also contains a clause authorizing our army to protect the transit route, when it becomes necessary, a very fair foundation will be laid for a grand battle about Central American affairs, at some future day, if any attempt is ever made to practically enforce either of these provisions.

The Bucks and Lehigh Congressional District.

It is stated that after the nomination of the Democratic Bucks county Convention at Doylestown, on Monday last, in the above district, the understanding having been between the friends of the different parties that no resolutions on national affairs should be adopted, a respectable gentleman from one of the Delaware river townships, in the county attempted to organize an *extempore* meeting, for the purpose of offering resolutions in favor of the Kansas policy of the Administration. A wagon which had been placed in front of the court house was occupied by this gentleman from which he intended to propose his resolutions. As soon as the crowd perceived his design, they took possession of the wagon and carried it and our friend, the Lecompointe, to some distance from the court house, amid intense excitement. Nothing daunted by this accident, however, he proceeded to organize his meeting in his own way, the officers being mostly men opposed to the object he had in view, and the resolutions were read, and it is said, by the very few present, not voted upon.

This incident goes to show the state of feeling in the county of Bucks on the Kansas question. Nearly all parties there endorse the course against Lecompton of the Hon. Henry Chapman; while in the county of Lehigh the popular sentiment may be said to be still stronger.

Taking it for granted that the news by the steamer "Moses Taylor" of the success of the Administration party in California is true, our readers should recollect that the Lecompton State Convention took special pains to ignore the Kansas policy of the Administration, and that every effort was made to obtain the support of the American element in the recent contest. But we await our letters and mails, which, at this writing, have not come to hand.

Railwayism, at Home and Abroad.

Like causes will produce like action in different countries. Lately a caucus or conference of Railway Officers was held in this city, to adjust differences, and obtain uniformity of management and rates. The same thing was done almost simultaneously, in England. Heretofore, when Railway Companies quarrelled, (and they were continually at it,) they fled to the tribunal of a foreign power, the committees of the two Houses of Parliament, which have always been actuated by one or two feelings—either by a partiality to some particular Railway Company, or a wish to secure the greatest advantages for the public at the expense of the Railway interest. They had either to go to war, or enter into ruinous competition—such as lately existed between the two great Railways, when the journey from London to Manchester, a distance of one hundred and ninety miles, was performed, at the full rate of forty miles an hour, for less than one dollar, being a fourth of the ordinary rate! Finally, the difference was settled by arbitration—after each Company had sacrificed $1,000,000 by this most absurd competition.

Such ruinous folly can scarcely again be indulged in. The English Railway Companies have voluntarily and rationally agreed to establish something very like Courts of Arbitration, to which differences will be referred. The Times informs us that the representatives of the Railways had met in London to the number of twenty-one, and passed certain resolutions, recommending the fixing of rates and fares so as to yield the largest amount of profit, reference being had to the interest of the public, the settlement of disputes as to rates and fares by arbitration, the charging of equal fares on rival routes to the same points, arbitration in preference to law or competition, as a means of settling differences; and an application to Parliament for powers to carry this resolution into effect.

Nine out of the twenty-one were more or less dissentient, but the majority in favor of the Resolutions is considerable, and probably, after some little delay, the whole system of British Railwayism will be regulated by them. Ere long, too, we may hope to have some such general plan adopted here. It would protect the interests of shareholders, satisfy the public, and secure uniformity of action all over the railways which now so largely intersect most of our States.

The number of miles over which railway locomotives travel is considerably greater in this country than in the United Kingdom. The statistics of railwayism there inform us that the actual amount raised by British Railway Companies up to the 31st of December, 1857, was, in round numbers, £315,000,000, and that they still retain power to raise £72,000,000 more. Of this amount, £78,000,000 consisted of debts, £58,000,000 of preference shares, and 178,000,000 shares entitled to no preference. The interest on debts paid annually was £3,240,000; the preference shareholders receive 22,700,000, and the ordinary shareholders £6,391,000. The number of miles actually constructed were nine thousand four hundred and forty-seven. Nine hundred and ninety-three miles were in course of construction, and 3,554 miles had been authorized, but their construction had not yet commenced. The sum of $45,485,000 annually distributed in the form of dividends, with $16,200,000 in the shape of interest upon debts, (making a total of $61,685,000,) is very nearly as much as the National Expenditure of the United States was, until within a very recent period. We wish that it were in our power to present as accurate statistics of Railwayism in this country as we do of the United Kingdom. No such account exists, and could only be obtained with great difficulty, in a concentrated form. In England, by command of Parliament, which preserves a continuous supervision of each Company incorporated by legislative enactment, all these statistics, giving a complete view of the Republic of Railways, have been collected and compressed into a single volume, which brings every detail down to the close of the year 1857. Would that some skilled statistician would *do for our Railways* what has been done elsewhere by command of the Legislature.

An Asylum for Inebriates.

On Friday last the corner-stone of a State Asylum for inebriates was laid, amid imposing ceremonies, at Binghamton, New York. The building is to be three hundred and sixty-five feet long, and it is expected that it will be completed in about two years. Nearly $50,000 has already been subscribed to the institution. The town of Binghamton has given two hundred and fifty acres of land for its site, and the State is expected to make a handsome appropriation to it at the next session of the Legislature. The originators of this Asylum confidently anticipate from it great benefits, and if their expectations are realized, the present movement will, no doubt, be imitated in many other States.

It often happens that, for all practical purposes, the confirmed victim of intemperance becomes as burdensome to himself and his friends and family as a person actually insane. It is not in the power of those who surround him to do anything for his reformation, and their lives are one long scene of agony. The efforts that may be made to rescue him are based only on the knowledge which has gradually been gained from the study of his individual case, and are far less apt to be efficient and successful than efforts which we might reasonably hope that skilful physicians and attendants who made a specialty of such cases would be able to systematize. We think it not unreasonable to hope that as much comparative improvement in the matter of a disposal of the inebriates may be effected by such asylums as lunatic asylums have effected for the insane. Instead of the victims of this fearful vice continuing throughout their whole lives to be the terrors of their households, and to run their mad careers in one unbroken path of ruin, why can they not be surrounded by influences and placed under restraints which would free their families from all uneasiness, and give good ground for hope that they might be permanently restored to society? We are not disposed to underrate the benefits of the temperance movement; but it is pretty well established, that with all its efforts it has not yet, and probably never can, eradicate the roots of the evil against which it has been directed. There are scattered over the country hundreds and thousands of cases of chronic inebriety, upon which everything but the influences of an asylum has failed. If they sign the pledge, they break it. If a Maine law is adopted, or if liquor-sellers are warned, under penalties of the law, against selling them liquor, they still find some method of getting the stimulant they crave, and their families never know what day or hour they may be prostrated by their fearful indulgence.

A well-regulated asylum could at least entirely prevent its inmates from obtaining any liquor whatever, unless where medical advisers deemed it absolutely necessary. It would provide a place where the families of confirmed inebriates could place them with a consciousness that they would be properly cared for, and that their restoration would be effected, if such a thing were at all possible. The whole matter of thoroughly reforming the intemperate would gradually become understood and systematized, and the probabilities of a cure of the intemperate would thus be as much increased as the probabilities of curing the insane have been since insane asylums have become the usual homes of the victims of insanity.

The Philadelphians on the Austria.

Amidst the universal sorrow over the probable loss of most of the family of Mr. Vezin, and the gifted Herman Thorbecke, by the burning of the steamer Austria, the friends of Mr. E. N. Scherr, (the father-in-law of Mr. Thorbecke) will be rejoiced to hear that he has postponed his return home until October, and so saved his life. He left the United States, with his amiable wife and his daughter, Mrs. Thorbecke, and her husband, Mr. Thorbecke, in May last, intending to remain until the autumn. The last hours in Philadelphia, outside of his own circle, of the lamented Thorbecke were spent with the family of the editor of The Press. He was, indeed and in truth, an upright man, a son of genius in the best sense, and a true friend. Heaven help his desolate wife when she shall hear the news of his loss!

Fourth Legislative District.—At the Eighth ward meeting last night, the nomination of J. Morris Harding, Esq., the People's candidate, was unanimously endorsed. Mr. Harding, personally, and on account of the good feeling for his respected father, Mr Jesper Harding, has "troops of friends," even among those who are politically opposed to his principles.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

Washington, Sept. 28, 1858.

I have strolled through the departments, gossipped at the hotels, rolled away an hour or so amidst the thousands of books of the Congressional Library, beau'd young ladies along the avenue, and now seated in my room, tap my boot with my cane and puff my cigar, feeling very sociable and not at all political, though not certain what will be written until it is down. I have seen some additions to our society in the way of mechanics and speculators anxious to secure the contract for the construction of the machinery of the new sloops of war; New York politicians concerned for the Federal offices in the Empire City, office-hunters of every character from every State, and lobby men come to prepare their traps for the next session, the short one, and when most is done in their line. Here are quondam secessionists and Abolitionists, men most to be despised for their tergiversations in politics and their heartless changes of friendship. When I see these men, I cannot refrain thinking that when they apply for marks of favor at the hands of power, to them should be applied the words of Sylvanus, that "honor to the unworthy is like a golden ring in a swine's snout." If the people do not know now the utter baseness of their character, the Treasury soon will. Yet again there are high-toned gentlemen who are applicants for place, to gain renown in the professions of their choice, adding to the sum of human knowledge in the several capacities of the Government expeditions.

In my daily rambles and chats I have noticed that while the anti-Lecompton men are full of facts, the Administration side on the Kansas question are opulent only in abuse and silly bravado. This may do for Washington, where the people on national politics are voteless, but it will not do, I judge, for the districts which are to send members to Congress. Facts will burn themselves in upon the minds of the people, and excite thought, while declamation, however fine, will be as transitory as the bubble that floats giddily upon the ear, and trembles, and is no more. The fight against the Administration test is not doubtful, for, with all its patronage, its force can never overcome the mind which lives in the anti-Lecompton ranks, stimulated by the demands of truth and justice.

I hear it stated that there is a fine prospect of the success of the anti-Lecompton Democrats in New Jersey. They have deserved it. Their leader, Hon. Martin Ryerson, has justly earned the name of the Douglas of New Jersey. I learn that his efforts are unceasing, and are never without good effect.

It is stated, all over the Union, by the Administration organs, that the Mormon war policy of the present Administration has been fruitful of beneficial results to the Government, and that it redounds to the honor of Mr. Buchanan and his Cabinet. I will not gainsay this, but it is equally true that reports are rife that well-grounded attacks will be made in the next Congress, by men of all parties, against this military mismanagement, and in every way, of the expedition sent out to subdue Brigham Young and his saints. It is stated that the management of the expedition has met with the marked disapprobation of army officers.

The Paraguay expedition will soon start against Lopez. Paraguay declared her independence in 1813, and was ruled from that year to 1840 under the iron despotism of Dr. Francia. Now Lopez imitates the rule of Dr. Francia, but without the intellectual power of the Doctor. He is like the ass in the fable, which attempted to disguise its stupidity in the lion's skin. Within a short while he has got himself into trouble with everybody. Mr. Bowlin, of Missouri, who has been appointed commissioner to adjust the differences between Paraguay and the United States, is here, and is taking his instructions. What the upshot of the affair will be it is hard to tell; but the general impression is, that to maintain his dictatorship, Lopez will pay damages, and continue to wear his high-crowned hat with all its extravagant ornaments, provided always England does not deprive him of that latter personal enjoyment to satisfy the demands of its consul, who has felt himself aggrieved.

Another war wages between the architect and the superintendent of the Capitol. Walter hates Meigs, and Meigs returns that Christian feeling with compound interest. Between the two the Capitol and its stupendous dome get slowly along.

Occasional.

John M. Read.

At the request of a number of the friends of Hon. John M. Read, and as an act of justice to him, we publish the following article from the *North American* of yesterday:

John M. Read.—On the 14th of July last, John M. Read, of the city of Philadelphia, was unanimously nominated by the People's Convention, assembled at Harrisburg, for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court. The Convention passed the following resolution: *Resolved*, That the revenue necessary for a judicious and economical administration of the Government should be raised by the imposition of duties upon foreign imports, and that discriminating duties for incidental protection should be given as will secure the rights of free labor and American industry; which resolution was approved by Mr. Read in his letter accepting the nomination.

"Some weeks ago we received a letter from a friend in the interior, stating that it was said there that Mr. Read had signed a letter to Mr. Dallas, congratulating him for having voted for the tariff of 1846. Since then the same assertion has been made in an editorial of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, of the 21st instant, and in other papers, and we have been informed that letters, purporting to contain the same information, have been sent privately to the leading iron-masters in the State.

"The files of the *Pennsylvanian* have been searched, and the following appear to be the facts: On Tuesday, 28th July, 1846, Mr Dallas, as Vice-President, gave his casting vote in favor of the tariff of that year. On Wednesday, the 29th, a letter was written by Athanasius Ford, signed by him and a number of Democratic citizens, to Mr. Dallas, approving his vote of the preceding day; to which Mr. Dallas replied, in a letter dated (Saturday) August 1st; which correspondence was published in the *Pennsylvanian* of Wednesday, August 5th. Amongst the signatures to the letter of the 29th of July, the name of John M. Read does not appear, but there is the name of John F. Read, a respectable Democratic citizen, who then resided in Chester street, in North Mulberry ward, but who now resides at No. 34 Dock street, and who approved the conduct of Mr. Dallas in giving his casting vote for the tariff of '46.

"In addition to these facts, we are authorized by Mr. John M. Read to say that he was not in the city of Philadelphia when the letter of the 29th of July, and the answer of Mr. Dallas of the 1st of August, were written, and that he never saw the original of the letter of the 29th of July, nor did he ever sign it, nor authorize anybody to sign it for him.

"Mr. Carey furnishes us with the following:

"I have examined the *Pennsylvanian* of Wednesday, 5th August, 1846, and attached to the letter of 29th July, to Mr. Dallas, signed by Athanasius Ford, and others, I find the name of John F. Read, but not the name of John M. Read.

"Henry C. Carey."

More of the Periodicals.

The *American Journal of Education*, edited by Dr. Henry Barnard, of Hartford, has now reached its 14th number, just published. It is chiefly devoted to biographies (with several finely executed portraits) of eminent teachers and scholars, at home and abroad. This periodical is the best of its very important class.

The September number of *Blackwood's Magazine*, received from W. B. Zieber, is unusually brilliant. Besides the continuation of Bulwer's novel, it has the commencing chapters of a beautiful story called The Light of the Hearth; Samuel Warren's account of the Commons' visit to Gherbourg; a lively and satirical narrative poem; and an intelligible article on Respiration and Suffocation.

The *North Western Quarterly Magazine*, published at Chicago, has been handed to us by Peterson Brothers. We may notice it more fully, with more leisure and space, and shall now only say it is one of the best *first* numbers of a magazine we ever saw.

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED.

The Opera-Dancer; or the Mysteries of London Life. By G. W. M. Reynolds. 1 vol. 8vo. Philadelphia: T. B. Peterson & Brothers. [One of the best works of a very voluminous writer.]

The Citizen's Manual of Government and Law. By Andrew W. Young. 1 vol. 12mo. New York: H. Dayton. (A new, much enlarged, and greatly improved edition of what may be called the American Hand-Book of Politics, Law, and Executive Administration. Its value is augmented by the addition of a good index.]

Brady's Gallery.—The enterprising proprietor of this far-famed gallery in New York has published an admirable half-lengthy imperial photograph of the Hon. S. A. Douglas, of Illinois. It is one of the finest that we have yet seen, the pose of the figure being very graceful, and the expression of the face most excellent. Mr. Brady has done much towards the perfection of the Photographic art in the United States, and has made the public familiar with nearly all the faces of the celebrities of the day. Mr. Brady deserves much praise for the manner in which he has gotten up Judge Douglas's photograph.

Large Sale extra-valuable Real Estate.—Thomas & Sons' tenth fall sale, Tuesday next, will comprise twenty-eight properties, including some of the most valuable real estate offered for years, and a large portion peremptory. See handbills and advertisements.

Extensive Sale of Printing Materials.—James A. Freeman, auctioneer, advertises the extensive printing materials, power presses, &c., of the office, in Hudson's alley, known as "Scott's Job Office." Full particulars will be found in catalogues.

The parade of the Cadets of Temperance, yesterday, attracted a great deal of attention. The display was very fine, and this youthful organization threw as much spirit into their demonstration as any children of a larger growth could have evinced.

Hague's Horoscope for October has been published, full of characteristic matter of deep interest to the believers in astrology.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE MOSES TAYLOR AT NEW YORK.

$1,600,000 IN TREASURE.

THE CALIFORNIA ELECTION.

SUCCESS OF THE ADMINISTRATION PARTY.

Fraser River News Unsatisfactory.

Another Gold Excitement, Which Proved a Humbug.

THREATENING ATTITUDE OF THE INDIANS.

FIGHT WITH THE OREGON INDIANS.

Unusual Number of Murders, Assassinations, &c.

FROM THE ISTHMUS AND SOUTH AMERICA.

SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.

New York, September 28.—The mail steamship Moses Taylor, from Aspinwall, with the California mails of the 6th of September, upwards of three hundred passengers, and nearly sixteen hundred thousand dollars in treasure, arrived at this port about four o'clock this afternoon.

The Moses Taylor connected with the steamer John L. Stevens, which reported that the harbor of Manzanilla was blockaded by the schooner General L. Yarris.

The steamer Sarsapo was at Panama. All well.

The steamer Roanoke arrived off Aspinwall on the 20th of August, and would proceed immediately to Greytown.

TREASURE LIST.

American Exchange Bank	$149,040 00
Butcher & Bro	5,500 00
J. H. Browning	11,000 00
J. H. Coghill	18,929 44
C. W. Crosby	10,931 00
W. T. Coleman	44,100 00
Clarke & Wilbur	15,000 00
G. H. Crosby	4,000 00
De Witt, Kittle, & Co	30,000 00
Duncan, Sherman, & Co	70,141 00
Z. Ernstein & Bro	14,000 00
Freeman & Co	82,000 00
A. A. Fraser	3,000 00
W. Hayes & Co	25,000 00
A. Hardy & Co	1,541 00
Howland & Aspinwall	16,848 03
T. J. Hand	2,000 00
C. O. Hastings	3,000 00
Adams, Hood, & Co	27,000 01
E. G. Knight & Co	4,685 00
E. Kelley & Co	76,000 00
B. S. Lawrence & Co	14,000 00
Meader & Adams	17,000 01
J. B Newton & Co	24,202 29
P. Naylor	10,000 00
R. Patrick & Co	96,000 00
Sam. Patrick & Co	65,000 00
J. Phelan, Jr	6,200 00
J. G. Parker & Son	5,400 00
Ross, Falconer, & Co	21,300 00
H. T. Ritch & Co	2,816 50
H. Seligman & Co	36,000 00
J. Stratus, Bro., & Co	120,166 10
Stratus, Herbert, & Co	1,000 00
Tefft, McGehill, & Co	100,000 00
Turner Brothers	1,600 00
Treadwell & Co	25,000 00
T. Watson & Co	1,700 00
J. B. Wells	10,924 13
Wells, Fargo, & Co	318,500 00
Order	35,150 00
	$1,624,851 42
FROM ASPINWALL.	
G. G. Hobson	$28,400 00
Panama Railroad Company	10,000 00
Gregorio Dominguez	2,016 00
Lafourcade & Co	1,500 00
H. Glasson & Son	1,200 00
Lambert Jenkins	765 00
Williams & Potter	500 00
Frederic Dawson	504 00
Gregorio Dominguez	500 00
Jose Arezena	448 00
Patrullo & Co	80 00
	$1,570,924 60

The California State election resulted in the success of the Administration Democratic ticket by six to ten thousand majority.

The Legislature would have a large majority of Administration Democrats.

San Francisco elected the People's ticket for local officers, and a Republican delegation to the Legislature.

The news from Fraser river is unsatisfactory. The river was still too high to allow profitable working.

Business was dull at Victoria, and property greatly depreciated.

The Indians still held a threatening attitude.

Considerable excitement was created by reports of gold discoveries on Vancouver's Island, northwest of Victoria, and thousands rushed there and staked off their claims. Subsequent accounts proved the whole to be a humbug.

Many persons who went to Fraser river and the other diggings in the British Possessions had returned to California.

Advices from Puget Sound by way of Salt Lake arrived at Placerville on the 20th of August. The first stage of the same line left San Francisco on the 25th with fourteen passengers.

Extremely rich diggings had been discovered on Soda Creek, in Shasta county. The diggers were realizing $300 per day.

Four Indian diggings in Eldorado county had been powdered by fire.

A duel had taken place between George Ten Johnston, Administration editor, and W. S. Ferguson, ex-State Senator and Douglas politician. The latter was shot in the thigh.

The United States Government had commenced a suit at San Francisco for the possession of the new Alemaden quicksilver mine, which has produced millions of dollars, which it is charged is now held by a forged title.

Henry Mails, chief clerk in the San Francisco recorder's office, held the ticket that drew the $.00,000 prize in the lottery.

An unusual number of murders, assassinations, suicides, and deaths from casualties had occurred.

FROM THE SANDWICH ISLANDS.

Advices from Honolulu had been received to the 7th of August. The ship George Howland, the first whaler of the season, arrived there on the 27th of July, with favorable reports from the whaling grounds.

FROM OR GON.

The dates from Oregon are to the 21st of August.

On the 16th of August, Lieutenant J. K Allen, with fifteen men, made a night attack upon a body of Indians on the Upper Yakima river, capturing twenty-one men, fifty women and children, and a large number of horses. With them, other property. Lieutenant Allen was wounded in the action, and died the next day. Beyond this affair, no active demonstrations had been made against the Indians, though preparations were being rapidly made for an offensive campaign.

FROM SETHMUS AND SOUTH AMERICA.

Senor Obaldio had been elected Governor of the State of Panama.

A party of organized thieves were committing robberies in Costa Rica. They attacked the residence of the President, and were arrested, flogged and banished Gen. Lamar had arrived in Costa Rica.

All was quiet in Nicaragua.

The steamer Sarasso was at Aspinwall.

It was rumored that San Salvador was about invading Honduras.

The Panama dates are to August 15th.

The Morrimac and Decatur were at Callao.

It was rumored that Peru was about declaring war against Ecuador.

The Panama money market was improving.

An attempt at revolution was made in Venezuela on the 16th ult.

Gen. Luzon was sent to occupy Laguayra, but found his officers had not agreed soldiers, though there were nearly a thousand men collected. He turned back, and, with several influential liberals, was arrested.

On the 12th ult. General Sublette, with the Spanish and Brazilian Ministers, started from Caracas for Laguayra; on the same day telegraphic despatches from the former place gave the hope of a speedy and satisfactory settlement.

THE SAN FRANCISCO MARKETS.—The San Francisco markets were generally animated. There were large transactions made in provisions, and all had gone into market to supply the demand for the late excites a great deal of interest among the colored population, and the defendant Douglass is somewhat of a personage, as he is a plaintiff in the remarkable case against the Executors of Thomas S. Mitchell, which was tried at Nisi Prius in the Supreme Court, and which went off on account of the death of a juror. On trial.

U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.—This court met yesterday afternoon for jury trials, but in consequence of the absence of material witnesses, none of the cases could be proceeded with, and the court adjourned for jury trials until the 18th October.

Chief of the Fire Department Attacked.—Last evening, between eight and nine o'clock, the Moyamensing Hose Company, under the pretence of taking their hose carriage home, were passing along Eighth street, above Lombard, with their bells ringing, which attracted the attention of Mr S. P. Fearon Chief of the Fire Department. He walked up to the persons who had hold of the rope of the machine, and inquired what company it belonged to; to which a very insulting answer was returned. He then asked for the director, and was told they had no director. Seeing the person whom he knew to be the company's director, he addressed him, and told him that it was in violation of the regulations to pass along without having their bells muffled, and that they could not be suffered to pass without complying with the rules. Whilst remonstrating with the director, Mr. Fearon was dealt a very severe blow in the face by one of the members, and otherwise assaulted by the company. As he could procure the services of no policemen or citizens, he was compelled to suffer the rowdies to pass on.

It will be recollected that this company was expelled from the Fire Department at the last regular meeting of Councils, and their proceedings last night furnish sufficient evidence, if no other had been in possession of Councils, that they were justly expelled from honorable membership with one of the most useful departments of our city.

His Name.—The name of the individual who was found drowned in the Delaware, at Willow street wharf, noticed elsewhere, was Michael Welch. The Coroner's jury returned a verdict of "accidental drowning."

Dedication of an Odd Fellows' Hall at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 28.—The Odd Fellows' Hall was dedicated to-day with appropriate and imposing ceremonies. There were several prominent members of the Order from abroad, and among others General Simon Cameron and the venerable P. G. Wilder, officers of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania and the Grand Encampment, were present.

The members, numbering about fifteen hundred, marched in procession through the principal streets. After the procession they assembled in the National Theatre, where the dedication address was delivered by the Hon. Wm. F. Johnston.

Army Movements.

St. Louis, Sept 28.—A despatch from Leavenworth, dated the 24th inst., received at Bonneville to-day by the United States Express, states that Col Sumner arrived from the Cheyenne expedition on the evening of the 24th. He proceeds to St. Louis to assume the command of the Department of the West. Four companies of his regiment will arrive in a day or two to take post at the fort.

Michigan State Fair.

Detroit, Sept. 28—The tenth annual fair of the Michigan State Agricultural Society commences to-day, and will be continued for four days. The weather is delightful. The entries are large, particularly the horse and cattle stock. The attendance promises to be large, and the exhibition more successful than any previous year.

Destructive Fire near Richmond, Va.

Richmond, Va., Sept. 28.—McGruder's extensive flour mill, near this city, was totally destroyed by fire this morning. The loss is estimated at $25,000, which is insured in this city and in New York

Acoustic Tunnels—Another Wonder.

[For The Press.]

In these days so full of wonders as the electric telegraph, the railroad, the daguerreotype, and a dozen other startling inventions, the public mind is constantly, as in the days of St. Paul at Athens, seeking for "some new thing" greater than the last. As the transmission of intelligence in a short time seems now the order of the day, I beg leave to send you a copy of an article from Dr. Dicks' works, on the subject of Acoustic Tunnels for the transmission of sound, believing that great improvements may be made in them, especially since the discovery of gutta percha, and that we may be able some time or other to *talk* to *John Bull across the great Atlantic ocean*. Experiments were made in Paris by M. Biot on the transmission of sound through pipes in very long tubes, and through solid bodies. These experiments were made through long cylindrical pipes, which were constructed as conduits for fountains to embellish the city of Paris. With regard to the velocity of sound, it was ascertained that its transmission was ten and a half times as quick in water as through the air. The pipes were one thousand and thirty-nine yards in length. M. Biot was stationed at one end, and a friend at the other; they heard the lowest voice so perfectly as to hear the words and keep up a conversation on the subject of the experiments. They wished to determine the hour when the sound of a musical note ceased to be audible, but could not accomplish it; words spoken as low as when we whisper a secret to another were understood, *so that not to be heard there was but one resource—that of not speaking at all*. Between a question and answer the interval was not greater than is due for the transmission of sound. The time in the experiment through one thousand and thirty-nine yards was about five and a half seconds. Reports of a pistol fired at one end occasioned a considerable explosion at the other; the air was driven out of the pipe so as to give the hand a smart blow, and to drive light substances out of it to the distance of half a yard, and to extinguish a candle. Don Gautian, another savan, proposed to build horizontal tunnels widening at the remoter extremities, and found, at the distance of nearly half a mile, that striking a match could be heard *far better than close to the ear*. He calculates that a series of such tunnels or pipes would convey a message nine hundred miles in an hour. The advantages of such tunnels must be obvious, they might be laid between railroad stations; across rivers and through hills between cities, and the day will probably come when they will be perfected so as to be used as much for long distances as they are now in many large manufactories, and even in dwellings, on a small scale, and known as *speaking tubes*.

L. W. G.

Philadelphia, Sept. 11, 1858.

The figure head of the Advance, which was brought home by Dr. Kane after he had been compelled to abandon the vessel in the ice of the Arctic regions, has been presented by his relatives to the Masonic Lodge in New York named the Kane Lodge.

Matters and Things in New York.

[From the New York papers of last evening.]

Important Descent on a Manufactory of Obscene Prints—Seizure of Plates and Pictures and Arrest of the Parties.—About a week since, the Chief of Police, Matsell, received information that a manufactory of obscene prints was carried on in the rear of No 80½ Greene street. A warrant was then obtained from City Judge Russell, and given to Officer Carpenter, who, with Officers McDougal, Wilkey, and Tieman to work up the case. And the manner in which this nefarious concern was broken up reflected great credit on the officers engaged in the matter. On Saturday last, Officer Carpenter took the place, and assuming the appearance of a countryman, stated he had been sent by a gentleman who wished to purchase some pictures. The proprietors said, after some discussion, that they would not do business with any strangers until Tuesday. The green countryman, after some talk, persuaded the man to let him have them on the next afternoon (Sunday), which he consented to do—at the same time saying that he was afraid he was watched. The officers should spot him—an advice which the officer took, of course. Sunday afternoon the officers went to the place, and found that they had been anticipated. The watch outside, Officer McDougal set up to the door and shown into a back attic, to reach which it was first necessary to pass through an iron gateway, erected on the lower flight of stairs, and bolted and barred. And was shown into a back attic, to reach which it was first necessary to pass through an iron gateway, erected on the lower flight of stairs, and bolted and barred. The proprietors, named Morissi and Debrame, both Frenchmen, sold the officer a large quantity of the prints, and on demanding payment, received it in the shape of a surrender, and the blows of the officer with his slungshot. Summoned Officers Wilkey and Tieman to his assistance. As soon as McDougal's true character became known, a grand scuffle took place, in which the prints were torn, which were undergoing the drying process on lines hung across the room, with the intention of destroying them, but which effort met with no success. The officers then searched the premises, and captured a large number of engravings, the plates from which they were engraved, and a variety of artists' materials. The prisoners were taken to the police headquarters.

Recovery of a Large Quantity of Stolen Goods.—Early on Monday morning, an officer Farley, of the Detective Squad, was passing through Greenwich street, near North Moore street, he espied a well-known thief carrying a bundle in Greenwich street, near North Moore street. The officer waited around the place for some time, when two men and a woman, carrying two large baskets, came up to the house. The parties were immediately arrested, and put into a stage and conveyed to the police headquarters in Broome street. On searching the baskets there were found numerous pieces of new delaine goods. The parties were locked up.

Arrest of a Murderer.—On the 27th of last month, a barkeeper named James Dowling, in the employ of Patrick Roach (whose place of business was at the corner of Mulberry and Bleecker sts.), was shot dead during a dispute about drinks, by James Larkin.

The murderer made good his escape after the committal of his deed, and for some time all hopes were given up for his detection. Captain Dowling, of the fifth precinct, the ward in which the murder occurred, on Sun'ay received information that Larkin was in Providence, and he immediately set out for that place, and, with other assistance, succeeded in arresting the prisoner.

Comparative statement of the exports (exclusive of specie) from New York to foreign ports, for the week, and since January 1st:

	1856.	1857.	1858.
Total for the week	$1,022,157	$1,627,240	$1,079,315
Previously reported	56,490,083	51,321,055	43,609,084
Since January 1st	$57,512,242	$52,959,195	$44,748,399

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Sept. 28.

SECOND BOARD.

5000 Missouri 6s	s60 84½	150 N Y Central R	80¼
10 do	84¾	100 do	b30 80¾
5000 LaC & M L G	s30 27	100 do	s60 80
3000 do	27	150 do	b30 80¾
10000 do	s30 26½	50 do	b30 80¼
5000 do	26½	100 do	b30 80
5000 do	b30 26¾	200 do	80
1000 Mil & Miss 2d mt	73	100 do	s30 80
1000 Harlem 3d mt	58¾