The Press.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 23, 1858.

FIRST PAGE.—The Associated Press, No. 2; Further Special and of Interest in reference to the News from Mexico; Foreign Miscellany; An Interesting Letter; General News.

The News.

Lieutenant Beale seems to have difficulties enough to contend against to almost baffle even his dauntless courage and untiring perseverance. During a severe storm, at Tejon, a stampede occurred among his camels. Nine had been recovered, but six were still missing.

The London *Times* has published a letter from a correspondent, under date Saint Vincent's, Oct. 23d, which contains some interesting extracts from a recent letter written by Dr. Rainey, who is the special agent of the Government of the United States for the transportation of the rescued Echo negroes in the United States steam frigate Niagara, to a friend in England. It gives a terrific picture of those unfortunate victims of heartless avarice. Fifty-seven had died on board of the frigate, and only two hundred and fourteen then remained of the four hundred and fifty-five whom the Echo had originally taken on board at Kabenda. It was feared that many of the survivors would die before the African coast could be reached, as nearly all of them were in a sickly and debilitated condition. They are extremely filthy, and much prefer nudity to dress. They are washed twice a week by having a large hose turned on them, with strong men at the engine. They manifest little or no sympathy for one another, except to help to scratch each other's backs, and give no attention whatsoever to the sick and dying, but take care to steal the blankets, the bread, spoons, and bags of the deceased as soon as their souls depart.

Dr. Rainey concludes his letter by the following pointed and just remarks, in regard to the actual encouragement of the slave trade, which results from the present policy of Great Britain: "I am satisfied that some new mode must also be introduced for the trial of those found on board slavers, probably by trying them at once and swinging them up to the yard-arm. As your system now operates, the British captors have every interest *in releasing the crew and landing them again at an eligible point on the coast, that they may the sooner have another vessel, to be taken as another profitable prize.* This is an easy and certain means *of furnishing prize-money to your cruisers, and an equally certain means of perpetuating the slave trade.* It always appears singular to us that your confessedly great and noble statesmen permit a system so impotent except in evil to exist and curse the world."

The New York *Tribune* of yesterday pays the following compliment to the Hibernia Company, which is now on a visit to that city:

"The Hibernia Company is the oldest in Philadelphia, and contains one hundred and thirty-eight men, under military discipline; one division of the company is composed of men over six feet in height. Amerious, of this city, or, as it is popularly called in the Department, 'Big Six,' is one of the oldest, largest, best drilled, most stalwart, and most efficient companies in New York. It may not be amiss to remark here, that during the Revolution, Hibernia Company embraced among its members most of the noted patriots of the city—the Meades, Morrises, and men of that calibre—and a number of the officers of the army; among the rest, General Stewart, who was called the boy general, from his extreme youth. Robert Morris, the financier of the Revolution; Thompson, the Secretary of Congress, who read the Declaration of Independence from the State House steps; and Nicholas Biddle, the famous president of the United States Bank, were members. Its present president, Col. James Page, was formerly the postmaster of Philadelphia, and afterward collector of the port."

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, writing from Fire Island, November 17th, describing the recent trial of life and surf boats, says: "Holmes's boat, represented by Captain Marks, of Philadelphia, with four oarsmen, came in dry. She is sharp at both ends, very high head and stern, self-righting, and performed very well indeed. She was managed by Captain William Raynor very handsomely, and to the satisfaction of most of the lookers-on, and appeared to be very light and easily handled. ....At the recent election in Illinois the vote was 252,172.—The highest vote ever polled previously was in 1856, at the Presidential election, when it reached 239,761. The Administration vote was 5,021, and most of these votes were cast by Republicans in counties where they were in a hopeless minority. The totals of the vote for Treasurer were as follows:

Miller, Republican	125,462
Fondey, Democrat	121,889
Dougherty, Administration	5,021
Miller over Fondey	3,573

Mr. Richard Ten Broeck has returned home after a long sojourn in England. It is Mr. Ten Broeck's intention to go back to England in the spring, and to take with him some fresh American horses to test their qualities again on the English turf.

A citizen of this State, Mr. George Washington Reifsnyder, of Pottsville, has, it is said, accepted Tom Hyer's challenge to fight any man in the world for $10,000.

Falling upon a railroad track and being crushed to death by a locomotive, seems to be a favorite method of committing suicide, now-a-days. About six o'clock on the morning of the 19th, a man named Thomas Phillips committed suicide in this way on the Little Miami Railroad, near Cincinnati. He had been insane for some time on the subject of religion. On Saturday evening a young woman, of prepossessing appearance, made two desperate efforts at self-destruction by the same method, by throwing herself upon the track of the Reading Railroad, near Franklin avenue. She said that she had been seduced, and become the mistress of a man who had recently deserted her and her two children, and married another woman. Fortunately, the gate-keeper at that point succeeded in drawing her from the track in time to save her life, and she was brought to the city in a passenger railway car.

On the 13th instant, the vaults of the banks of New Orleans contained $13,025,597 in specie.

Senator Douglas has written to Washington a letter, announcing that he will not be there until the 15th of December.

The captain of the Ketch Brothers, which was lately taken into Charleston, in charge of Lieut. Stone, of the United States frigate Marion, on suspicion of being a slaver, stoutly asserts that at the time of the seizure he was upon a legal trading voyage to the coast of Africa, with a crew consisting of a captain, supercargo, two passengers, three seamen, and a cook. He says that on their voyage home "nothing of importance occurred on the passage but hard living and petty insults, until we were standing in off Cape Fear, when Lieutenant Stone called me aft, and told me that if I would give him a note purporting that the vessel was in bad order, her sails and rigging bad, and no others to replace them if they blew away, he would go into Wilmington, and I refused, there being a fine breeze."

In New York, yesterday, Hon. Daniel E. Sickles procured Judge Davies to issue a *mandamus* against the entire board of county canvassers, to show cause before him why they should not be compelled to count in the Congressional votes of the Fourth district, First ward, which were thrown out by them on account of alleged frauds. The writ is returnable to-day.

Mr. S. S. Jones, late president of the Iowa Central Air-line Railroad, in a letter to the directory resigning his office, states that the cost to his company of getting the Iowa land grant through Congress, during the session of 1854, was seven hundred thousand dollars! The original "pecuniary compliments" were bestowed in the shape of lands, of which the Air-line Company got something near nine hundred thousand acres; but subsequently the lands were exchanged for the stock of the company to the amount stated.

The Secretary of the Navy has received a letter from Captain Chauncey, of the United States steam-frigate Niagara, dated St. Vincent, October 22, which gives substantially the same account of the condition of the negroes as the letter of Dr. Rainey. He had steered the vessel further south than originally designed, and the health of the negroes had been improved by the change. The officers and crew were in perfect health.

The chess game between the New York and Philadelphia Clubs was continued last night, but not finally concluded. The Philadelphians continue to preserve an advantage over their opponents.

The Philadelphia bank statement for the week ending on yesterday foots up as follows: Loans, $26,238,924; specie, $6,800,132; deposits, $16,760,023; circulation, $2,737,490.

O. Jennings Wise and Charles Irving, whose cards we published yesterday, have been arrested on a charge of libel against each other.

☞ In another column will be found an advertisement of the dissolution of the heavy Banking firm of Robert J. Ross & Co. This, we presume, is in consequence of the late illness of Mr. Ross. We exceedingly regret his loss of health, as well as his withdrawal from business circles. He is a gentleman of princely character and fortune—generous to his friends, and of great public spirit. It will be seen that Mr. Kelly, his late partner, continues the Banking business alone. It is enough to say of this gentleman that Mr. Ross, for two years past residing in Harrisburg, a hundred miles distant, entrusted him with his name and whole fortune, and that he has carried both through crash and panic, and returns them without stain or blemish. We wish him abundant success.

PICTORIAL NEWSPAPERS.—From Callender & Co., South Third and Walnut streets, we have the *Illustrated London News* of November 6, and *Illustrated News of the World* of the same date. Both contain portraits and memoirs of Mr. Wire, the new Lord Mayor of London.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—On Thursday evening, Mr. William M. Meredith, of the Philadelphia bar, will deliver the anniversary oration, before the Alumni Association, law department of the University of Pennsylvania. We are informed that this is the first occasion the association has obtained on such an occasion.

The Condition of Mexico.

The affairs of Mexico seem to be reaching a crisis. It is scarcely possible to conceive of a country, possessing any claims to civilization, getting into a worse condition than she is at present; and almost any change that may occur must be for the better. Subject, as she long has been to a succession of civil wars, and to the most frightful disorders; she is now in a more deplorable state than ever before. Industry is paralyzed, for her people have no incentive to labor, as their possessions are liable to be stripped from them at any moment. The armies, which chase each other through the land, ravage the whole country, and are as indiscriminate in their exactions as the cow-boys of America in the days of our Revolution. In the country, the products of the farmer are consumed by these devastating bands, and in the towns the merchants and business men are robbed of their substance by forced exactions, which strip them of a very large portion of their possessions. Even the churches are not secure from these attacks, for they are stripped of their gold and silver ornaments and images, which are melted down to replenish the coffers of the warring chieftains. Any property which is transported along the highways is sure to be stolen, unless it is very strongly guarded. Two Governments, each claiming supreme authority, assume to possess the ruling power of the whole nation, and unsettle by conflicting arbitrary decrees, the whole legal organization of the country. Life and property are totally insecure. All that is done by those who claim the right of governing the country seems rather calculated to thwart the very objects for which all legitimate Governments are instituted, than to advance them. Every leading point of the country has been subjected to a succession of frightful ravages.

If these evils were confined exclusively to the people of Mexico, however much we might deplore them, they would not necessarily call for any action on the part of foreign nations; but there are many citizens of other countries who have large interests in Mexico, and are located there as merchants, traders, &c., and upon them these disorders fall with terrible force. Upon them the heaviest exactions are thrown. They meet with no justice, and no mercy. Their goods are summarily seized and confiscated. If they remonstrate they are thrown into horrible prisons, and, not unfrequently, their lives are taken. Even our Minister at Mexico has been insulted, and none of our representatives are treated with the respect which their positions entitle them to. Meanwhile, the hostile Spanish fleet is cruising upon the coast of the country, and it is supposed that one of the leading parties in Mexico sympathises to some extent with the Spaniards, and that an intrigue is on foot, under the auspices of France, Spain, and a Mexican party, to establish a sort of Spanish and French protectorate over the country. Two features in the present condition of Mexico, therefore, demand the attention and prompt action of our Government: First, the repeated outrages inflicted upon our citizens, and the cavalier treatment of our representatives. There is but little use in having a foreign policy at all if our citizens can be plundered and murdered with impunity by a nation with which we are nominally at peace. Second, we cannot permit, under any circumstances, a European Government to regulate and control the domestic affairs of an American Republic.

If France, Spain, or England is to be allowed to govern Mexico, we must abandon forever the cherished Monroe doctrine, and be content to allow European Powers to meddle as officiously in the affairs of our continent as they do in those of their own. It is supposed that Mr. BUCHANAN will make the condition of Mexico a prominent topic of his message. We are anxious to see what suggestions he will make, and what remedy he has to propose. A large portion of the territory of Mexico, which is thinly populated, would be a desirable acquisition to this country, but our people are not prepared to incorporate the main body of Mexico into this Union as an integral portion of it. SAM HOUSTON's idea of an American protectorate seems likely to command much more attention now than when it was first proposed.

The Case of Allibone and Newhall.

While we have freely commented upon this case, and especially upon the relations of all those concerned in the debauchery and overthrow of the Bank of Pennsylvania, we have endeavored to abstain from any pre-judgment of the parties under indictment. There is an earnest purpose on the part of the community that the whole affair should be thoroughly sifted. The sufferings of those who have been ruined by this vast bankruptcy are familiarly and universally understood; and this, if there were no other reasons, would insure such a trial of the case as will satisfy all the ends of justice. We have *full* confidence in our courts, and in the officers of the law who will appear for the people. Mr. LOUGHEAD, who has the case immediately in charge, is an able, conscientious, and resolute man, and we are for sustaining him in his efforts to do his duty in the premises, and to the end. Certain efforts which have been made, (whether intended to embarrass him we do not inquire,) by some of the stockholders of the bank, have called forth the following Card from this gentleman, which does him great credit:

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 22, 1858.
No. 258 South Fifth street.

DEAR SIR: I was very much surprised to read the proceedings of a meeting of the stockholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania held on Saturday last.

I had not been call for the meeting; I had received no notice of it or of Mr. Craven's intention to call it; nor did I know it was to be held until after I saw the proceedings published, or I should most certainly have attended to say what I desire to say here. I have never asked the stockholders of the bank to assist, by counsel or in any way, except to furnish any evidence within their knowledge, in the prosecution against Messrs. Allibone and Newhall now pending.

About the second of June last I received a communication from the present President of the Bank, Mr. Craven, which led to a correspondence, and a continued intercourse between a committee of the stockholders and myself. These gentlemen professed anxiety to aid me in the pending prosecution to the utmost of their power in every way, suggesting, if I thought the assistance of further counsel desirable, they would, at any time I wished, employ any gentleman of the bar I suggested to assist me.

I did not then, as I do not now, think such assistance necessary; and so informed them, adding that if at any time I thought it desirable I would let them know. Some days after the last postponement of the case, on the 1st instant, in consequence of matters not necessary to mention, I deemed it prudent and desirable that these stockholders, who had taken an interest in the proceedings, and were solicitous of an investigation of the affairs of the Bank, should have some legal gentleman to represent their interest, if they thought it at all concerned in the approaching trial, and I so informed Mr. Craven.

He told me he would consult with the Board, or some of the gentlemen connected with it, and inform me what their wishes were in the matter; Mr. Craven said he desired my conversation with him and the whole subject to be considered *as strictly confidential*, upon which basis I at once saw the propriety of placing it, and said in parting that he had better only consult those of the stockholders who would be confidential. Some days after this I received a note from Mr. Craven informing me that these gentlemen did not wish to employ private counsel. I supposed, of course, this was the end of the matter. I conceived to be a duty in giving them the opportunity they appeared to have desired and felt very well satisfied, and somewhat relieved, that they had not embraced the suggestion. I never desired private counsel to relieve me from any part of my official duty in this case, nor to share any responsibility attaching to it. I fully appreciated the responsibility of the office I exercise when I assumed its duties, and no public discussion of this case has either added to that sense of responsibility or weakened my confidence in my ability earnestly and honestly to discharge it.

I very much deprecate the necessity which renders this public explanation necessary, and only make it in justice to myself.

By giving this an insertion in your paper you will much oblige

Yours, very truly,
JOS. P. LOUGHEAD.

☞ Mr. Jas. Sullivan, the enterprising and agreeable periodical and news-agent, on the route between Philadelphia and Pottsville, is, we are glad to see, doing a flourishing business. He has been connected for the last eight years with this department of the Reading Railroad, and may now be called one of the fixtures of the concern. Mr. Sullivan supplies *The Press* to large numbers of patrons every day.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—A few days ago, from an early and unsewed copy, we noticed the December number, completing the second volume of this magazine. We are indebted to Peterson & Brothers for a published copy, just issued.

Piccolomini Again.

The battle between ULLMAN the First, Autocrat of the Opera, and the Editors of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, has ended. It resembled a tempest in a teapot, while it lasted. Both belligerents fired parting shots, ere they marched off the field, each claiming the honor of war and the triumph of victory.

ULLMAN, who, by the way, does *not* repeat his confident (and laughable) assurance that PICCOLOMINI's father "has, from a pardonable family pride, instituted legal proceedings against MASSERAS—ULLMAN merely promises to prove that PICCOLOMINI is entitled to bear that family name, and that he was himself wrong in calling M. MASSERAS "a hungry Frenchman," since he is more of a thirsty one. The delicacy and wit of this equivoque are delightful.

On the other hand, Monsieur MASSERAS, the delinquent French editor, declares, in his parting missive, that somebody whom he lately met in Philadelphia assured him "that her father's real name was CLEMENTINI; that her mother alone belonged to the Piccolomini family, and that the latter name had only been resorted to when the young prima donna ascended the stage, by the advice of her manager at the time, ROMANI." More than this, M. MASSERAS published this, as gossip, in his paper. He adds, what we can readily believe, that he wanted to laugh, not at the singer, but at her manager. He says: "When an artist has been presented to the public, not only as a *prima donna*, but also as a princess and the niece of a cardinal—when managerial puffs have perverted her nobility and parentage into elements of attraction and inducements to curiosity, it is an undeniable right for a journalist to unveil what he is justified in considering an attempt at imposition on the public."

Mr. ULLMAN has carefully avoided declaring that PICCOLOMINI is niece to the Cardinal of that name. He has himself given her passport in evidence of her being only a Countess and *not* a Princess. A correspondent of the *Evening Post*, in New York, thus plausibly accounts for the dubiety of the little woman's name:

"Some two centuries ago, a nobleman of the name of Count Clementini, under the law of *fidei-commisso*, left his estate and title to the oldest son of the Sienna branch of the Piccolomini family, with the condition that the title and estate should continue to descend to the eldest son in a direct line. The estate and title have remained in the family ever since, and the present Count Clementini is the senior brother of the father of Signorina Piccolomini, now performing at the Academy of Music. The estate is extensive and the income considerable. The present Count being without issue, the estate and title will descend at his death to the father of the prima donna, and after him to her brother, a young lad, now here.

"These circumstances may explain the confusion that seems to have arisen between the names of Piccolomini and Clementini.

"The family consists of Mademoiselle Piccolomini, her father and mother, the Count and Countess Carlo Piccolomini, a younger sister, and an only brother, a young lad of fourteen, who always accompany her everywhere in her travels, as she never consents to any engagement without previously making a stipulation to this effect. Her mother belongs to a patrician family of Sienna, her maiden name being Teresa Gori Pannilini."

One thing we wish to say, ere we quit "The Princess." Signora MARIE PICCOLOMINI, from all that we have heard of her, has two personal claims to public appreciation: She is an excellent daughter and sister, and not even scandal has ever breathed a doubt of the purity of her moral conduct.

Gazzaniga at the Academy of Music.

When we say that Madame Gazzaniga, on her reappearance here last night, had the most enthusiastic reception which a house full of admirers could give her, and that she sustained the character of *Lucrezia Borgia* with her accustomed power, we really record all that a journalist need relate. Arm-fulls of boquets were showered down upon her, and the number of times she was called out would puzzle us to count.

She *acted* splendidly—but we must say that her singing was not as good as we have heard it. She was a little hoarse, and her voice is not to be compared with Madame Colson's, in which there is not a harsh note. We do trust that, ere this season close, Mr. Strakosch will give the public the pleasure, and do Madame Colson the justice of letting her appear in "Lucrezia Borgia," just to allow the comparison to be fairly and promptly made.

Amodio, it is pleasant to say, sang very well, acted with great spirit, and was much applauded. Brignoli, as *Gennaro*, exerted himself with admirable results. As usual, (for he cannot help it, we suppose,) he was awkward in his walk and stereotyped in his gestures; but he sang deliciously, deserved the encore he received, and really acted very finely. The trio with Gazzaniga and Amodio was encored.

Madame de Strakosch made less than we expected of the great *bundisi*—but we have heard only two vocalists do full justice to this exquisite air, and those two are Alboni and Fanny Heron, now singing under the name of Signorina Natali, in distant South America.

To-morrow, "Martha" will be given, for the last time, at the Matinée. On Wednesday evening, Madame Gazzaniga makes her last appearance, ere she leaves for Havana, in "La Favorita."

CONCERT AT MUSICAL FUND HALL.—This evening there will be a concert, with a capital programme, at Musical Fund Hall, with very full vocal and instrumental force, including Miss Esther Bolster and Mr. Fraser, as leading singers.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22, 1858.

I perceive that a rumor floats through the journals, as well West as East, that the expedition of Lieutenant Beale is endangered by surrounding tribes of warlike Indians. There is no fear in the minds of those who know Lieutenant Beale, Harry Edwards, his first assistant, and the "good men and true" who are with them and are willing to follow their fortunes to the utter verge of human possibilities. As a general thing I am a sceptic unless proofs are adduced to satisfy my exacting judgment; but in this instance I have only to remember that Lieutenant Beale, alone and on horseback, bore, during the Mexican War, the instructions of our Government across Mexico, in the shortest space of time, through the enemy's lines, beset by robbers and Mexican outlyers, from the main army; that in California he brought provision and reinforcements to our weakened and almost nominal force; that he has organized caravans of camels to thread the devious and dangerous ways to the Pacific from the rich bosom of the Mississippi; that his energy and courage and abilities are cherished as honors of their own in California, in Virginia, and in Pennsylvania, like the memory of Benjamin Franklin, is beloved in Boston as well as in Philadelphia, to feel confident that the wagon road will be completed over the 35th parallel, and in a manner that will force from even the coldest heart the warmest enthusiasm of praise.

Lieut. Beale has a force of 200 men—all of them devoted to their commander. The Indian force must be large and well-disciplined—larger and better disciplined than that which hurled itself against Col. Wright—to make any show of stand against Beale or Harry Edwards. It is pleasant to Pennsylvanians to notice with what confidence and quiet the War Department contemplates the operations of this expedition. Not a shadow of fear or doubt crosses its mind. Then, if it is content, who has a right to be dissatisfied?

Mr. Cobb is playing a game just now that is not as clear as crystal. I can admit that he is an Archimedes; but it must be confessed, at the same time, that while he would move a world (financially) like the same geometrician, he can nowhere find a fulcrum for his operations. Last year he estimated that the expenditures of the Government would be $74,000,000. This he was required to do under the law of 1846. Congress was afterwards compelled to appropriate over $90,000,000. There was a slight mistake on his part of some $20,000,000. Necker, and the celebrated *financier* Law, would have lost their heads for a mistake the tithe of that. Not so with Cobb. He is tickled with the dodge, and this year estimates for only $50,000,000!

Let us look at this? Last year we had no war with Paraguay. One of the Raritan mudscows, in attempting to get to its destination with a load of coal, has, like Job, only escaped by the skin of its teeth. This attempt, on the part of the Administration, to navigate the seas with canal-propellers, reminds one of the man in ancient mythology who essayed to course through the air with artificial wings and got a broken neck for his pains. Of a certainty the war with Paraguay must increase the expenses of Government. Then there is the item of transportation. Last year it was immense; this year it is more, and runs up to $9,000,000! It is very funny that, while wagon roads towards the sunset are advocated because they will reduce the cost of transportation, nevertheless, when built, the cost of transportation, like all human things, physical or vegetable, keeps on growing. It would seem that cow tails only have the singular faculty of growing down.

Mr. Cobb, doubtless, expects to make up whatever is wanting by the deficiency bill. This measure, only known for the first time in this decade, is fast becoming a precedent. Last year—or, technically speaking, the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1857—it amounted to $10,000,000. Added to the $74,000,000 of the Treasury estimates it made $84,000,000 without taking into consideration the Congressional items—and what not.

Speaker Orr and the leaders of the Democratic side of the House are beginning to drop in upon us; and already it is mooted what shall the party do in the onuous to assemble at the commencement of the next session? Mr. Appleton and Judge Black—who amuses the President and the Cabinet by his quotations from Shakspeare (or rather, as Byron said of Southey, his misquotations) than edifies them by his attempts to construe the law—give their voices for war to the knife upon the anti-Lecompton Democrats. A sorry thing it is to say, but Mr. Buchanan is of the same way of thinking. Think of it! John Cochrane will preside over this Democratic caucus—the same Cochrane who, in the Buffalo Convention, in 1848, offered resolutions from whose Abolitionism and illiberality even Garrison shrunk appalled! Forsooth, we must now confess, on penalty of excommunication, that his gods are our gods! Upon his right and his left, to support the dignity of his station, stand those whose only scars are those which they received in contests against the Democratic party. If this Administration were a perfect model of our politics and our people, then, indeed, would adherence to principle and honesty of public action be a name and a deceit. But it is not so, and soon those who would elevate the scaffold for Haman will find themselves exercising upon that evidence of civilization—dancing, as the French say, without a floor.

The Engineer Department has been fast losing character for the past year, from the suspicions connected with the present chief. Indeed, I am told that the Secretary of the Navy has actually been compelled to seek a board of engineers outside of the navy. I regret this, for there are noble men in that department who have the ability to fill the post of engineer-in-chief with credit to themselves and the country. They may have been influenced by the present incumbent in time of their decisions, but, left to themselves, they are true men. OCCASIONAL.

Letter from New York.

RECEPTION OF THE HIBERNIA COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA—THE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY: FIRST CONCERT: NOTABILITIES—ARRIVAL OF MR. TEN BROECK—DISCHARGE OF POLICEMAN CAIRNES: PURSE OF $1,500 FOR HIM—THE NEW YORK "LEADER" (DEM.) ENDORSES DOUGLAS—INCOME OF FOREIGN JOURNALS IN NEW YORK.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1858.

The event of Saturday was the reception of Hibernia Engine Company, of your city. It was worthy the fire department of New York, and must have sent the blood coursing through the arteries of the Hibernias. I need not describe it in detail, as the morning journals do that at full length. Throughout the line of march the streets, the windows, the walks, and the door-steps were crowded with people, whose honest hearty cheers, starting from the Battery, were caught up and kept up throughout the entire tramp. It was, in very truth, such an ovation as was never before, on this continent, extended to a company of firemen. It was curious to note the different expressions that "played away" on the faces of the men as they marched rapidly past. All were jolly.

There was ye little runt, in redde flannel shirte, a-carrying ye torche and striking it out into ye faces of ye little boyes who stoode on ye kerb stones; who groweth up with ye machine and knoweth where all ye bigge men of ye company do sleepe. And there, also, walking cheerfully behind ye engyne, was ye darkey negro, fat as butter, who is ever with ye company when they go a-shooting, who carveth a grinne on his face and a target in his hand, and carveth along happy as a clam at the highest possible water—even he was there, disporting himself right merrille, and crying "hi! hi!" with ye peoples. There, too, were ye men who are "friends of ye company," who buy ye prizes—ye cake baskets, and silver cups, and gold pencils and thimbles, wahinges with leaked armes, right jauntily, six a-breast. Ah! it was a goodly spectacle, such as would have tickled the fancy of old Froissart, or any of those precious old muffs, whose descriptions of the processions, the pomps, and the pageants of their days, constitute about the only tolerable reading they have handed down to us.

The excessively-musical people of Gotham have one especial pet—the Philharmonic Society—and it is worthy their pleasantest pats. Their first performance this season was given at Niblo's, last Saturday evening, to a house crowded with full and unexceptionably-made-up hirsutes, and the most voluptuously-bust-ed and exquisitely-toileted Hebes of the metropolis. It was a beautiful sight, surpassing in personal and intellectual attraction any public entertainment I have witnessed this week, or any other day. It was a large gathering of men of letters—historians, poets, novelists, editors, reporters, lawyers, Bohemians, and others—whose brain-work makes up the daily mental pabulum of the city. There were painters, and players, and preachers; lady editors, lady writers, lady teachers; any number of musical instructors, accomplished pianists and vocalists—a class whose patient, plodding industry, general information, conversational talent, and active, large-hearted benevolence to their less-fortunate brethren is proverbial. Seventy-three gentlemanly-looking persons, with long beards and turned-over collars, constituted the orchestra, while pretty Hattie Audem, Philip Mayer, Schreiber, Mollenhauer, and three or four others constituted the vocal and instrumental soloists. The music was classical and faultlessly executed.

Among late arrivals from England is Mr. Richard Ten Broeck, who proposes to go back in the spring, with fresh American horses, to test their speed on the English turf.

Cairnes, the policeman who shot and killed a longshoreman a few days since, and was held to bail in $10,000 by Judge Russell, has been discharged, the jury having virtually endorsed his action, by refusing to find a bill of indictment. He has been promptly restored to his position in the police force; the result of which is the engendering of a wholesome feeling of fear among the roughs, and greater confidence among the people in the effectiveness of the police. His brother policeman are making up for him a purse of $1,500, as a token of their regard.

The New York *Leader*, edited by Alderman Clancy, in its issue of Saturday last, contains an elaborate and carefully-written leader, heartily sustaining Judge Douglas in the course he deemed it proper to pursue in the recent fight in Illinois. Alderman Clancy has just been elected clerk of the city and county of New York; was the regularly nominated candidate of the Democracy, and received the united vote of the anti-Tammany as well as the Tammany men. The "cashems," while they do not announce the *Leader* as their organ—they sensibly decline any such official mouthpiece—are nevertheless understood to sympathise with it, and bestow upon it such patronage and business as they have at command or are able to influence. The *Leader* has also an article a column in length giving reasons why Mr. Schell should be removed from the collectorship. I mention these as matters of current interest and conversation in political circles.

Few people have any idea of the pecuniary value of some of the foreign journals published in this city. The *French Courrier* is a very old and successful establishment, but the most profitable of them, and indeed most profitable of the dailies of the United States, is the *Staats Zeitung*, a German paper, the profits of which are not less than fifty thousand dollars. It is the property of a lady, who is desirous of selling, at the moderate price of one hundred and eighty thousand dollars.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—November 22.

SECOND BOARD.			
1000 Missouri 6s	90⅛	100 Mich Cen R	s60 53⅛
14 Atlantic Bank	80	50 do	53⅜
25 Pacific Mail Co	104½	50 do	s60 53
50 N Y Cen R	s10 83⅝	80 Mil & Mis R	11¼
300 do	83⅝	100 do	11¼
150 do	s60 83⅝	50 Panama R	b60 121½
100 do	s5 83⅝	150 Illinois Cen R	b60 79⅝
100 Erie R	s60 17⅝	200 do	79⅝
150 do	s30 17⅝	100 Gal & Chi R	73⅛
80 Harlem Railroad	12	10 do	73⅛
200 Reading R	52⅞	200 do	73⅛
100 do	b10 52⅞	200 Clev & Tol R	b30 32½
50 La Crosse & Mil R	4⅞	100 Chi & Rock I	s30 62
50 Second Av R	100	50 do	s10 62½

THE MARKETS.

ASHES dull, but unchanged in prices. Pots $5.87½@5.93¾. Pearls 26.

FLOUR—The market for States and Western Flour is heavy, and prices 5@10c lower; receipts are large: sales 9,000 bbls at $3.50@4 15 for Rejected, $4 35@4 65 for Superfine State $4 75@5 for Extra do, $4 35@4 65 for Superfine Western, $4 70@5 for Extra do, and $5 40@5 50 for shipping brands of Extra Round Hoop Ohio. Southern Flour is dull, with sales of 800 bbls at $5.15@5 50 for common and extra, and $5 50@7 50 for fancy and favorite. Canada Flour is nominal at $5.20@5.20 for extra.

GRAIN.—The Wheat market is heavy for common qualities and firm for prime; sales 3,000 bus at $1.25 for Canadian Western, $1.50@1 70 for Southern, and $1.45 for choice new do. Corn rules firmer, with sales of 15,000 bus at 75@76c for mixed Western, and 55@57c for yellow. Rye is firm. Oats are dull at 43@45c for Southern, Pennsylvania, and Jersey, and 27@32c for State, Western, and Canada.

PROVISIONS.—Pork is dull, with sales of 250 bbls at $17.40 for mess, and $13 75@14 for prime. Beef is unchanged with light sales. Cut Meats and Bacon are quiet. Lard continues steady at 10½@11c, with sales of 250 bbls.

WHISKEY is quiet; 22½c is offered, and 23c asked.

NEW YORK, Nov. 20, 1858.

To the Editor of The Press: This commercial city is this winter to be favored with unusual literary advantages. Besides the numerous lectures established by various societies, the trustees of Columbia College have matured their plan for a course of post-graduate or university instruction. And for the carrying out of this plan they have secured the services of some of the most distinguished scientific men and scholars of this country. There, together with the professors of the College, many of whom are widely known in the world of letters, will deliver lectures, to which the public are admitted for a merely nominal sum. Not even females have been excluded. The course is divided into different *schools*, of science, letters, and jurisprudence. Among the lecturers are Dr. Davies, the mathematician; Dr. Lieber, so well known in political science; Dr. Hackley, the astronomical professor of the college; Dr. Joy, of the college, who is a thorough chemist; Professor McCulloh on physics, formerly of Philadelphia; Professor Nairno, a brilliant Scotchman, who can make even metaphysics interesting to an audience; Hon. George P. Marsh, our late consul at Constantinople, so learned in linguistics; and Professor Guyot on physical geography. The lectures of the law school, which is under the charge of Professor Dwight, and of the school of letters, are to be delivered in the beautiful hall of the Historical Society's building, in Second avenue. The scientific department is at the college, in Forty-ninth street.

Were these advantages offered in any other city than in New York, one might look for a generous support. But here there is little prospect of it. The lectures of Mr. Marsh and Dr. Lieber, which have been delivered, so far have been poorly attended.

Our artists have returned from their summer peregrinations, and may be found at their studios, and we will soon see some of the products of the studios of their leisure. Hicks brings some striking sketches. Church is hard at work on another of those South American scenes of his. Mr. William Dana, a young artist, has, after an absence of some years in Europe, taken a studio in New York. Goupil has on exhibition Winterhalter's painting of the Empress Eugenie and her maids of honor. The most *distingué* countenance there is said to be that of the daughter of Col. Thorne, of New York. NOW AND THEN.

STOCKS, GROUND RENTS, AND REAL ESTATE.—A very large sale this evening at the Exchange. English and American Books, this evening and to-morrow evening, at the auction rooms, South Fourth street. Extensive and valuable Library, on Friday morning—now arranged for examination, with catalogues. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements of the three sales.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Further from California.

[By Overland Mail.]

ST. LOUIS, November 23.—The overland mail, which arrived here on Saturday evening, brought five passengers.

During a severe storm at Tejon, on the 24 of October, a stampede occurred among the camels used by Lieut Beale. Nine had been recovered, but six were still missing.

The Los Angeles *Star*, speaking of immigration, says another large party of immigrants from Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas, had arrived during the week, in excellent health and without experiencing the slightest inconvenience. The stations of the Overland Mail Company afford resting places at convenient distances, and greatly assist travellers. The stock of the company was in excellent condition, and the animals arrive in good order. A large immigration from the Southwestern States is now on the road.

David Harris, of Baltimore, was burned to death at San Francisco, on the 2d ult.

The Sixth Infantry had reached Carson Valley, and would proceed directly to Benicia. Three hundred recruits, under Lieutenant Bootes, were expected to arrive in ten days.

George Penn Johnson has formally retired from the *National* newspaper.

ENCOURAGING FROM FRAZER RIVER.

Victoria dates to the 18th of October had been received.

Nine hundred ounces of gold dust had been received by express, besides several large parcels brought by passengers.

The accounts from above are more favorable, the mines turning out much better than was anticipated a month previous. New diggings of all descriptions had been discovered and more miners were going up the river than coming down. Freights from Victoria to Port Hope had advanced from $40 to $60 per ton.

The shipments of gold from Victoria through Wells, Fa go, & Co, from the 4th of August to the 12th of October, amounted to $92,000.

The British ship of-the line Ganges, arrived at Engimalt, from Valparaiso, Oct 17.

FROM OREGON.

The advices from Oregon are to the 16th ult. They report that Colonel Wright's column returned to Walla Walla.

The artillary battalion under Captain Voges was *en routs* for Vancouver.

The remains of Capt. Taylor and Lieut. Guston were buried at Walla Walla.

Mitchell, the nephew of Kamakin, the leading murderer of the Indian agent Mr Bolon, three years since, has been captured by Major Garnett, and confined at Fort Simcoe.

Yakima, a chief of the Ontue tribe, and father of Qualchien, was killed while attempting to escape from Col. Wright's command.

The navigation of Frazer river has been thrown open to all parties.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—Forsyth is expected to arrive here in the course of the week, where his presence has been requested by the President, with the view to a conference on matters of public interest, touching the Mexican affair.

The contract for constructing machinery for the side wheel steamer now building at San Francisco, has been awarded to Peter Donohue, of that city.

Captain Chauncey, of the steamship Niagara, writing from Porte Grande, Oct. 22, to the Navy Department, says, that after landing the recaptured negroes on the African coast the vessel will stop at Monrovia for coal and return direct to the United States. The officers and crew enjoyed perfect health.

The Nicaraguan "Emigration Scheme."

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The *States* has a special despatch from Mobile, dated the 20th, stating that several persons, who have been engaged in inducing emigration to Central America, have been examined as witnesses by the Grand Jury of New Orleans, but no evidence has been elicited to find a true bill for the violation of the neutrality laws.

The Third Congressional District of New York—The First-ward Vote Rejected.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—The Board of Canvassers today rejected as fraudulent the Congressional returns from the First ward, in the Congressional district. This takes seventy votes from Sickles. Mr. S. has obtained a mandamus to compel the board to count these votes.

The Hibernia Fire Company.

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—To-day the members of the Hibernia Fire Company visited the penitentiary and Blackwell's Island and this evening they will partake of dinner at the Mozart Hall. To-morrow the Brooklyn firemen will give them a splendid reception.

BOSTON, Nov 22.—Our firemen are making extensive arrangements for the reception of the Hibernia Fire Company.

Falling in of an Iron Truss Roof at Waterbury, Conn.—Loss of Life.

WATERBURY, Conn., Nov. 22.—The heavy iron truss roof of the new rolling mills of Brown & Brothers, of this city, fell in this afternoon, killing one man and injuring four others. The loss falls heavily on the