The Press.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1858.

FIRST PAGE.—What Ireland is Doing; Literary Notice; New Hotel at Ninth and Chestnut streets; Speech of Hon. Jefferson Davis, at Jackson, Miss.; Interesting from Minnesota; An Interesting Day at West Chester; Weighing Coal; A Moral Bankruptcy in New York; Items of News. FOURTH PAGE.—Negro Pulpit Eloquence in Burlington, N. J.; The Sabine's Perils—Description of the Storm.

The News.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer, yesterday morning, the jury in the case of Charles Stiles, charged with the murder of Joseph Frees, returned a verdict of guilty of murder in the second degree. The jury in the case of John O'Neill, charged with the murder of William Myers, returned a verdict of guilty of manslaughter. The jury in the case of David Hazzard, charged with the murder of Samuel Carr, at the corner of Eighth and Market streets, on the night of the 25th of June, during the affray between the Shiffler and Moyamensing Hose Companies, was called up yesterday morning by the District Attorney. Carr, after being shot, lingered at the hospital until the 5th day of July, when he died. Several witnesses were heard on the part of the prosecution, one of whom testified that he saw Hazzard fire a pistol when Carr was from 4 to 6 yards from him. The defence allege that Hazzard was not within shooting distance, did not shoot, and was in Market street, and not in Eighth, at the time the fatal shot was fired.

The thirteenth overland mail from California arrived at St. Louis on the night of the 24th. The expedition against the Indians of Carson Valley had been thoroughly organized. The Los Angeles papers state that General Gandara had taken the field with five thousand men against the assisting Government of Sonora. Gen. Pacchiera is drafting men in order to defend himself against Gandara. Sonora is a point of great interest now, and anything occurring there possesses unusual importance to many of our citizens. The "manifest destiny" theory will, in all probability, find this the next field for its operations. It would certainly be a very valuable addition to our possessions upon the Western portion of this continent, and while almost entirely useless to Mexico, would be of immense advantage to us. The Constitution of Mexico forbids the sale of this or any other territory, or else there would probably be no great difficulty in our purchase of it. As it is, we cannot, at present at least, acquire it in that way; but it is said that a company has been formed of American capitalists to purchase large landed interests, mines, and a railway route through the country, and if by proper settlements, commenced under this auspices the country, becomes Americanized, its future history may present something of a parallel to that of Texas.

A serious accident occurred at the new hotel, in Chestnut street, yesterday morning, by the giving way of a derrick. While a party of workmen were engaged in raising a heavy stone, the derrick and stone came to the ground, striking two men in the fall, one of whom was instantly killed, and the other survived but a few hours. An omnibus, which was passing at the time of the accident, was also struck by the falling derrick, but fortunately was not damaged. It is dreadful to think that, by any neglect or mischance, a crowded thoroughfare like Chestnut street should be subject to such a terrible accident, and a warning like this should never be forgotten by the superintendents of building operations.

There was a great excitement at Pittsburgh, yesterday, in consequence of the centennial anniversary of the settlement of that city, which was conducted with great spirit. Business was entirely suspended, and the largest and most imposing procession ever witnessed there paraded the streets. It occupied an hour and a quarter in passing a given point.

The military of New York, yesterday, also celebrated the seventy-seventh anniversary of the evacuation of that city, by the British forces, and the display was magnificent.

Yesterday was the day appointed for an annual thanksgiving festival in the following named twenty-three States and two Territories: New Hampshire, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Maine, Mississippi, Illinois, Alabama, Missouri, Maryland, Wisconsin, Michigan, North Carolina, Indiana, Iowa, Georgia, Ohio, Kentucky, Florida, Tennessee, Delaware, Minnesota, South Carolina, Kansas, Nebraska. It was also observed in Washington city.

Yesterday will long be memorable in the annals of our city. The Common Council adopted, by a large majority, a resolution providing for the removal of the unsightly sheds from Market street, and the hearts of the merchants doing business in it will be rejoiced by this tardy act of justice. We hope, too, that the great mass of our citizens will be benefited. There are certainly much better means of supplying marketing to sale than the old open shed system, and we do not doubt that plans will be adopted which will add to the convenience of both buyers and sellers.

The chess match between Philadelphia and New York has resulted in a drawn game. This, under the circumstances, is rather a victory for the Philadelphia players, as their opponents had the first move, and in a game played with so much care, it was something of a triumph to overcome this advantage.

About forty of our fire companies intend to participate in the reception of the Hibernia Company on its return home next Saturday evening.

Dramatic Copyright.

It is said that the New York manageress called LAURA KEENE has commenced, or threatens to commence, a lawsuit against Mr. WHEATLEY, of Arch-street Theatre, in this city, for producing, without her permission, a comedy entitled "Our American Cousin," which has had a successful run of five or six weeks at the said manageress's Theatre in New York. Fact 1. A smart London lawyer, who is also a playwright, wrote that comedy. Fact 2. He sold that comedy to Miss KEENE, and it is to be hoped, got the money. But, it is alleged, he wrote that play, several years ago, for the late Mr. Jos. SILSBEE, who was then playing Yankee characters in a London Theatre. SILSBEE died, down in California, we believe,) before producing the play, which his widow retained in manuscript. Mrs. SILSBEE eventually became a Chapman of the drama, disposing of it to Mr. WHEATLEY, by whom it was produced on Monday evening, at the Arch.

Miss LAURA KEENE, it seems to us, has no cause for moral or legal complaint against Mr. WHEATLEY. Her complaint, if it be worth while to make any, (seeing that the play being acted in this city cannot interfere with its being acted at New York,) clearly is against Mr. TOM TAYLOR, the author, who had no right to sell the article twice—first to Mr. SILSBEE, and next to the lady called Miss LAURA KEENE. If priority of purchase gives any right, Mr. WHEATLEY has it, derived from his procuring the play from Mrs. SILSBEE, whose late husband was the original purchaser, four years ago.

We deny, on the particulars of the case now before the public, that Mr. TOM TAYLOR, an English author, has any copyright whatever in this country—*argal* he could not sell what he did not possess. He has not even gone through the form of taking out a copyright for the play, as a to-be-published work. There are two copies of his play in the country, and he (lucky TOM!) seems to have got payment for both, whereas many dramatists fail to receive any payment at all. If he sells one copy, as exclusive, in the face of having previously sold an earlier copy, his latter purchaser has to look to him—and to none but him.

Let us illustrate the case. Suppose that Mr. TOM TAYLOR, barrister-at-law, &c., had published a book in London; that he sold proof-sheets of it to two Philadelphian publishers, one after the other, or that they imported printed copies without paying him any thing; that LIPPINCOTT publishes a reprint to-day, and that PARRY & MCMILLAN publish a reprint this day week: will any one say that Mr. J. B. LIPPINCOTT would have a leg to stand upon, if he sued PARRY & MCMILLAN for invasion—of what? of a copyright which never existed in this country. Just parallel is Miss KEENE's quarrelling with Mr. WHEATLEY about non-existent rights. If the current story be true, that TOM TAYLOR sold his play twice over, then he made a third *sell* of it when he dealt with the lady who is called Miss LAURA KEENE. Clearly, he sold *her*.

In the "Jack Cade" case, we thought that Mr. WHEATLEY was not justified, in law or in courtesy. But here, the case is entirely different. Miss KEENE cannot prosecute such a suit as is talked of—perhaps the talk is only a New York trick to keep up the public interest in the play. Mr. WHEATLEY may rest assured, and we believe that we know the copyright law as well as Miss LAURA KEENE or her lawyer, excellent fellow and social gentleman, though he be—that he will be uninterrupted in the performance of "Our American Cousin," in which, by the way, he has positively recreated the part of *Lord Dundreary*. At the same time, Mr. CLARKE, as *Asa Trenchard*, is playing with judgment, moderation, and tact.

New York Justice!

Some months ago we had occasion to comment, in as strong terms as the occasion warranted, upon what appeared to be a dreadfully severe sentence, passed by a New York judge, upon a culprit who had stolen a few dollars—not more than *five*, if our memory be correct. The modern Rhadamanthus, then new in office, actually sentenced the convict to Forty Years' imprisonment. Since then, he has passed many sentences—he was a new broom, at first, determined to sweep *very* clean. Since then, he was within a hairsbreadth of having sentence passed upon himself, for the Grand Jury of New York actually found "a true bill" of indictment against himself and others for being hand, act, and part in a row (assault and conspiracy was the charge, we believe,) at the Academy of Music. The prosecutor declined to push the case to trial, and so the learned judge escaped by a *nolle prosequi* being entered.

Monday's New York papers show this Daniel come-to-judgment in a new and perplexing view. The *Times* has the following:

"But Judge Russell, as usual, comes in to cap the climax of these monstrous inversions of justice. A woman named Mary Johnson was lately brought before him on charge of stealing goods from a leading dry-goods establishment on Broadway. She proved to be the reputed wife of a notorious thimble-rigger, and had once before been convicted of a similar offence. Judge Russell's organ [*N. Y. Herald*] thus gives the result: 'Yesterday she was again brought before Judge Russell, and *her guilt being established without a doubt*, Judge Russell concluded that the best method was to suspend judgment, and *order her to leave the State immediately*, and if again found in the State, to be arrested and sent to State prison.' As her guilt was 'established beyond a doubt,' Judge Russell concluded that the best method was to let her go free! If there had been any doubt on the subject, probably he would have sent her to the penitentiary—perhaps to the State prison for life, or for forty years. But as she was absolutely and clearly guilty, and a notorious offender besides, having been convicted of a similar offence only a few months ago, the judge orders her to leave the State! What a luxury it is to have such a judge upon the bench! We venture to repeat the suggestion we made a few days since, that the Legislature pass a special act continuing him in office for life. It is really fearful to contemplate the possibility of losing him."

To be certain that there was no mistake, we have also examined Monday's *Herald*, and find this paragraph:

"It will be remembered that Mary Johnson, alias Middleton, (said to be the wife of the notorious gambler of that name,) was brought before Recorder Barnard, charged with shoplifting. His Honor gave her judgment for a month in order to inquire into her character, at the expiration of which time she was brought before the City Judge, who held her to bail in the sum of $5,000, which she obtained. Subsequently, however, her bondsman surrendered her and she was recommitted to prison. This morning Mr. Bloss, District Attorney, advised the City Judge to suspend judgment in order that Mrs. Middleton and her family *might be taken out of the State* by her friends. An order to that effect was entered.

The City Judge is RUSSELL. A man who steals five dollars is sentenced by him to forty years in prison. A woman who is charged with shop-lifting; who had been previously convicted of that crime; who had been living with a man of notoriously bad character as his wife or mistress—who, moreover, is convicted of the second offence—what of *her?* Imprisonment for a century? Not so. Being "respectable," (as is proved by her obtaining bail in the sum of $5,000,) Judge RUSSELL simply suspends judgment, to allow her being taken out of the State by her family and friends, threatening to have her committed to prison, should she return!

This seems incredible, but it is true. And, if true, the poor five-dollar thief, who violated the law *once*, while this shop-lifter was convicted *twice*, can only say, "Well, this may be *law*, but it is not *justice*. If I had had wealthy relations, I also might have a chance of being allowed to make tracks out of New York. As it is, I am imprisoned, it must seem to every body, to punish me for not having had respectable relations or friends."

No information is given of the place whence came this MARY JOHNSON, *alias* MIDDLETON, a twice-convicted shoplifter. If she return to her native State, we recommend that a sharp look-out after her be kept. A graduate of crime, in such a seminary as New York city, this accomplished female cannot be a very desirable resident any where. New York State has got rid of her, at any rate, thanks to Judge RUSSELL's adroit mode of allowing her to clear out. We wonder what other States will think of this new plan of letting New York criminals loose upon them? Suppose that MARY JOHNSON, *alias* MIDDLETON, should happen to select Philadelphia for her future place of residence, and, in a fit of absence of mind, pay professional visits to shopkeepers here, how vast the debt of gratitude which they must feel towards Judge RUSSELL? Nay, extend the supposition, and ask what New York would think, say, and do, if a Philadelphia Judge were to carry out the Russell principle, and set convicts at liberty, on condition of their leaving this State? Until the exchange of culprits gets equalized between the different States, and even after, New York, from its superiority in crime, will always profit by the traffic.

Life of Stephen A. Douglas.

Several days go we saw an advertisement in the Chicago papers that a Life of STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS is now being written by JAS. W. SHEAHAN, Esq., the accomplished editor of the *Daily Times* of that city, which will be published soon after the adjournment of the next session of Congress, by a popular New York firm. We understand that the book is authorized by *its distinguished subject*; and knowing the industrious and discriminating character of the gentleman who has the materials in hand, we do not hesitate to promise the public a most excellent, interesting, and important work—one that will be looked for with anxiety, that ought to have an immense sale, and exert a powerful influence on the public mind of this country.

The Opera.

Those who are curious, (which we are not,) in matters connected with the Italian opera, will clap their wings at the information that Madame Corsi de Wilhorst will appear this evening as *Elvira*, in Bellini's opera of "I Puritani." Signor Amodio takes the part of *Sir Georgio*, for the first time. Every one who takes a secured seat for this performance will also receive gratuitous admission to a secured seat for the *matinée* on Saturday.

This matinée will be a great affair. Madame de Wilhorst will play in the last act (with diminished crinoline, we hope) of "La Sonnambula." Madame Colson, who is an artist, in action as well as voice, will appear as *Marie*, in "La Figlia del Reggimento." In the lesson scene, she will sing that delightful French Laughing Chansonette, which surprised seventeen hundred people, at the concert on Saturday. *That* will fill the house. Colson is the finest vocalist we have yet heard in this city.

Accident to General Paez.

As the military procession passed Twelfth street this morning, General PAEZ attempted to fall into line, when his horse slipped and fell to the pavement. Twice, by drawing heavily upon the bridle, the animal was made almost to recover his foothold; then slipping again, he fell upon his right side, crushing the leg of his rider under him.

An officer was on the ground in a moment; the horse was moved aside, and the General aided to stand, when the right foot was found to be disabled. The spur had bent double and pierced his heel, cutting it severely. The joints of the great toe were dislocated, bending the member backward in the form of an arc. He was speedily removed into the Astor Place Hotel, where he received the attentions of Dr. Gautier, the surgeon of the division.

Governor King, who was a witness of the whole occurrence, expresses the warmest praises of the conduct of the patient, declaring that his fortitude was worthy of a soldier. The injury will detain General Paez some days from his journey, but no other serious result may be feared.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE ALLEGED BROADWAY MURDER AND PERJURY CASE.—This (Thursday) morning Judge Welsh held Catherine Mulhearn to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer before the Grand Jury on the charge of perjury, in swearing falsely on the late trial of Robert Willis, the keeper of the alleged gambling hell at No. 581 Broadway. Mr. Michael Casey became her bondsman, and the poor girl breathes other than prison air once more. New developments, it is said, may be expected in relation to the alleged murder, which may possibly put a different face on the matter.—*New York Express.*

SALE THIS MORNING.—VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons will commence the sale this morning, at 10 o'clock, of one of the most extensive and valuable libraries offered for years. See catalogues and advertisements. Sale of schooner Charles Parker, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange. STOCKS, PEWS, AND REAL ESTATE.—A large sale on Tuesday next; altogether twenty-six properties; besides stocks, pews, &c. See advertisements.

The Ladies' Philadelphia Shopping Guide and Housekeeper's Companion," noticed in yesterday's paper, is published by Mr. S. S. Cohen. Should this useful little work meet a favorable reception, as we have no doubt it will, it is the intention of the publisher to issue it regularly every year.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF CLOTHING.—B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer, sell this morning a large and valuable stock of ready-made clothing. Samples now arranged for examination, to which the attention of the trade is invited.

Hon. Wm. M. Meredith's Oration.

The Anniversary Oration before the Alumni of the Law Department of the University of Pennsylvania was delivered at the Hall of the University, Ninth street, last evening, by the Hon. Wm. M Meredith. The Hall, including the platform, was filled with ladies and gentlemen, and in everything that constitutes an appreciative audience, the reception given to the orator of the evening was certainly of a most flattering character.

At a few minutes past eight o'clock Mr. Meredith, accompanied by a large number of well-known professional men in this city, made his appearance upon the platform, and at once approached the desk and commenced his oration—without manuscript or note—in his usual pleasant, conversational style of delivery, and for full two hours held the unwearied attention of his audience with such a specimen of extempore oratory as it has rarely been our privilege to listen to.

In opening his address to the Alumni, he said it might not be inappropriate to offer some thoughts for their consideration respecting the duties of the profession to which they had solately been called; to point out the most important rules to be observed, and warn them of duties that had been too frequently violated. To do this intelligently, it was necessary for him to go back to when such a body as the legal profession had not yet existed. In such a retrospect we should be particularly struck with the fact that no tribe had ever existed so savage, and no nation so civilized, but that each had its body of laws—each some form of government. It was a fact, moreover, that no two races had ever existed whose systems of laws and plans of government were identical. The cause of this universal variation was that the true and only real foundation of all law was the *usages of the people* for whom they were made. The customs which they found natural to them they obeyed, because they were in accordance with their natural predispositions. This fact would be found fully corroborated in the history of all nations. In all ages experience had shown that people could not be compelled to obey any law which violated the genius of their national characteristics.

Great outcry had been made against what is termed common law; and yet this was in reality the only class of law which could ever be effectually applied to the people; and so, because common law was based upon the usages of the people. We saw how easy it was for custom to grow with a people, and gradually become adopted as a kind of second nature of the body politic.

The early settlers of this country, it was said, came here without a single graduated lawyer among them; and, although acquainted with the codifications of England, which had to some extent superseded the common law, all those fictions fell off, in the practices of the people when they came to these shores, just as naturally as leaves fall from a tree.

They established their local jurisdiction, which had descended to our own time, and which had in fact been in operation in England for the last one hundred and fifty years.

Numerous instances were here cited to prove that in all cases the customs of a people preceded and formed the basis of their laws, and so it happened that, in fact, the courts of a country were the mere exponents of its usages. In view of this, the outcry against common law, and the futile efforts which had been made to avoid its uncertainty, by codification, were without a foundation either in reason or common sense.

This position was assumed first, because the usages of a people were easily understood by the masses; but no such simplicity had ever yet obtained where a system of code had been attempted, and the truth was, all such attempts tended but to throw a veil of obscurity over what it should be the object of Government to bring within the understanding and comprehension of all. If, said the speaker, in ancient times there had ever been any advantages derived from a code at all, it was only because it had been a faithful summary of the known usages of the people for whom it was formed. It was these attempts to obscure law by investing it with what it should ever be kept free from, that threw around the profession so many mistaken notions respecting it. He had no hesitation in saying that any young man capacitated to succeed in any of the ordinary vocations of life, was, if he applied himself properly, equally qualified to succeed at law.

He believed that down to the period of our Revolution there had never been upon the Supreme Bench a single professional lawyer. The last man prior to that period who occupied that honorable position, he believed, was a sugar baker, or what was in this more refined age called a sugar refiner; and he believed that sugar-baker had been one of the most efficient officers that had ever filled that dignified post.

The principle he had thus laid down was true both in fact and in theory. If we went back to the commencement of society—if society ever had a commencement—a point which the speaker was inclined to fix at the period when the first child was born, [laughter]—we should find whether, among the barbarous tribes of this or other lands, that the simple, early predictions of the people formed the rule from which their form of government grew. Within a hundred years of this date it had been the custom of England, when a point of litigation occurred between merchants, to have a jury of merchants to decide upon the evidence elicited.

The speaker here entered upon a lucid and succinct narration of the gradual progress of civilization, and the necessity for new classes of laws which that progress developed.

The highest duty of the lawyer was to stand between those whose ignorance and passions were liable to the tricks of litigants, on the one hand, and the over-reaching rapacity of the unscrupulour, upon the other.

The speaker here paid the high compliment to the early lawyers of this country, of saying that many of their arguments, which we had reported, were unsurpassed in clearness and strength by any delivered since then, or at any former period, in any part of the world.

An eloquent defence of the use of the jury was here introduced. We frequently heard it said, of late that juries had outlived their day of usefulness, and that they had better be done away with, and thus leaving the decision to a competent judge alone. He advised his hearers to beware of such insinuations. The great use of juries was, that, while either in England or America there was any Anglo-Saxon blood remaining, no victim could be sacrificed in our courts either to the passion of a popular prejudice, or to a determination on the part of the Government to crush an object of its enmity, while a jury of twelve were invested with power to thwart oppression.

He remarked with great positiveness that no more scope of intellect was necessary for the legal profession than was requisite to success in many other pursuits.

We had many indications that the study of the law, even where it was not afterwards practised, was of essential benefit to those who studied it. Not a few of the most popular divines in this country had left the legal profession for that sacred calling, and many merchants who, after graduating at law, had, either from their modesty or some other considerations, abandoned the profession, had acknowledged to the speaker that the course of studies it involved had been of much advantage to them.

Among the last thoughts which he felt it important to impress was, that unswerving *integrity* should ever actuate the lawyer in all his professional acts—integrity to his client, to the court, to the community, and to the State.

Upon the subject of compensation, the speaker made a careful analysis of the principles which should govern it.

An apothecary who made up prescriptions was at liberty to bring suit at law for payment: so, too, a common attorney, in England, was allowed to charge fees, rated at so much a line for written documents, and so much for every consultation, and compel the payment of the same by law. Not so, however, with the consulting physician, or the advocate at the bar; there were not permitted to compel payment by suit, and so for the wisest possible reasons. The advice of a physician, for example, was valuable because of his knowledge of the secret diseases under which his patient may be suffering; and if he were permitted to compel payment, the evidence necessary to sustain such an action would result in exposing secrets—oftentimes detrimental to the reputation of his patient.

So of the advocate: were he permitted to vindicate his claims for disputed compensation, it would necessarily involve the exposition of secrets which had been confided to him, that might blast the character of parties, and no profession would be countenanced in this community which should lead to such faithless revelations, no matter under what pretence. [Applause.]

At the orator proceeded, his well-directed irony levelled at some of the assailable points of the fraternity elicited much merriment. We, in this country, preferred and practised oral debate; in some other countries written arguments were preferred.

Speech-making was, in fact, one of our peculiar prerogatives. He doubted if, in all the world beside, there arose such an amount of public speech-making as in this quarter of the globe during the session of our legislatures, State and National, and our courts; though in fact he doubted if more than one half of what passed for such was really entitled to the name of speech, as he believed Providence had originally endowed man with the power of speech for the purpose of *expressing his thoughts*, and much of what passed for that commodity now was in too many cases utterly devoid of thought.

It was perfectly natural for some men, when they were beset with the unusual visit of an idea, to hold on to it with a kind of monomania for the time being, and so, he doubted not that some of those wordy gentlemen fully believed that they would be read after all the great epic poets shall have been forgotten.

The disadvantages, not to say the absurdity, of writing arguments for the bar were next taken up, and treated with great ability. He believed the most ridiculous things that had ever been evolved at the bar were arguments that had been elaborated in privacy, and perhaps practised before a looking-glass.

The concluding remarks of the speaker were happily chosen, and contained advice which must have made a deep impression upon the gentlemen he was addressing. Throughout the delivery of the oration, Mr. Meredith was frequently interrupted with applause, and at times the gravest faces in the audience were wreathed in smiles, and the more jovial convulsed with laughter.

Letter from New York.

LECTURES BY AN EUROPEAN LADY CELEBRITY; JESSIE WHITE—THE NATIONAL TESTIMONIAL TO MORPHY: WHAT IT'S TO BE—MR SICKLES' CONTESTED SEAT: A MANDAMUS—THE STEAM FIRE ENGINE MANIA—ESPRIT DU CORPS AMONG BOSTON EDITORS: CHARLES HALE FOR SPEAKER—MASON BROTHERS—LITERARY NOVELTIES, ETC.—RUMORED RECAPTURE OF DR. GAILLARDET.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 25, 1858.

Among recent arrivals of foreign celebrities, is a lady who last year was the subject of considerable talk in Europe, and occasioned not a little bother to the Italian Government. Miss Jessie White, the lady alluded to, was supposed to have had some complicity in certain movements against the Government; and as her manner was somewhat emphatic and English, and her sympathies quite active in favor of liberty-seeking Italians, of course she got into the meshes of the law.

Your lady readers may have a curiosity to know something of her ladyship, now Madame Mario, who proposes to deliver a series of lectures upon the political condition of Italy. In England and Scotland she has delivered them with success. She has a graceful and commanding figure, a blonde complexion, golden hair, large light blue eyes, of remarkable life and brilliancy when she is excited and a general manner calculated to attract attention. She is a thorough enthusiast, and has made Italian and European politics the subject of special study for many years. An English paper, speaking of her manner, says "Miss White has all the qualifications which an accomplished lecturer requires. Of an elegant figure, and pleasing, expressive countenance; with graceful action, and great command of pure and correct language; with complete knowledge of her subject, and eloquence and energy to give utterance to that knowledge, she keeps up the attention of her audience to the close."

The testimonial which the chess gentlemen of the country propose to present to Paul Morphy, is both original and elegant—a set of gold and silver chessmen, elaborately wrought, mounted on Cornelian pedestals, and accompanied with a richly inlaid chess-board. In addition to this, should the fund warrant it, a commemorative medal will be struck, of which Mr. Morphy will receive a copy in gold, and each subscriber to the fund to the amount of $5, a copy in bronze.

The contest in the board of supervisors, in reference to the returns in Mr. Sickles' Congressional district, is still kept up. His right to the seat is not disputed; but, as I am informed, Mr. S. insists that his certificate shall be divested of every imputation of fraud. He claims that he received 3,170 votes, Williamson 3,015, and Walbridge 2,574, and states that it is the duty of the board of canvassers to make a correct statement of the vote cast, one copy being sent to the Governor, one to the Comptroller, and one to the Secretary of State, in order that from these certified copies the State board of canvassers may make up their certificate of the person who have been elected. In this case Mr. Sickles alleges the board of canvassers has *refused* to make out such a statement, the six Democrats voting in favor of making it, and the six Republican members voting against it. He alleges that the latter, consisting of Supervisors Kennedy, Stillman, Stuart, Blunt, Waterman, and Voorhies, peremptorily refuse to permit the statement to be made out, thus depriving him of his certificate of election. He therefore prays for a *mandamus* ordering them to do their duty in the premises, and that they be fined according to law for having neglected it.

The excitement about steam fire engines is spreading rapidly. Our city government has decided to include in all future leases to ferry companies a clause requiring every boat to have on board a steam fire-engine for the purpose of extinguishing fires along the river sides, under the direction of the Chief Engineer, the boats to do this only when called on by that officer, and then to receive $20 an hour for that purpose, for the use of the engine. The Union Ferry Company have already fitted up steam fire engines on one or more of their boats, which have several times been used to advantage along shore.

Proprietors and editors of newspapers in the good city of Boston exhibit a praiseworthy *esprit du corps* in the unanimity with which they favor the election of Charles Hale, Esq., for Speaker of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts. Mr. Hale is one of the youngest members of the House, as he is one of the youngest of the corps editorial, and one of the cleverest and most industrious in either "estate." He graduated at Cambridge with distinguished honor; soon afterward commenced the publication of a weekly literary paper in Boston, called "The Day," and continued it until he joined his father, the venerable Nathan Hale, in the editorial and proprietorial charge of the *Daily Advertiser*, of which, for three years past, he has been the principal working editor.

Mr. Hale is a born journalist; has any amount of work in him; knows things; writes well; talks well, though his manner is as odd as the hat-band of Richard; and is full of good sense. He made a smart bush for the Speakership last winter, but, falling, was made Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, where his readiness, ability, acquirements, and knowledge of affairs, promptly gave him position as one of the leading spirits of the House. I understand there will be no serious opposition to his election. His mother is the sister of Edward Everett. His brother, the Rev. Edward Everett Hale, is a Unitarian clergyman, and editor of the *Christian Examiner*, the literary organ of New England Unitarianism.

Among other literary novelties in preparation by Mason Brothers is a series of works by J. S. C. Abbott, author of the Life of Napoleon, published in *Harper's Magazine*, and subsequently in book-form. The series will be called "The Monarchies of Continental Europe." The first volume, now in press, and to be ready on the first of February, will be on "The House of Austria." It will be succeeded by the histories of the rules of France, Spain, Germany, Russia, Prussia, Italy, &c., &c.

The same publishers have in hand a series of American biographies, by the well-known author, Benson J. Lossing. The first will be a biography of Paul Revere, the second of Peter Stuyvesant, and the series will embrace not only past notabilities, but persons celebrated in various ways, now living.

I may say, in passing, that Mason & Brothers have just sold to the State of Ohio, sixteen hundred and fifty copies of Lessing's octavo history of the United States, for the purpose of placing a copy in every school district in that State. Next week these publishers will issue a story entitled "Matthew Carraby," the point of which turns upon a curious instance of circumstantial evidence. It is the joint production of three clever young men, brothers, of this city, who have already appeared successfully as authors.

Mr. Townsend, of the late firm of Stringer & Townsend, has formed a partnership with a millionaire, and inaugurates the new firm by one of the most superb specimens of American typography—namely, the best edition of Cooper's novels yet published. This edition will consist of thirty-three volumes, each volume to be ornamented with two of the best obtained steel, engravings, from original designs by Darley. The paper will be of the same weight, finish, and color as that used in Bishop Grant White's new edition of Shakspeare, now in course of publication by Little, Brown, & Co. Volume I will be issued on the 1st February.

It is reported about town that Dr. Gaillardet, who escaped from the Tombs while awaiting sentence for his assault on Mr. Cranston, of the New York Hotel, was re-arrested at the Niagara Suspension bridge yesterday. The authorities have received no notification, and are disposed to doubt the rumor. Recorder Barnard is engaged in a rigid investigation of the circumstances attending his escape.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—November 25.

SECOND BOARD.

20000 Mo State 6s	89¼	200 Erie Railroad	16⅞
10000 do	89¼	100 do	s60 16⅞
2000 Tenn 6s '90	91⅞	100 Reading R	s30 51
1000 N Carolina 6s	98	300 do	s5 51⅛
2400 Ill Int Imp '47	104	100 Mich Cen R	52⅞
4000 La Cr Mid Bd	27	100 Mich S & N Guar	s30 51
500 do	s30 26½	100 do	51⅛
6000 L Erie&W 2dM	55	100 do	s10 51⅛
100 Cumberland Pref	20	25 Panama R	121
100 do	21⅛	7 Galena & Chi R	72
44 Commonwealth Bk	99⅛	100 do	s10 72½
50 Pacific M S Co	b60 103⅛	500 Clev & Tol R	81⅛
500 New York Cent	88	100 Clev & Rd R	b10 62
225 do	s10 83	200 do	62½
200 do	b10 83⅛	200 do	b10 62½
225 do	83⅞	5 N Jersey Cen R	70

Arrest of Two Jewish Rabbis for Selling Lottery Tickets.

ONE OF THEM TAKEN FROM THE SYNAGOGUE WHILE TEACHING.

[From the New York Evening Post of yesterday.]

Yesterday afternoon Rabbi Lassin, the leading rabbi of the Jews in this city, came to the mayor's office, with one Aaron Friedmann, and stated that certain rabbis were engaged in illegal and immoral practices; that many of his people were poor, and, upon investigating the cause, found that they were largely purchasing lottery tickets of rabbis, whom he named, and that he was anxious to have the business stopped.

Mr. Friedmann then made affidavits, setting forth that for more than a year he has been in the habit of purchasing lottery tickets of Rabbi Israel Joseph Asch, at 30 and 32 Mott street, and that Asch is agent for Prussian, Saxon, and Hamburg lotteries in this city; and that about three weeks ago he bought a ticket in a lottery of Saxony, which was bogus; also that Rabbi Moses Levi, 383 Broome street, is agent for Asch, and has been in the habit of selling tickets for a year or more.

Warrants were issued for the apprehension of the parties, and Sergeant Berney, with a squad of men, made a descent upon Asch, while another squad waited upon Levi. The sergeant found Asch in the synagogue, 75 Allen street, dressed in the form of an arc. He was speedily removed into the Astor Place Hotel, where he received the attentions of Dr. Gautier, the surgeon of the division.

Governor King, who was a witness of the whole occurrence, expresses the warmest praises of the conduct of the patient, declaring that his fortitude was worthy of a soldier. The injury will detain General Paez some days from his journey, but no other serious result may be feared.—*New York Evening Post.*

THE ALLEGED BROADWAY MURDER AND PERJURY CASE.—This (Thursday) morning Judge Welsh held Catherine Mulhearn to bail in the sum of $1,000 to answer before the Grand Jury on the charge of perjury, in swearing falsely on the late trial of Robert Willis, the keeper of the alleged gambling hell at No. 581 Broadway. Mr. Michael Casey became her bondsman, and the poor girl breathes other than prison air once more. New developments, it is said, may be expected in relation to the alleged murder, which may possibly put a different face on the matter.—*New York Express.*

SALE THIS MORNING.—VALUABLE PRIVATE LIBRARY.—Messrs. Thomas & Sons will commence the sale this morning, at 10 o'clock, of one of the most extensive and valuable libraries offered for years. See catalogues and advertisements. Sale of schooner Charles Parker, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange. STOCKS, PEWS, AND REAL ESTATE.—A large sale on Tuesday next; altogether twenty-six properties; besides stocks, pews, &c. See advertisements.

"The Ladies' Philadelphia Shopping Guide and Housekeeper's Companion," noticed in yesterday's paper, is published by Mr. S. S. Cohen. Should this useful little work meet a favorable reception, as we have no doubt it will, it is the intention of the publisher to issue it regularly every year.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF CLOTHING.—B. Scott, Jr., auctioneer, sell this morning a large and valuable stock of ready-made clothing. Samples now arranged for examination, to which the attention of the trade is invited.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

Another Arrival from California—The Civil War in Sonora.

[Per Overland Mail.]

ST. LOUIS, NOV. 25.—The thirteenth overland mail from California, on the 29 ult., arrived late last night, with two passengers. The expedition against the Indians of Carson Valley was under thorough organization. Captain Underwood's command, which had been detailed for service against the Indians, was escorting trains over the mountains. The duty of attacking the Indian camps had been reserved for the volunteers, under Adjutant General Kibbe.

The Pacific Mail Steamship Company have given Mr. Nugent, the U. S Commissioner at Victoria, authority to send all the American gold seekers back to California free of expense, if they are unable to pay their passage.

The steamer Fremont ran ashore on Humboldt bar, but was got off without serious injury.

The Los Angeles papers learn that General Gandara had taken the field with 5,000 men against the existing Government of Sonora General Pesquiera was drafting men in order to defend himself against Gandara.

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Australian dates to the 4th of August had been received.

The news from Fraser river had produced a sensation among the miners of Australia.

A telegraph line has been erected from Melbourne to Adelaide—the capital of South Australia—a distance of 500 miles.

William Alden, first mate of the American ship Oliver Jordan, was murdered at Sidney on July 23d.

CHINA, ETC.

China dates to August 28th, New Zealand to June 10th, and Sidney to July 27th, had been received at San Francisco.

From the Plains—Another Indian Battle

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 25.—The South Pass correspondent of the *Republican* says that a battle occurred between the Crow and Snake Indians, on the 20th ult, in which ten of the former were killed. The fight grew out of the thieving propensities of the Crows.

Attorney General Wilson passed the South Pass on October 28th.

The weather was severe, and large numbers of cattle were dying on the road.

The mail for Salt Lake had to be packed through, in consequence of the heavy snow.

The Celebration at Pittsburgh.

THE HUNDREDTH ANNIVERSARY OF THE EVACUATION OF FORT DUQUESNE.

PITTSBURGH, Nov. 25.—The centennial anniversary is observed with the greatest enthusiasm to-day. Business is entirely suspended. The procession in honor of the event is the largest, most gorgeous, and imposing it ever paraded our streets, and occupies an hour and a quarter passing a given point. It consists of the various military companies of the city and the neighborhood the soldiers of the Revolution and of the war of 1812, the mayor and other officials of the city and county, the various trades, represented by large numbers of operatives, with appropriate banners, emblems, and devices; the Fire Department, Odd Fellows, Turners, various benevolent, literary, and other civic societies, and a large number of citizens and strangers, (including several prominent public men from a distance.)

Addresses will be delivered this afternoon, by Hon. A. W Loomis, Wm. Wilkins, and others, at the Duquesne depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, which is located on the site of old Fort Duquesne.

Evacuation Day at New York—Accident to General Paez.

NEW YORK, Nov. 25.—The military are celebrating the seventy-seventh anniversary of the evacuation of this city by the British force, and the display is magnificent.

The troops were to have been reviewed by General Paez, but while on the march his horse slipped on the wet pavement in Broadway, injuring the General badly. He was taken to a neighboring hotel.

There is also a general turn-out of the fire department to attend the funeral of ex-Chief Anderson. The weather is splendid.

Thanksgiving Day.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—This being Thanksgiving day in this city and vicinity, all business is suspended. The public departments, banks, and business places generally are closed, and the churches were all open this morning and well attended.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 25.—Business is generally suspended to-day, and the churches have been open for morning service.

BOSTON, Nov. 25.—The observance of Thanksgiving day is very general, not only here but in all the New England States. Vermont being the only one that does not observe to-day.

The Nicaragua Emigration—Texan Aid to the Liberals of Mexico.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 25.—The New Orleans papers of Saturday contain an advertisement notifying persons desirous of joining the emigration company for Nica