The Press.

PHILADELPHIA: THURSDAY, MAY 12, 1859.

THE WEEKLY PRESS,

THE WEEKLY PRESS, Vol. 8, No. 20, for SATURDAY, May 14, is now ready. Among the vast amount of matter, in the shape of news, original and selected, contained in the paper for the present week, will be found the following:

ORIGINAL POETRY.—God's Worship.

SELECT POETRY.—Lines Written on Hearing of the Death of Miss Q. Q. C. of Hancock, New York.

THE FOREST QUEEN.—A Story of Life. Original Novelette, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens.—Ruined by Gambling; Adventure of Lieutenant Maury.—Mad Dogs; Singular Delusion.—The Mysterious Autograph; Burning Coffee.—The Devil's Pack; Fancy Articles.—Humbug in Science; Chinese Genius.—Hints from the Antique.—A Painter's Last Work.—What's in a Name.—Preaching with Hanging.—The Death Bed.—A Good Rule.—Different Views.—Pretty Women.

EDITORIALS.—The War in Europe.—A Reminiscence.—Russia Against Austria; Year's Imprisonment for Libel.—The Presidency.—Eulogy Defined.—Dangerous Classes.—Hints from the Press.—The Fine Arts.—Gold Mines.—A New Film.—Business Movement.—The Contemplated Europe-Asia War.—Another Failure of Philadelphia.—The Outrage in Kentucky.—The Disturbances in Valparaiso.—Austria's Bold Move.—The Diplomatic.—The Christian Convention.—Philadelphia Council, the Great Reservoir of Domestic Trade.—Fun Alone, the Actor.—Gov. Wise's Letter on the Slavery Question.—Dickens's New Story, &c.

POLITICAL.—Proceedings of the Democratic State Central Committee.

CORRESPONDENCE.—Letters from "Occasional."—Letter from "Tocqueville."—Letter from New York.—Letter from Lycoming County.

FOREIGN CORRESPONDENCE.—Letter from Montreal.—Letters from Italy.

NEWS.—Foreign News.—The Latest News by Telegraph.—Home News.—Washington.—Summary of News.

THE CITY.—Weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets.—Manufacture and Drink.—The Money Market, Philadelphia.—Cotton Market, Baltimore.—Stock Exchange Sales.

MISCELLANEOUS.—General News.—Seduction and Death.—The Impending War in Europe.—Judge Vorpenbeck Sentenced.—The War with the Mormons.—The Sale of Malta.—The Treaty with Paraguay.—A Fair of Diplomats.—Great Fire at Pittsburg.—Miraculous Escape.—The Last Difficulties in Utah.—Seeking of the Speaker Floor Trader.—Letter from Mr. Buchanan.—The Mississippi Flood.—A Swindler Absconded from the Office of the Commander at the Charlestown Navy Yard, &c.

THE WEEKLY PRESS is furnished to subscribers at $2 per year, in advance, for the single copy; and to clubs of twenty, which sent to one address, at $1 per copy. Copies for sale at the counter of The Press office, ready to mailing.

FIRST PAGE.—New Publications; New York Sunday-school Union; Foreign News; General News. FOURTH PAGE.—Marine Intelligence.

The News.

When it was announced that the Hon. W. D. Reed had taken passage in the Persia, an informal meeting was held at the Board of Trade rooms to consider the proper mode of receiving and welcoming him on his return to his home. At that meeting it was resolved that he should be invited to delegate some time at which it would be convenient and agreeable to him to receive the congratulations of his fellow-citizens on the successful issue of his mission to China, and a letter to that effect having been numerously signed by the representatives of various classes, opinions, and pursuits, Messrs. Hugh Campbell, A. E. Borie, Geo. H. Stuart, J. B. Baker, W. C. Patterson, S. Morris Waln, Henry M. Phillips, Geo. W. Childs, A. J. Lewis, Morton McMichael, M. J. Mitchesson, George Plitt, Ex N. B. Browne were appointed a committee to proceed to New York, and tender the invitation to Mr. Reed. This committee, in the discharge of the duty assigned to them, were present yesterday morning, on the arrival of the Persia, at Jersey City, and afterwards accompanied Mr. Reed to this city, where he arrived by the 11 A. M. train. As soon as Mr. Reed furnishes a reply to the letter presented to him, the correspondence will be published. Mr. Reed is in excellent health. Since his mission closed he has visited various portions of the East, and the most noted watering-places of Southern Europe, and has spent a fortnight respectively in Paris and London. That he was leaving the latter city, he received intelligence from the most authentic source that Lord Malmesbury had declared that peace negotiations were at an end, and that a conflict between the opposing forces on the Continent was inevitable.

The sudden change in the weather, within the few days past, is anything but favorable to health. There was a difference of forty degrees between the temperature of Monday and yesterday. Overcoats, stoves, and other winter paraphernalia, laboured during the recent heated term, are all in vogue again.

On our first page will be found details of the foreign news by the steamer Kangaroo and Persia, at New York. The advices are not so late, by several days, as those by the Adelaide, at St. Johns, but some interesting particulars are given. Francis J. O. Umsted, a lawyer in New York, and a Philadelphian by birth, killed himself by a pistol shot, at his residence, on Tuesday. Although there is nothing certain known as to whether it was by accident or design, the presumption is strong that he committed suicide.

We have a sensation item by telegraph, to the effect that the American bark George Stricker, while off the Brazilian coast, was twice fired into by a British man-of-war. The captain hoisted his colors, and the Britisher sheared off before her name could be discovered.

At the Southern Convention, in Vicksburg, resolutions were offered yesterday, by Mr. Spratt, South Carolina, favorable to opening the slave trade. General Foote denounced Mr. Spratt's resolutions as high treason.

The Governor's Message, from Vera Cruz, with later Mexican news, was signalled below New Orleans last evening, but her advices have not been received.

The inhabitants of Chatham, in Massachusetts, gave a unanimous vote against the two years' imprisonment, and the people of Hull were unanimous in favor of the proposition.

By a telegraph despatch from Chicago, we have the particulars of a destructive fire in Oshkosh, Wisconsin, by which the principal portion of that city was destroyed.

The steamship Africa sailed from New York yesterday for Liverpool, with a large number of passengers, and the mails for Europe. During the passage, the Africa is the Chancellor Halsey, the American minister at Washington.

It is said that Mayor Henry intends vetoing the ordinance passed at the meeting of City Councils, on Thursday last, making an appropriation to the clerks and messengers for extra service. He is objected to it that so extraordinary a job should be performed.

Dr. Bethune and his wife reached Naples in forty-eight days from New York. Mrs. Bethune says the voyage was very well and the Doctor looked and looking very well. He expects to set out in a week or two for Switzerland via Rome.

Mr. Bigelow writes from Naples that Senator Sumner is looking extremely well, much better than when he last saw him in New York. He is encouraged to anticipate an entire recovery by autumn.

Mr. Thomas J. Albright, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, to a third class clerkship in the General Land Office.

The Washington Star learns that letters from the ministry for Brazil, Montevideo, Buenos Ayres, or any other part of the Argentine Confederation, and the Republic of Paraguay, are sent in the British mail, via England, the departures of British mail packets from Southampton for Brazil, etc., being regularly made on the 9th day of each month. The single rate of postage to Brazil and Montevideo is 45 cents; and to Buenos Ayres 54 cents, prepayment of which is compulsory in the United States.

Paul Morphy was expected in the Persia, and letters have been received from him announcing his intention to take passage on that steamer, and engaging rooms at the St. Nicholas, New York. The name of Morphy occurs in the passenger list. The chess-board which his friends have ordered to accompany their gold and silver set of chess men is finished, and is a superb piece of workmanship. The material is rosewood, the squares being inlaid with ebony and mother-of-pearl. The border and squares are appropriately ornamented with numerous devices, monograms, and the images of celebrated chess players.

Boswell, one of the Oberlin slave rescuers, has been sentenced to sixty days imprisonment in the county jail at Cleveland, Ohio, $600 fine, and the costs of the Kentucky officers arrested for kidnapping.

Moroney and Hennan appear to be on the most friendly terms. They gave a sparring match at the Musical Theatre, Boston, on Monday evening. Their final return is described as having been a very satisfactory affair.

The Leavenworth Times extra, of May 3, has a new version of the Western gold stories, viz: that the statements of no gold are circulated by those who have an interest in keeping the large emigration.

The Times publishes a letter from A. C. Smith, dated Chicago, Ohio, April 28, to the effect that all reports of the gold country are of a fabulous character. Some miners are making ten dollars per day, while in one case as high as forty dollars was obtained.

The Boston Daily Bee of May 7th, learns upon what it calls authority, that twenty fugitive slaves were taken from Boston to Canada by the train from the West on Saturday morning, and that a large number had been secreted in concealment. The week before, twenty-one fugitive slaves, men and five were secreted, making a total within about a week of twenty-four.

The United States revenue cutter Southern State, of the Paraguay expedition, arrived at Hampton Roads yesterday, from Barbadoes.

The Russian-French Alliance.

The London Times, which is generally well informed upon foreign matters, has decisively declared that the treaty between Russia and France was one for offensive and defensive alliance. Or, rather, that there are two treaties. "In the event of a war between France and Austria, Russia engages to assist France by the co-operation of her fleets in the Baltic and the Mediterranean, and to place an army of 50,000 men on the Austrian frontiers. This is the substance of the first treaty. The second treaty binds Russia to declare war against Austria within fifteen days after she enters the Piedmontese territory."

It is added "that the first treaty has been in existence some time, probably before the end of last year, for Louis Napoleon, it will be remembered, inaugurated the first day of 1859 by his memorable lecture to the Austrian Ambassador, at the Tuileries, which foreshadowed what time and events are now rapidly developing. The supplementary treaty was executed, it is said, just before the commencement of the struggle."

The European Times of April 30, thus comments upon the new alliance:—

"That this coalition of the Colossus of the North with the master of the greatest military adventurer of the West bodes no good to the peace of the world, every one will admit; but it ought not to have produced the surprise which it appears to have created, because the course of events ever since the termination of the Crimean war has been tending in the same direction. The sympathy between France and Russia did not date from the time that the English Parliament threw out Lord Palmerston's Conspiracy Bill, and his Government along with it—it existed previously, but that event must have brought the two despots much closer together; for with the Anglo-French alliance becoming small by degrees and beautifully less, the French Emperor felt, and the traditional instinct of the Czar told him, that their respective schemes of plunder could be best promoted by union and concert. Alexander the Second has still the fondness of his house for the sick man's effects. England has repudiated his father's offer of a portion of the spoil—Egypt and the Island of Candia—and he knew that she would never countenance the Muscovite design on Constantinople; while in his royal brother of France he found a willing coadjutor, who would work at all this, and, in fact, aid in the robbery, on condition that he should have an equivalent amount of treasure near home, such, for instance, as the absorption of Belgium, pushing the French frontier to the Rhine, easing Prussia of the provinces conceded to her by the treaty of Vienna, with, perhaps, a slice of Austria's possessions in Italy. A union, then, between the two military Powers for common purposes of aggression like these at which we have glanced, was the most natural thing in the world, and the condition of the Italian States, aided by the policy which Sardinia has long been pursuing towards Austria, afforded the long-desired opportunity."

The Daily News, which is Lord John Russell's organ, strongly denies that any such Treaties have been executed, but admits that a Convention between the two Powers has been entered into, but the circumstances may never arise to bring it into execution; and it adds: "The Convention is not directed against England, but it is intended to insure the neutrality of the rest of Europe while France and Austria fight in Italy. Its aim is to circumscribe the horrors and calamities of war by confining hostilities to their original theatre between the Alps and the Mediterranean."

Lord Derby's own semi-official organ states that Baron Brunnow has declared to Lord Malmesbury that such treaties as the Times describes are quite ideal. Despite these strong contradictions, the Times's statement received so much credence in London that a panic arose in the Stock Exchange there, which caused the failure of many brokers, caused the Funds to fall nearly five per cent., and induced the Bank of England to advance their rate of discount from 2½ to 3½ per cent.

Lord John Russell, who evidently knows nothing at all about the matter, told the electors of London, that he did not believe in the existence of an offensive and defensive treaty between Russia and France. The real state of the case, he believed, was that, in case Germany made war on France, there was a treaty between the two Emperors for extending the field of the conflict.

Mr. Bright, who is a political leader opposed to all warfare, has a London newspaper of his own called the Star, which makes the following "important, if true" revelation:

"We are informed that the Emperor of the French first revealed his scheme in the interview at Osborne. He proposed to the Queen that the quinarchy of the five Powers should be put an end to, and a triarchy of France, England, and Russia be established in its stead. The Queen rejected the suggestion in terms which expressed indignation. Louis Napoleon afterwards addressed himself to the Emperor Alexander, and the interview at Stuttgardt took place. As we are told, the foundation was then laid of the present compact. Never mind, however, it was resolved to destroy the independent existence of Austria in Italy as the means of cutting off her pretensions to be considered a European Power. Russia consented to this, as is suggested, partly by way of avenging herself upon Austria for her participation in the efforts that were made to drive Russia back from the Bysantine peninsula, and partly in order to render herself popular with the Italians, and thereby getting friends and a footing in the Mediterranean. The Grand Duke Constantine's journal and the contract respecting Villafranca followed."

One thing is pretty clear. Louis Napoleon has declared himself independent of the once-valued alliance with England.

The European War Crisis.

The mail steamer Persia, which left Liverpool on April 30th, and arrived at New York yesterday, has brought us our usual files of foreign newspapers. Their intelligence had been mainly anticipated by the Adelaide, at St. Johns, but the details give us a more correct impression of the actual state of Europe, so lately as twelve days ago. It appears probable, notwithstanding various reports to the contrary, that the Austrians, up to the date of the latest advice, had not crossed the Ticino, the river which separates Lombardy from Piedmont. We will be pardoned for reminding some readers that the Kingdom of Sardinia takes its name from the island of Sardinia, which is south of Corsica, and that its main territory, on Italian soil, consists of Savoy and Piedmont.

It would seem that Sardinia was prepared for the invasion, and had the power of checking it, by laying the roads under water, by opening the canals employed for the purpose of irrigating the soil. This would prevent the Austrians going to Turin, the capital.

Victor Emmanuel, the King of Sardinia, had issued a proclamation to his army, but intended for all Italy. It concludes thus:—"I will be your captain. I have proved your valor on the field of battle, by the side of my illustrious father. This time you will have for your comrades, gallant French soldiers, your companions on Tchernaya whom the Emperor has sent to support and defend our just and civilizing cause. Forward to victory. Let our banners announce to you, that our object, like our war-cry, is the Independence of Italy."

There was a rumor that, at the eleventh hour, Austria had shown a desire to retract, and accept the mediation of England. Meanwhile, French troops were rapidly arriving in Piedmont.

Another complication had arisen. In the Grand Duchy of Tuscany (the ancient Etruria) a revolutionary reaction had taken place, in favor of Piedmont, and the Grand Duke Leopold II. had quietly removed himself and family from Florence, his capital, while the mass of the inhabitants had fraternized with the Piedmontese—had formed a provisional Government, without riot or bloodshed—and had even gone to the length of appointing the King of Sardinia their Dictator. There had been revolts at Carrara and the little Duchy of Massa. It would not surprise us to learn, by the next mail, that Parma, Modena, and Lucca had all sided with Sardinia, which, by such accession, would then comprise territory to the extent of one-third of Italy. The tide of Revolt, or of Revolution, sweeps rapidly and irresistibly on, once that it is on the flow. There is no calculating events in Italy, in the present state of excitement.

By this time, in all probability, that bad man, King Bomba, of Naples, has closed his wicked career. There is just a chance that his successor, who is known to hate Austria, may pursue a line of conduct, as a ruler, very different from the course of cruelty and infamy which has so long disgraced the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, in the eyes of God and man. If Naples were to side with Sardinia, in the expected contest, we would give very little for the fee-simple of Austrian ownership of the Lombardo-Venitian provinces.

War has not yet been actually commenced. That is all that appears certain among many reports and speculations.

Letters from Italy.

To-morrow, we shall publish another Letter from Italy, giving a spirited and faithful description of proud Genoa, (formerly called "Genoa la Superba,") its surroundings, and inhabitants.

Dickens's New Story.—Harper's Weekly of this day publishes another chapter, to the extent of over six columns, of the "Tale of Two Cities." There are two original and good illustrations. Mr. Dickens publishes the tale without any.

Atlantic City and Cape May.

Among the many advantages of Philadelphia may be classed her unrivalled connections with summer resorts, as well those in the interior of our State as on the adjacent seaboard. Nature, in this latter respect, has been over-generous to us. Cape May is beyond all question the most complete sea-side resort in the Union. It has no equal, and having the advantage of all others, in the fact that its hotels are larger, more convenient, and more popular than those of other resorts of the same kind, it must always be classed as the favorite resort of our people. The drawback to Cape May, however, is because there is no line of direct railroad communication to it, and that visitors are compelled to take steamboats, which, however agreeable, are necessarily a tedious and monotonous mode of travel in these fast days. Notwithstanding this, Cape May is always certain to succeed. Atlantic City, which can be reached by railroad after an hour and a quarter's ride, is peculiarly a Pennsylvania resort. When we reflect that we can arrive in sight of "Old Ocean" in about the same period of time that would be consumed by a gentleman driving in his private carriage to Germantown or to Manayunk, we feel that we have a right to call Atlantic city a Philadelphia community. A good deal of the popularity of Atlantic City must rightly be attributed to John Brodhead, Esq., the President of the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, who, during his two years at the head of that corporation, (including the period of panic and depression,) has contrived, by almost superhuman exertions, to maintain its credit and to reduce its expenses. Mr. Brodhead has extensive social and business connections in every part of the Union. He is untiring in his exertions to attract business and travel to the road, and we are not at all surprised to hear that he is preparing to open the coming season with all his characteristic energy and sagacity.

Washington Heights Again.

A few days ago, we described the monomania with which Mr. Bennett, of the New York Herald, is now afflicted. He has bought a quarter-acre of land in a suburb of New York, on which he has erected a "villa"—the whole cost of which was not discharged, when last we heard about it, in a court of law. Two or three times a week, since he became possessed of this suburban retirement, he duly Heralds his new place of residence—endeavoring, in short, to write it up, just as indifferent stocks have been written up in his money articles. Yesterday, he devoted nearly a column, in all the majesty of his largest type, to the glorification of "a new and original map of Washington Heights, beautifully executed and colored, and of very large size, being on a scale of one inch to two hundred feet." This map is for sale, he says, and puffs it so strongly that—except that, of course, so virtuous a person is above suspicion—one might think he was to have "interest" in the sale. He says:

"We take this opportunity of again urging on the property owners of Washington Heights the importance of holding a meeting soon to fix upon some plan of laying out the streets for the adoption of the next Legislature. Here is a splendid map ready to hand, and which, we dare say, can be obtained at a reasonable rate. It is the very thing wanted—the desideratum supplied! The whole matter can thus be settled at once, and the place will be be saved from the machinations of jobbers, ready to sacrifice to their own cupidity the interests of the property owners and the natural beauty and the healthy character of this magnificent faubourg of the élite of the city of New York."

Bennett evidently wants to dispose of the "splendid map," and wishes that the "property holders" (of whom he is one, by virtue of his quarter-acre of land,) shall lay out the streets as regards their own caprice or convenience, not with respect to public utility.

The closing flourish about Washington Heights being a "magnificent faubourg of the élite of the City of New York," comes strangely from one of this august assemblage of "property-holders," who, when beaten by General Webb, coolly made out a balance-and-loss sheet, estimating his three vest-buttons at six cents, and his outraged honor at nothing, and who, on another occasion, made the gratifying announcement of "Cowhided again!" Does the élite of New York include many such "property-holders" as this person?

☞ We are pained to notice that some of the newspapers continue to repeat certain idle calumnies upon the character of Hon. Daniel E. Sickles since the termination of his trial at Washington, as if such comments upon that trial could do him any harm, or society any good. A happy contrast to this exhibition deserves to be noted, in the fact that all the journals known to have desired his acquittal have carefully abstained from unfriendly or disparaging comments upon the prosecution. Mr. Sickles himself deserves great credit for the quiet and graceful manner in which he has received the decision of the jury, and for his entirely unobtrusive deportment from the time of the rendition of the verdict to the present hour. It does seem to us that decency, if not humanity, should, under these circumstances, have constrained certain of our cotemporaries in the comments they have made.

Italian Opera.

"Martha," was repeated, on Tuesday evening, to an audience not large, but at once appreciative and enthusiastic. The whole performance was satisfactory, the more so because Carl Formes did not gag. The following notice to the public was distributed in the house:

"Several strictures having been made on Mr. Formes singing "Martha" in German, while the other artists sing it in Italian, the director begs leave to state that the part of Plunkett, as originally composed in German for Mr. Formes, has been re-written by Mr. Flotow for Signor Grasiani, who is a high baritone, and is now essentially different, both as regards music and words. In the impossibility of having the words translated into Italian at so short a notice, Mr. Formes is compelled to retain the original German words."

We publish this, not by request, because it makes the only apology for Carl Formes that could be tendered. Had this statement been made previous to the first performance of "Martha," the public would have distinctly understood the case. Mr. Formes singing in German, without explanation or apology, caused great dissatisfaction. Many of the audience were unequivocally displeased. The Director's card, as above, exonerates a very fine artist, and puts him right with the public.

"Roberto il Diavolo" was performed last night, to the fullest house of the present season. On this occasion, Stefani showed himself acquainted with the music, sang finely, and acted admirably, as Robert. It is scarcely too much to say that Formes, as Bertram, literally out-did himself as a great dramatic vocalist. Madame Gazzaniga's Alice (first time here) was one of her finest performances. It was the first time, also, of Madame Laborde's appearing, in this city, as Isabella. Her part was greatly curtailed—indeed, the opera was curiously cut up, but she fully displayed her wonderful vocalization in "Roberto oh tu che adero." Gassaniga particularly distinguished herself in the concerted pieces, but her solo, "Vanne, disse al figlio," was also very finely rendered. The best of the performance was the trio, in act II, "Lo Squardo immobile," by Gazzaniga, Formes, and Stefani. The dancing was about as bad as it could be—ludicrously mismanaged. The performances did not close until after half-past eleven. The audience were extremely well pleased, if their enthusiasm be taken as a test.

Handel and Haydn Society.—As we anticipated, Neukomm's Oratorio of David was performed, with considerable success, to an audience which, despite of very bad weather, crowded Musical Fund Hall, on Tuesday evening. The choruses, all through, were admirable, well-timed and truly effective. The finest, beyond all comparison, was the Coronation Anthem, the "Heil to thee, David," and the Finale. The first solo by David (Mr. G. W. Hazelwood) was applauded, but though he sang most carefully, there seemed a little want of self-confidence at the commencement. This soon wore off, and his duet with Goliah was finely executed. In part II his song of reproof to Saul was even better. The parting with Jonathan also (gave satisfaction) and the climax, a solo, immediately following the Corronation Anthem, was all that could be desired. Mr. J. J. Heisler's excellent and well managed bass voice gave distinguished effect to the music which Goliah had to execute. His recitatives were finely enunciated (particularly the scornful "I cannot war with boys,") and the succeeding share in the duet with Mr. Haslewood. Mr. Philip Rohr (who surely is not an amateur singer?) was more happy with the musical rôle of Saul than we expected—for, to say the plain truth, he's singing has grown a little careless of late, and his enunciation has often been indistinct. Mr. J. G. Umsted gave a very faithful rendition of what he had to sing as Jonathan. The two principal female vocalists (Mrs. Emily J. Reed and Miss Henrietta Shaw) did not sing very well, and were below par. There was a young lady in white (name to us wholly unknown) sitting near them, whose voice sometimes reached us so melodiously in the chorus singing, that we should have been glad to have heard her in a solo.

Rev. John Waddington, of England, visited Plymouth last week, and made a careful exploration of the localities connected with the history of the Pilgrims. On Tuesday evening he gave a lecture on the history of the Puritans prior to 1620.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 11, 1859.

The last steamer from the Pacific brings the important news that Southern California is proposed to be set apart for the erection of a new Territorial Government. A movement for that object has been going on ever since the admission, in 1850, of California as a State into the Union. If the separation really take place, and Congress should grant a Territorial Government, then the question of popular sovereignty again rises for approval or rejection. In Southern California is the large mass of the Mexican-born people, who became citizens of the United States under the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, by which, at the same time, California itself was acquired. Frenchmen, who have gone out to delve for gold, and have remained, have mostly settled in the genial and temperate climate of the region along the Gulf of California. These, with many Americans, have devoted themselves chiefly to the culture of the grape. They have been so successful that already Southern California, in the raising of champagne, hock, and all of the lighter wines, now rivals the vineyards of Southern France. Hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of champagne alone are exported annually. The effort has been to extend over this region the institution of slavery. When California refused to recognise that institution in her midst, and Congress endorsed that action, attempts were made to secure a separation. Mr. Broderick, the noble-hearted Senator from California, has had a large proportion of his support from the Southern portion of that State, and a support excited because of his unswerving adherence to the Democratic principle of popular sovereignty. In view of this fact, and of many other things which might be detailed, there is every reason to believe that the new Territory will be the beginning of another free State upon the Pacific. I am certain that, in case the proposed separation is effected, the acquisition of Sonora will be insisted on, and that with Sonora, Arizona, and Southern California, a division will be attempted to be made so as to form at least two new slave States. This will fail, however, for beside the fact that ten men emigrate from the free States to one from the Southern States, and scarce one of fifty of the emigrants from the latter carry slaves with them, the character of the soil and the great inducements held out for commercial enterprise, because of the proximity of the Gulf of California, will forbid the establishment of any slave States in that quarter as anticipated.

Western Virginia papers state that never before was such indifference exhibited as in the present Gubernatorial canvass. This looks bad for Mr. Letcher, for he will go over the mountains from Eastern Virginia with immense odds against him. Unless, therefore, of which there seems now no probability, he carries the west with him in large majorities, he is doomed to defeat. Once the opposition get hold of the Old Dominion, and then the Democracy will be more emphatic than they have been in their denunciations of the suicidal policy of the Administration, and in continued adherence to the platform of the Democratic party, as enunciated by the State-Rights Democrats of your State at Harrisburg on the 13th of April.

War in Europe stares at us from all the newspapers. It engrosses dinner-table discussion, serves for chit-chat in the parlors, and actually ruffles into motion the present still life of the clubs. It is very apparent, while our people sympathize heartily with France in her stand for Italian liberty, and as heartily hate the intense despotism of Austria, that at the same time the United States ought firmly and steadily adhere to the ancient habits of our diplomacy, and carefully avoid being drawn into the complication. It is clearly our interest to stand aloof, and open our market for the sale, to all parties, of the rich harvests which we are promised this year.

That war there is inevitable is hardly to be doubted. Immense preparations in naval and military armaments have been going on with prodigious activity for more than a year. The armies of the nations have been put upon a war footing. All this certainly has not been done for nothing. Young Francis Joseph, of Austria, who is only twenty-nine, has more political sagacity, and holds the imperial reins with a better hand, than we have here been in the habit of giving him credit for. Louis Napoleon burns to rival the splendid military achievements of his uncle. Sardinia has been growing into power gradually. The Margrave of Brandenburg in the long wars of the continent, became the Kingdom of Prussia. A count who has grown to be a king now seeks to take a seat at the council board with the five great Powers. Count Cavour is his counsellor, and he could not have a better. When the Kaisers were strong, in the days of Charles the Fifth and Maria Theresa, they seized all they could of their neighbor's possessions, and what they could not steal they got by marriage. Their Italian States were acquired in that way. Now that the other Powers have grown stronger, they would like to have a divide, whereby they would secure more than they have at present. In the conflict some of the combatants, instead of making a gain, will, in the sarcastic phrase of the French, make a loss. A drop of water, under the microscope, shows us the big fish eating up all the small fry, and the war just commencing, will exhibit a like phenomena.

I notice among the visiters here Hon. Allison White, of your State. No man has endured more for the present Administration than Mr. White. He has stood by the President with great courage and consistency, and really against the public opinion of his district, and in the face of the protest of his friends, especially on the Kansas question. It would give me pleasure to announce that Mr Buchanan had tendered to Mr. White some such mark of his confidence as he really deserves at his hands.

The prospect of a war in Europe will unquestionably attract a large number of Americans anxious to spend the summer in Italy, and to be in the neighborhood of the hostilities of the great Continental European Powers. It is now a more pleasure trip from New York to Liverpool, and you must not be surprised if some of the first men in America should rush over to witness the conflict between the two systems of absolute and popular governments. The truth is, our fashionable people, or rather our wealthy people, long for a new excitement, and nothing could be more agreeable to them than to be present, out of harm's way, at one of the great struggles in which embattled Europe would be called upon to decide between opposing theories. I know that neutrals in a state of war are sometimes apt to lose their lives; but in this age of progress I will not be at all astonished to hear that while half a million of men are compelled to take each other's lives in Europe, almost another half a million should be found in the neighborhood of the emeute, unwilling to risk their own lives in the game, yet eager to see who loses and who wins.

Mr. Cobb returns from Georgia with no good news. "The curse of factions," as honest Pierre says, "still disturbs our councils." Factions not only in Georgia, but in Alabama and Mississippi, reign paramount, and Mr. Cobb has got himself mixed up in one of the ugliest domestic quarrels in his own State that ever befell a public man. Having secured, however, the services of that elegant and accomplished gentleman, Mr. Clayton, as his assistant, who far surpasses Beau Brummel in the particularity of his apparel, and far outshines Alexander Hamilton in his financial and political acumen, the Secretary of the Treasury can safely repose between the solid walls of his own department.

OCCASIONAL.

Public Sales Real Estate, Stocks, &c—Thomas & Sons sell regularly every week, each sale comprising such an amount of valuable property as to render them worthy of attention. See advertisement's, auction head.

The Collection of Valuable Paintings to be sold to-morrow (Friday) morning is now arranged, at the auction rooms, for examination, with catalogues.

Suicide of a Little Girl.—The Greenfield Gazette gives the following account of a touching case of suicide by a little girl eight years old, daughter of Warren Leonard, at Deerfield, Mass., on Saturday, April 30: "About 4 o'clock in the afternoon her mother had occasion to correct her for some little misdemeanor, when she became very much excited, and shut herself in a room, where she remained about an hour, when her mother called her to the kitchen. Her little brother, aged six and one-half years, then requested her to go out to play with him. She then left the house with him, saying she would go to the river and drown herself, and started across the meadows upon a run, her little brother following. When they came to the river, she said to him if he would take her clothes back to the house, she would take them off. He tried to prevent her, but she said she should be happy after she should be in the water, and took off her bonnet, when her brother caught hold of her dress to prevent her going in. She broke from him, and walked into the water where it was low at the shore. He watched her until she reached a sufficient depth for the current to carry her out of his sight, when he ran home and gave the alarm. It is the opinion of both parents that she was insane. She had been an easy child to govern before, and the correction at this time was only done by talking. No other method was used."

The body of the child was not recovered until the next day, although immediate efforts were made to find it.

The Florence correspondent of the Providence Journal, under date of April 16, communicates the following intelligence respecting Charles Sumner: "Mr. Senator Sumner is still in Italy, and is now either at Naples or Rome. He lingered in Florence nearly three weeks, devoting himself principally, in hours not given to necessary repose, to visiting the galleries, museums, libraries, and gardens, soothing himself with the gentle influences of nature and art. Mr. Sumner still leads a very quiet life, keeping mostly by himself, refusing almost all invitations; and most of those who would be glad to do him honor have had good sense enough to overcome their zeal, and allow him to fully recover his health. For an end so much to be desired there is now abundant reason to hope, as his fine physique already begins to give signs of having recovered much of its original vigor."

Seven beautiful garnets were recently exhumed in Atlanta, Ga., by persons digging a well in Peach Tree street.

Letter from New York.

THE ANNIVERSARIES—LARGE TRANSACTIONS IN PRODUCE—NEW BOOKS IN PRESS—THEATRICAL MATTERS, PRESENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, May 11, 1859.

To-day is the grand gold-day of the Anniversaries; that is to say, the day which has been looked forward to with greater interest by a greater number of persons than any other. The annual meeting of the American Tract Society (the business meeting) will be held at the Academy of Music, at nine o'clock, at which a lively scene is anticipated among those who are laboring to effect a change of office and a change of policy in the society's plan of operations. The more decided and progressive New School Presbyterians, Congregations ists, &c., are in favor of publishing tracts that shall condemn slavery; while the old, steady-going conservatives prefer to follow the old paths, and keep the slavery question clear of church politics. The conflict of opinion on this subject is animated and wide-spread, and must ultimately result in a split in the society.

Another of the sensation anniversaries—The Anti-Slavery Society—takes place to-day, and is to be addressed by the Rev. Dr. Cheever, by the fiery and sanguinary William Lloyd Garrison, and by one of New England's most polished, thorough scholars, and most accomplished rhetoricians, Wendell Phillips. This is always a "drawing" anniversary, its turbulent, incendiary, disunion speeches and proceedings attracting hundreds of blass individuals in search of a new sensation, who relish the scene in much the same spirit that they do one of Bourcicault's spectacular dramas, or tragedies of the J. Shepard order.

It occurs to me, by the way, that it would be a neat idea for the leading spirits of this Convention just to step down to the African church in Christ church street, and read the inscription cut in the marble slab over the entrance. It is this: "And the people sat in darkness" This inscription is actually there. What wicked wag was it who seriously recommended it as an appropriate one for a darkey meeting-house?

Another popular anniversary is that of the Young Men's Christian Union, which always brings to its yearly assembly a multitude of pious, ambitious, clever young men, who find within its organization a fine field for the exercise of youngerly mannish enthusiasm of the go-about-and-do-good sort.

The American Home Missionary Society, and the American Society for Meliorating the Condition of the Jews, are likewise favorite gatherings, and usually bring out good talkers.

To-morrow the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, the Five Points House of Industry, the National Woman's Rights Convention, and the American Foreign Baptist Bible Society hold their annual meetings. I should have mentioned that the American Temperance Union held their's to-day. Did you ever read a notice of a temperance meeting (I say it with all respect) without being reminded of that curiously-organized, philanthropic, cold-water corporation, so felicitously described by Dickens as "The Brick Lane Branch of the Bloomsbury Grand Junction Teetotal Union Temperance Association." It was a grave society—rather ultra—but it accomplished results.

Yesterday's operations at the Corn Exchange were of an unusually large character, considering that at this season of the year stocks and receipts of breadstuffs are lighter than at any other. The transactions of the day footed up 80,000 barrels flour, 50,000 bushels wheat, 46 000 bushels corn, and 20,000 barrels beef, pork, &c; the whole valued at about six hundred thousand dollars.

The Harpers have in press, Painting Popularly Explained, with Historical Sketches of the Progress of the Art, by Thomas Gullic and John Timbs; The Life of Thomas Arnold, D. D., by Emma Jane Warboise; The Good News of God (sermons,) by Charles Kingsley; Chadwick's Life and Times of Daniel Defoe. Putnam has nearly ready Irving's fifth volume of the Life of Washington. Sheldon & Co. have in press The Theology of Geo ogists, by William Gillespie; The Types of Genius, by Andrew Jakes.

Miss Davenport's successful season at the Metropolitan theatre, has placed her, in the estimation of the critics and wise men of New York, in the first rank of actresses now on the American stage. Her personations of Peg Woffington, Charlotte Corday, Medea, &c., have never been equalled here. She leaves the best possible memories of herself, not only as an actress but as a most estimable lady. Next week Maretzek takes the house for an operatic season of two weeks. After him Conway assumes the managerial baton, for a summer season, with a company that will embrace Mrs. Barrow, or Mrs. Hoey, John Brougham, Walcott, W. R. Blake, George Jordan, and other stage notables—an unusually strong company. A new theatre, it is said, is to be built for Mr. Wallack at the corner of Broadway and Thirteenth street, just below Union Square. Laura Keene and Wallack both close in about three weeks.

New York Stock Exchange, May 11.

SECOND BOARD.

2000 U S 6s '67	109⅛	100 Hudson Riv R	31⅛
5 00 Missouri 6s	b30 83⅞	100 Harlem R prf	35⅞
25000 do	s30 83⅞	100 Reading R	s10 47
50000 Ill Int '60	96	600 do	s30 47⅛
6000 Virginia 6s	95	100 do	47⅛
1000 N Y Cen R 7s	103⅛	100 Michigan Cen R	40
5000 L S & W 2d m	87⅞	50 do	40⅛
1500 Mich S 2d m R	50	50 Mich S & NI Guar	59⅞
100 Pacific M SS	s10 89⅛	10 Ill Cen R	55
31 do	81	100 Gal & Chic R	s10 60⅞
200 do	s60 89	100 do	60⅞
100 do	88	200 do	s30 60⅞
15000 Ill Frse'd Bds	94	36 Cleve & Toledo	24⅞
5 Del & Hud Co	s16 95⅛	200 do	b33 25
100 Penn Coal Co	b60 80	100 do	24⅞
325 N Y Cent	70	150 Chic & Rock I	59⅞
200 do	21 70	200 do	59⅞
700 do	s30 69⅞	50 do	s10 58⅞
900 do	69⅞	16 Sixth Avenue R	102
100 do	b30 69⅞		

THE MARKETS.

Cotton.—The market is still dull and unsettled. We quote nominally at 11⅞@12c for middling upland and Gulf qualities.

Flour, &c.—The demand for Western Canal Flour is very active, and the market is excited and prices are 10 to 30c ⅌ bbl higher. The demand is in part speculative.

Sales of 22,700 bbls at $5 50@5.40 for superfine State; $5 60@5 60 for choice do; $7@7.40 for extra do; $7 50@7 75 for shipping brands of round hoop extra Ohio; $7 60@8 00 for trade brands do; $7 40@9.50 for St. Louis