The Press

WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1859.

FIRST PAGE—New Books; Letter from "Tom-Cobb"; Graphic Letter from the Mountains; A Case of Jealousy and Prompted Murder; Terrible Fight with a Rattlesnake; Opening of the East Pennsylvania Railroad; Note from ex-Senator James D. Westcott; Fourth Page—General News; The Austrian Cavalry; Frontier Life; Attempted Chloroform Robbery; Delaware Ins.; Statistical of the Pennsylvania Railroad.

The News.

Up to a late hour last night no intelligence had been received of the steamer Asia, now due off Cape Race with three days later news from Europe. Her advices are looked for anxiously, as it is probable she will bring news of a battle.

Deplorable accounts continue to be received of the dreadful sufferings of the returning Pike's Peak emigrants. A despatch from St. Louis, in these paper to-day, records an awful case. Three brothers started for the mines. One died, and the other two were so near starvation that they ate the dead body. Another died, and he, in turn, was partly eaten by his surviving brother. It is time that the truth should be known in regard to what emigrants may expect to suffer. The most recent despatches report want, suffering, privation, starvation, no gold, and thousands of disappointed and weary gold seekers returning on their paths, and threatening vengeance on the borderers whose marvellous tales lured them on to ruin.

A despatch from Washington says that great efforts are being made by the Post Office Department to curtail the expenses of that branch of the government. Already many routes have been changed from daily to tri-weekly, and from tri-weekly to weekly. In some cases the service has been altogether discontinued. Changes are some times improvements, but compelling a person who has been in the habit of getting his newspaper every day to be satisfied with receiving it three times a week, will hardly be considered an improvement by whoever has to suffer by it.

The Kane Monument Association, incorporated by the last Legislature of New York, have effected an organization. Among the corporators are Messrs. Francis L. Hawks, Thomas S. Somers, Sidney Kopman, John H. White, Marshall Lefferts, John W. Francis, Thomas Hicks, Samuel C. Thompson, and George C. Andrews. The act allows them to receive money to the amount of $25,000. The monument shall be built within four years from the passage of the act, and the corporation shall expire in nine years from the same date.

The Mrs. Sheridan Muspratt, whose death, in Liverpool, was announced in the last foreign news, will be remembered as Miss Susan Cushman, sister of Charlotte, and formerly a favorite actress at Burton's National Theatre in this city. Charlotte left this country for England in 1845, and was followed by Susan in the following year. The sisters acted together at Haymarket, and in the chief sentimental towns of Great Britain, especially gaining reputation by their performances of *Romeo* and *Juliet*—Miss Susan Cushman sustaining the latter character. This lady's theatrical career, however, came to a sudden end. In the year 1848 she married Dr. James Sheridan Muspratt, a distinguished chemist, of Liverpool, and retired from the stage to private life. She resided in Liverpool, and died in that city, suddenly, from the effects of a cold.

It is now arranged that Smith O'Brien will sail from New York in the Vigo on Saturday. The military and civic organizations will assemble on Saturday morning, and receive Mr. O'Brien, whom they will escort to the Battery. The Vigo will anchor off the Battery and wait Mr. O'Brien's arrival. The notable which has been proposed, can then accompany the steamer down the bay.

A committee has been appointed to superintend the arrangements, and the programme will be published as soon as agreed upon.

George H. Lamb, a hotel-keeper in Mendota, Illinois, has been sentenced to be hung in St. Louis for the murder of his wife. Lamb took his wife from the house where they were stopping in St. Louis, put her in a small boat, and rowed down the river and drowned her. He went South, and wrote back to her father that his wife was dead, giving the name of the physician who attended her, &c., &c., and the father, becoming suspicious, ferreted out the matter, and Lamb finally confessed.

The Rev. E. F. Berkley, of St. Louis, has published a letter descriptive of the baptism of Henry Clay. The nature of the ceremony is thus described: "Mr. Clay was baptized in his parlor, at Ashland, on the 22d of June, 1847, in one usual way, by pouring a handful of water on his head, in the name of the Holy Trinity, one of his daughters (Mrs. Lee) and four of his grand daughters being baptized at the same time, and in the same way."

The Rev. Lawrence L. Kerr, of South Carolina, is in Washington, accompanied by his young and accomplished bride. He was married at Mardenville, Va., on Wednesday last, to Miss Sue Sparks. Mr. and Mrs. Kerr are *en route* for Europe, designing to go out in the Persia on her next trip.

New Orleans is said to be almost overrun by scoundrels. The boldest robberies are committed every night, and the papers advise people who travel late at night or early in the morning to keep sharp eyes on all persons they meet. Many of the depredators are from the North, who were have left a few more left of the same sort.

Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Noel, of London, are in New York. Mr. Noel is a son of the Honorable and Reverend Baptist Noel, whose secession from the Church of England to the Baptist denomination, some ten years since, caused such a sensation in England. He is the leader of the dissenters of Great Britain.

Yesterday being the fortieth anniversary of the birth of Queen Victoria, the British shipping in the harbor of New York were festooned with flags, and vied with each other in doing honor to their sovereign.

The Hon. Wm. Preble, of the Paraguay expedition, arrived at Norfolk yesterday, 60 days from Montevideo.

A report is current that Kossuth is now in Sardinia, and in communication with the Hungarian troops in the Austrian army. A letter in one of the German papers further states that revolutionary movements are anticipated. Something of the kind is also hinted at in the correspondence of some of the English papers, and putting these facts together, some journalists start the plausible theory that the discovery of dissatisfaction among the Hungarian troops, who form a large proportion of the Austrian army, now in Sardinia, is the real cause of hesitation, counter-marching, and almost retreat of the Austrian forces since they entered Piedmont. It is also said that there is dissension between the Austrian and Hungarian generals of that army. It seems probable that Austria will have her hands full, and will yet rue the day she took up arms against Sardinia.

The Albany *Morning Times* publishes a singular story about a very worthy old gentleman, whose chief fault, it appears, consists in becoming a little romantic in his old age. The fact is, the old gentleman, a widower worth $500,000, made love to his servant girl. Young lady reciprocated. Old gentleman proposed marriage. Young lady accepted proposal, and the marriage arrangements reached the ears of the old gentleman's family. Family in arms, threaten a revolution. Family insist that old gent is insane, and should be sent to the asylum. Old gent becomes alarmed, and, to avoid the contingency of a straight jacket, informs young lady that "it can't be did." Young lady hears the announcement and calls upon a lawyer—lawyer brushes back his forehead and exclaims, "Heartless monster!" and commences a suit against the old gentleman for breach of promise of marriage, laying damages at $25,000. Old gentleman, discovering that young lady has the best of him, summons a lawyer, and effects a compromise, by giving the young lady a check on the Mechanics' and Farmers' Bank for $2,500. Young lady, perfectly recovered, calls it a good job, thanks old gentleman, and goes on her way rejoicing.

A gentleman, known among New York pugilists as "Dublin Tricks," was yesterday mulcted in the sum of $250, by a jury in that city, for expressing an opinion derogatory to the character of a friend of his.

A petition to Congress is now circulating among the army officers, asking for the retirement from active service of such officers as have become, from age, some not dishonorable in itself, unable to meet all the requisitions of such service.

It is stated that Mr. Cyrus W. Field intends to proceed to England soon, to resume his labors, in connection with the London Company, in the preparation of a cable to be laid across the Atlantic next year.

The six midshipmen who were dismissed the service for tarring and feathering one of their messmates at the Naval Academy, in April last, have been reinstated to their former positions.

The Wheeling (Va.) *Republican* strongly recommends the Hon. John M. Read, one of the Supreme Court Judges of Pennsylvania, as a proper man to be nominated for President by the Republicans.

The extensive house of Margossi Brothers, of New York, suspended payment yesterday.

The Boston *Atlas* says that Rev. H. G. Willis, of Philadelphia, preached yesterday, forenoon and afternoon, at the Shawmut church. The congregation, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, were large. In the afternoon, his sermon was from Daniel xii. 3. The words of the text are, "And they that be wise shall shine as the brightness of the firmament, and they that turn many to righteousness as the stars for ever and ever." The subject of his sermon was, "The Bible as the word of God, its purity, strength, &c." The sermon was upwards of an hour in length, and was eloquent and able. Mr. Willis preaches without notes, is a stout and healthy looking man in middle and early manhood, resembling his uncle, the celebrated Henry Ward Beecher in style of any preacher at present in the American pulpit. In age he is about thirty-six, and is evidently a rising speaker. He is a relative of the Boston Seamen's Friend Society, and on Wednesday forenoon, at Music Hall.

Italy.

Italy, the land of arts and arms, of genius and of love," is once again the cynosure of the world, and all eyes are directed to the great drama now being enacted upon her soil by the mightiest armies of Europe. Probably no other portion of the earth has been subjected to so many vicissitudes as she has encountered. Full of historic interest and importance two thousand years ago, she commands an almost equal amount of attention now, but no longer the dictator of nations, she is the humble subject of their will. Her territory has repeatedly been repartitioned into minute fragments, and at this moment is controlled by a strange patch-work of incongruous systems and diverse nationalities. England holds the island of Malta in the South, France Corsica on the West, and Austria the Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom, while the little State of San Marino represents the principle of Republicanism; the Papal dominions a complete hierarchy; the Kingdom of Sardinia a liberal and progressive Representative Monarchy, and the Government of the Two Sicilies one of the most tyrannical of despotisms. The following statistical and geographical account of Italy, which we have condensed from COLTON'S Atlas, will probably be interesting to some of our readers. Its political divisions are as follows:

	Area, sq m.	Pop.
Lombardo-Venetian Kingdom	17,547	5,007,472
Kingdom of Sardinia	23,472	5,090,245
Principality of Monaco	58	6,200
Duchy of Parma	2,382	502,841
Duchy of Modena	2,332	586,458
Grand Duchy of Tuscany	8,546	1,778,021
Papal States	15,883	2,698,115
Regency of San Marino	21	7,600
Kingdom of the Two Sicilies	41,019	8,704,472
Malta, Gozo, etc	219	123,861
	116,479	24,711,785

The French Island of Corsica, and the Turin Canton of Tessin, a part of the Valais and of the Grisons and the Tyrol, also belong to geographical Italy, while Savoy is embraced in political Italy.

Lombardy is divided into nine provinces, called Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Lodi-Crema, Mantua, Milan, Pavia, and Sondrio. The Venetian provinces are Belluno, Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, Venice, Verona, and Vianza. Austrian Italy, or the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom is bounded on the south by the Papal States, Modena, Parma, and Sardinia, and on the west by Lake Maggiore, and the Ticino, which separate it from Piedmont.

The kingdom of Sardinia is composed of the island of Sardinia, Piedmont, Savoy, and Genoa. The island of Sardinia contained, in 1852, 552,665 inhabitants, and an area of 9,285 square miles. It is divided into three administrative divisions, (which again are divided into provinces,) as follows: Cagliari, Nuovo, Sassari. Continental Sardinia is bounded on the north by Switzerland, on the east by Lombardy and Parma, on the south by the Mediterranean, and on the west by France. It is divided into fourteen administrative divisions, as follows: Turin, Genoa, Savoy, Alessandria, Coni, Novara, Nice, Annesi, Ivrea, Savona, Vercelli. In 1853, its revenues amounted to $21,517,116, its expenditures to $29,732,093, and its public debt to $104,922,781. Turin is the seat of Government, and Genoa the principal sea-port. From 1798 to 1814 the country formed a part of the French Empire.

The principality of Monaco, with its 8,200 inhabitants, is under the protection of the King of Sardinia, and is garrisoned by him. It lies between Nice and Genoa, two of the Sardinian administrative divisions.

The Duchy of Parma, which has declared for Sardinia in the present contest, is bounded by the Sardinian dominions on the south and west, and by the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom on the north. It is divided into the five provinces of Parma, San Donnio, Piacenza, Val di Taro, and Luingiana di Parma. In 1852 its revenues were $1,389 905, and its expenditures $1,783,400. At the commencement of the present century it was seized by NAPOLEON and attached to his kingdom of Italy. After his downfall it was given to his Empress, MARIA LOUISA, for life.

The Duchy of Modena lies east of Parma. It is divided into seven provinces, as follows: Modena, Reggio, Guastalla, Frignano, Garfagnana, Massa, Carrara, and Lunigiana. Its capital is Modena. Its revenue in 1851 amounted to $639,282, its expenditures to $697,160, and its public debt was only $420,000.

The Grand Duchy of Tuscany, over which the King of Sardinia has been proclaimed Dictator during the present war, lies south of Modena. It is divided into the six departments of Florence, Lucca, Pisa, Sienna, Arezzo, Grossetto, and the two civil and military Governments of Leghorn and the Isle of Elba. Its revenue in 1858 amounted to $5,713,984, and the expenditures for the same period to $5,703,886; the public debt to about $8,000,000. Florence is the capital, and Leghorn the chief seaport. From 1808 to 1814 it formed a part of the French Empire of NAPOLEON.

The Papal States are bounded on the north by Lombardy and Venice, on the east by the Adriatic sea, on the south and southeast by the Kingdom of Naples, on the west by the Mediterranean sea, Tuscany and Modena. For administrative purposes they are divided into one civil division, Rome; six legations, Bologna, Ferrara, Forli, Ravenna, Urbino e Pesaro, and Velletri; and thirteen delegations, as follows: Ancona, Macerata, Camerino, Fermo, Ascoli, Perugia, Spoleto, Rieti, Viterbo, Orvieto, Frosinone and Pon Coroo, Civita Vecchia, and Benevento. All the civil officers of the Government, of every grade, are priests. The secular revenue, in 1858, amounted to $11,846,811, and the expenditures to $12,487,412; the public debt to $4,518,420. From 1810 to 1814 the Papal States were all incorporated in the Kingdom of Italy, which NAPOLEON had created.

The Republic of San Marino is enclosed on all sides by the Papal dominions. It has preserved its independence for fourteen centuries, and is the oldest Republic in the world. The public revenue amounts to $6,000, and the army of this mimic State consists of 80 men.

The Kingdom of the Two Sicilies comprises a continental portion of Italy, and the Island of Sicily, which are separated from each other by the Strait of Messena. Continental Naples contained in 1851 a population of 6,612,592, and was divided into fifteen provinces, as follows: Naples, Terra di Lavori, Principato Citra, Principato Ultra, Basilicata Capitanata, Terra di Bari, Terra di Otranto, Citra Calabria, Ultra Calabria I, Ultra Calabria II, Samio or Molise, Abruzzo Citra, Abruzzo Ultra I, Abruzzo Ultra II.

Sicily proper is divided into the provinces of Palermo, Messina, Catania, Syracuse, Caltanisetta, Girgenti, and Trapani, and contained, in 1851, a population of 2,091,586.

The revenue of the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, in 1850, was $20,871,000 and its public debt $91,654,000. Its tyrannical ruler is a firm ally of Austria, but his death is daily expected, and it is probable that that event will be the signal of an overpowering demonstration in favor of Sardinia. During the prosperous days of NAPOLEON'S career, the Kingdom was successively ruled by JOSEPH BONAPARTE and MURAT, but in 1815 FERDINAND I reascended the throne.

The Maltese Islands, Malta, Gozo, and Comino, have, since 1800, been under the dominion of Great Britain.

The Next State Senate.

The terms of eleven Senators expired with the last session—Messrs. WRIGHT and RANDALL, of Philadelphia; Mr. FETTER, of Perry and Cumberland; Mr. BREWER, of Franklin and Adams; Mr. STEELE, of Luzerne; and Mr. CRESWELL, of Blair—Democrats, in all, six; and Messrs. GAZZAM, of Allegheny, COFFEY, of Indiana; MYER, of Bradford; SCOFIELD, of Warren; and HARRIS, of Butler—Republicans, in all, five. Those holding over are equally divided—eleven Republicans to eleven Democrats.

It must not be forgotten that every State Senator elected in October next will be called upon, before the expiration of his term, to vote for a successor to Senator BIGLER in the United States Senate. Here, then, is an opportunity for a practical application of the principle which Senator BIGLER has violated; and we trust that no candidate for State Senator will be permitted to escape without being fearlessly interrogated by his constituents as to his position in reference to the new doctrine of the protection of slavery in the Territories, now advocated by the Administration party and by the extreme men of the South. Gentlemen, prepare to answer!

There are no less than 4,600 lodges of Free Masons in the United States, nearly all of which are said to be in an unusually flourishing condition.

British Politicians.

Lord DERBY may not have a decided majority of Conservative members in the new Parliament, but he will have a *working* majority in most cases. His opponents are split into three sections, which, except on very extraordinary occasions, cannot be got to act together as one *party*. Lord JOHN RUSSELL, with Sir JAMES GRAHAM and that description of office-hunters will constitute one section. COBDEN and BRIGHT, with a compact but not numerous "tail" will make another. Lord PALMERSTON and his followers will form a third. Only on rare occasions—once in a Session, perhaps, will these three divisions be called upon to act, as one phalanx, against the Ministry.

Even then—say in the coming Session—under what leader? Scarcely under Lord JOHN RUSSELL, who bids high for office, but is personally unpopular with his followers. Even Sir JAMES GRAHAM, the unblushing and nefarious letter-opener of PEEL'S Cabinet, is scarcely on good terms with Lord John "Finality," though he is now content, like one of Falstaff's ragged recruits, to walk through (perhaps remain in) Coventry with him. In the late battle on the Reform Bill, many of the Irish members voted with Lord JOHN, who, in the excitement created by Cardinal WISEMAN'S remarkable measure of 1850, intolerantly described the Roman Catholics as practicing and holding to "the mummeries of superstition." Will the Liberal Irish members again support Lord JOHN? Here is what Mr. BOWYER, the re-elected member for Dundalk, and Cardinal WISEMAN'S personal friend, said on the hustings to his constituents:

"After being declared duly elected, Mr. Bowyer, in a very lengthened speech, vindicated his general Parliamentary conduct, and particularly his vote in favor of the Government Reform Bill. He stated that *the Roman Catholics received more justice from the Derby Administration than the Whigs ever conferred during their whole tenure of office.* He denounced Lord John Russell as the inveterate enemy of the Roman Catholics, referred to the memorable Durham letter, and the Ecclesiastical Titles Assumption act, called Bergamo, Brescia, Como, Cremona, Mantua, Milan, Pavia, and Sondrio. The Venetian provinces are Belluno, Padua, Rovigo, Treviso, Udine, Venice, Verona, and Vianza. Austrian Italy, or the Lombardo-Venetian kingdom is bounded on the south by the Papal States, Modena, Parma, and Sardinia, and on the west by Lake Maggiore, and the Ticino, which separate it from Piedmont.

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BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of the Press.]

WASHINGTON, May 24, 1859.

Banishment is the order of the day—banishment to the faithful. Now, in Russia, when the Czar desires to inflict a most significant sentence upon a derelict public servant, he sends him with exquisite politeness, and many chains, to the delightfully cool winter resort of Siberia. The Czar of Russia punishes his foes in this way; our Czar, Mr Buchanan, so rewards his friends. Colonel Stambaugh, as I intimated previous to his appointment, has been selected as Surveyor-General of the Territory of Utah. This is a large office, the duties of which are to be conducted at a great distance; and, to a person of Colonel Stambaugh's elegant tastes, rather more acceptable for the embroidery than for the cloak. Banishment is, in fact, the order of the day with Mr. Buchanan as against his old friends. But Mr. Buchanan's idea of banishment is capable of another signification. He banishes his best friends from his confidence, however near they are to him. Even h's own household are held at arm's-length, and those most sincerely attached to him are frozen into silence by the Arctic atmosphere which surrounds him. The only way to obtain an introduction to his confidence, and to make him genial, is to raise the axe of opposition and to cut the icy wall with many blows of abuse and calumny—the wall that separates him from the public and his friends.

Mr. Buchanan is by no means satisfied with the condition of things in Philadelphia. Having resolved to remove the postmaster, he does not hesitate to intimate that there are others no less deserving of the axe, and it is said he is looking very suspiciously upon one or two prominent men in position in your city. His delay in selecting a successor to the postmaster is characteristic, but it may be accounted for on the ground that he has for a long time deliberated upon making more changes; and this may be the time for decapitations. The person most active in the movement against Mr. Westcott, turns out to be Mr. Robert Tyler, who, for some cause, drew his sword upon the postmaster directly after his appointment, and who, from that time to the present, has waged unceasing war upon him. All the accusations against Westcott are contemptible in the extreme, and the President now sees that he has placed himself in the indefensible attitude of sanctioning the removal of a valuable officer for the gratification of the spleen of others, and has given that officer a most desirable opportunity of fully vindicating himself before the public. I do not know how far Collector Baker is mixed up in this affair, but I do know that, if he had interposed to prevent the execution of Tyler's plans, and had acted with such men as Mr. Brenner, Col. Patterson, and Mr. Vandyke, the District Attorney, all those plans would have been frustrated.

While, however, to Mr. Tyler belongs the chief honor of having assailed Mr. Westcott, I must not forget that distinguished "ex-North American," and "ex-member o' the Senate of Michigan," and author of an essay on "Chancery Practice," namely, Vincent L. Bradford, Esq. This pious patriot has been industriously at work writing to men in high places here, advocating the removal of Mr. Westcott, and asking to be appointed postmaster himself. He thinks the "American Union" in danger of dissolution unless this thing is done at once; and as "a Christian gentleman" and patriot, has felt it to be his duty, not only to traduce Westcott, but to offer the expenditure of the whole of the salary of the office, should he get it, for political purposes, he being rich enough to do without it. He is prompted alone by disinterested love of country.

I am looking up the letter published in 1847 or 1848, by Brigadier General Bowman, against the aspirations of James Buchanan for the Presidency, and hope shortly to give you the secret history of this famous document. Mr. Buchanan himself cannot have forgotten the circumstances under which this letter was written and printed. Probably no man in Pennsylvania went farther in ridicule and denunciation of Mr. Buchanan than the aforesaid Bowman. His paper teemed with as much abuse of the present President as the *Constitution* now does of you; and nothing checked him in his career of violence but a public meeting, called in his own town, by which he was instructed to give up Mr Dallas and fall back upon Mr. Buchanan. He did this with characteristic bad grace, and has ever since been trying to crawl into the confidence of the President whom he was then abusing.

OCCASIONAL.

Letter from New York.

GREAT FALLING OFF IN ERIE RAILROAD RECEIPTS—FAILURE OF HARGOUS BROTHERS—A "STEWART BUYS THE GREEK SLAVE": PUTS IT ON VIEW AT HIS STORE—DEBUT OF A DISTINGUISHED ENGLISH AMATEUR—GREAT PECUNIARY SUCCESS OF CHURCH'S PAINTING—ATLANTIC CABLE AND C. W. FIELD—INSTALLATION OF REV W. J. HOGE—ACTIVITY IN THE HORSE MARKET—MISS LANE—LIEUT. MOWRY—EMIGRANTS WITH MONEY.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, May 24, 1859.

The stockholders, bondholders, and all who are interested in the securities of the Erie Railroad, may well entertain serious apprehensions for the safety of their property so long as the earnings of the road continue to decrease as they have during the present year. In the month of April the aggregate earnings were only $380,342, against $558,129 in April, 1858, showing a decrease of $177,786—nearly six thousand dollars a day, or at the rate of over two millions of dollars per annum.

Hargous Brothers have suspended payment on their acceptances, given for the Tehuantepec Company, of which they have been from the commencement the chief support. The reputation and wealth of the house have *for many years* been unbounded, and the suspension creates much sympathy. The political troubles of Mexico have had their share in rendering unavailable the resources of the house.

Mr. Alexander T. Stewart, has purchased Powers' statue of the Greek Slave, which was drawn last year by Miss Coleman, of Cincinnati, at the Cosmopolitan Art Association lottery. It will be placed in the store of Mr. S. and will prove almost as great a source of attraction as the affluence of silks, satins, and the countless luxuries which that great establishment presents to gratify the taste of the thousands who resort to it daily to "purchase wherewithall to be clothed."

A very slight flutter of curiosity was excited last evening in dramatic circles by the debut of "Captain Morton Price, the distinguished amateur from London," as he is announced on the posters, and a Miss Lucette, in a comedietta written by the warrior, entitled, "All's Fair in Love and War." The Captain comes for a twelve-months theatrical campaign on a wager, he having bet that he would within that time clear the sum of $2,500. The lady is attractive, but the Captain didn't seem to astonish. In point of fact he is slow.

No landscape from the brush of an American has had anything like the success, pecuniarily, of Church's Heart of the Andes. Yesterday was the last day of its public exhibition; and you may judge of the rush to see it when I state that the amount of money taken at the door during the day was $533, and that during the twenty days of its exhibition the receipts have been $3,172. To-morrow it goes to Europe in the Persia. A few days before the picture was finished, happening to be in Church's room, I asked him what price he intended to fix upon the picture. He replied, that he did not intend, for some time, to sell it, but that, probably, he should ask six thousand dollars. If he can, in three weeks from its first public exhibition, realize over half that sum, what value may he *not* put upon it? The truth is, it is incomparably the finest landscape ever painted by an American and in it Mr. Church has a fortune, merely by putting it on exhibition in the great cities of the Old World, and in the flour-selling cities of the New.

The Atlantic Cable is again to be taken in hand by Cyrus W. Field, who goes to Europe next week to renew his labors for telegraphic communication between the two continents. He is sanguine as ever of success; and thinks that, with the improvements that have been made during the year past, and the experience gathered in the first effort, the next experiment will be a practical success.

The *Journal of Commerce*, of this morning, has the following paragraph:

Hon Daniel E. Sickles appeared on Broadway yesterday, in uniform, and took the fashionable side of the crowded side of the street unflinchingly. It was a dread ordeal for a man so well known in *propria persona* and by pictures, as Mr. Sickles; but far less than twelve months have been there weeks ago, or just after his acquittal. Since then, the great war question has come above the horizon, eclipsing the Sickles trial, and all other topics of interest.

I recently witnessed the third game of chess, in the series of five, now being played by Paul Morphy and Mr. Perrin, possibly the best chess player in this city. The combatants took their seats at the board at eight o'clock, and played a very closely-contested one until midnight, at which hour I left them hard at it. The New York Chess Club is now one of the established institutions of the town, and on "Morphy" nights is crowded. So great is the rush that admittance is only gained by ticket. Morphy, while playing, is a beautiful study, and never more so than last evening. He was dressed in black, with perfect neatness and taste, and was, of course, the central point of observation. The noticeable thing about him is the perfect immobility of his countenance; not a muscle is ever seen to move, excepting now and then a slight motion of the lips—touching them with his tongue—as he turns from one side of the table to the other, you might, without much violence to the imagination, suppose him detunet; but these are in constant play, running incessantly over the boards, but never by expression revealing the complicated, daring, far-reaching combinations his busy brain is constantly bringing into a ray against his adversary. Whether his own move is one that gradually tends to victory, or that of his opponent one that must accelerate defeat, the eye nor the face reveal not. The power of face is wonderful, the more noteworthy that no new fashion on the subject has prevailed. The entire judicial business of the Assembly was harmonious'y disposed of.

The special report made on the foreign missions, without dissenting or qualification of the relations with the American Board, concludes that the time has come for bringing the work on the foreign field into closer connection with the denomination, as such.

The proposition to raise the church-extension fund was voted to Kansas.

The business of the Assembly is now begun in earnest. A large missionary meeting was held this evening.

Anti-Fugitive-Slave Law Convention.

CLEVELAND, May 24.—A mass convention of the foes to the fugitive slave act was held here to day, and was well attended. A large number were from the Reserve counties. The proceedings were of an orderly character.

A declaration was read denouncing the fugitive-slave law and the Dred Scott decision.

Resolutions of the same tenor were also adopted, declaring the fugitive slave act unconstitutional, and therefore void, and setting forth that the Supreme Court has degenerated, and is subservient to party politics; that the Court must be abolished, and the judicial circuit remodelled; that the conviction of the Oberlin rescuers is disgraceful and unparalleled, and the prisoners are entitled to their liberty, and that the freedom of the country rests on the Republican party.

The convention was addressed by Messrs. Giddings, Chase, Wade, and others.

The Charges Against Captain Van Vleit, U. S. A.

LEAVENWORTH May 24.—The charges preferred against Captain Van Vleit, by some mule contractors during the Utah campaign are generally regarded here as the light of a conversation. It is understood that affidavits from the parties who are represented as having paid Captain Van Vleit a bonus have been sent to Washington, and that they will effectually quash the case of his accusers. It is also stated that Captain Van Vleit will demand a court of inquiry into his official conduct.

Premiums for Kentucky Tobacco.

LOUISVILLE, May 2.—The annual private tobacco premium awards were made to-day. The hogshead premium was given for the best for manufacturing purposes, and was sold at fifty cents per pound. The second premium was also for manufacturing purposes, and sold at thirty-three cents. Six hogsheads of shipping tobacco received the third premium, and was sold at 19¾ cents per pound.

The first and third lots were raised in Green county, and the second in Taylor county.

The premium for the annual State premiums will take place to-morrow.

The Expected Foreign News.

FT. GEORGE, N. D., May 24.—The telegraph line is out of order beyond this point and there is no prospect of hearing from Cape Race to-night.

BANGOR, May 24.—The telegraph lines east of this point have closed for to-night, the break in the New Brunswick line rendering it impossible to receive despatches.

Arrival of the United States Sloop-of-War Preble.

NORFOLK, May 24.—The U. S. sloop-of-war Preble, Commander Jenkins, arrived here to-day in 60 days from Montevideo. Left there the U. S. brig Perry, storeship Relief and steamers Caledonia and Westernport. The brige Dolphin and Balabridge had gone to Buenos Ayres to look after American interests.

The Naval Academy.

WASHINGTON, May 24.—The six acting midshipmen who were dismissed from the navy for being participants in the tarring and feathering of one of their comrades at the Naval Academy, in April last, have been reinstated to their former positions.

Reported Suspension in New York.

NEW YORK, May 24.—A report prevailed in Wall street, this afternoon, that Messrs Hargous Brothers had suspended on acceptances for the Tehuantepec Company.

Murder Trial at Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—Barton, indicted for the murder of Thomas Leyburn, in this city, was acquitted in the Criminal Court this morning.

Senator Douglas at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, May 24.—Senator Douglas arrived in this city to day.

Markets by Telegraph.

MOBILE, May 23.—Cotton improving and firmer; sales to day of 1800 bales, at 11¼c.

CHARLESTON, May 23.—Cotton quiet; sales of 280 bales, at prices ranging from 9¾@11¼c.

SAVANNAH, May 23.—Cotton—Sales unimportant; the steamer's news caused no advance of ¼c.

BALTIMORE, May 24.—Flour quiet but firm at $7 25 for Howard and Ohio. Wheat quiet and unchanged; white at $1 70@1 80; red $1 75. Corn firm and 1c higher; white 88@90c.; yellow 91c. Provisions are in better request. Bacon—Sides firm at 10c. Whiskey dull at 20c.

NEW ORLEANS May 24.—Cotton—Sales of 7,000 bales to day, at 11¼c for middlings. The sales of three days amount to 4,200 bales, against 8,600 bales during the same period of last season. The receipts thus far, ahead of last year at all ports amount to 681,500 bales.

The Greenwich (Eng) *Advertiser*, records the following: "Nearly the whole members of a Greenock family, are among the victims of this distressing shipwreck. Mr Wm. Caldwell, formerly a mill mechanic here, but who had emigrated to the United States, wrote to his family, who reside in Duncan street, to follow him, and accordingly, his wife and four children (two boys and two girls), sailed from Liverpool for New York in the ill-fated Pomona. The only remaining member of the family is a young man employed in one of the public works here, and who had accompanied the others to Liverpool, and whom the loss has almost bereft of reason.

The citizens of Altoona, Pa, had a small excitement on last Saturday evening. A man named Lohr had in his employ a young lady, who loved her master, hot wisely, but too well. This excited the jealousy of the lawful wife, who kicked up a fuss. The husband did not like this conduct of the wife, and endeavored to calm her feelings by pointing a pistol at her, which raised the excitabilities of the people, who pel