The Press

PHILADELPHIA: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1858.

[illegible] Wife of the Mormon [illegible] Prophet but Apostate [illegible] Harper's for October [illegible] Carbon County; Genesee [illegible] Twelve [illegible] Philadelphia Post Office [illegible] Saturday, September 18, [illegible]

THE NEWS.

[illegible] Utah, we learn that the rumors in the opinion of [illegible] Mormon difficulties have merely been [illegible] Twenty-nine persons were baptized in this city during last [illegible] number was 270. This shows [illegible] Which is gratifying [illegible] Philadelphia.

[illegible] failures in New York during the [illegible] of which was caused by [illegible] that the Hibernia Fire Company [illegible] visiting New York in [illegible] hope and believe [illegible] Company was during [illegible] fully than the [illegible] highly distinguished [illegible] candidate [illegible] card, which mo[illegible] to his official merits, [illegible] some idea of the [illegible] to observe that the [illegible] as can be lightly [illegible] At the present [illegible] their proper discharge requires a [illegible] legal knowledge, [illegible] no other branch of the [illegible] and which can only be attained by [illegible] study and actual experience. [illegible] by a majority of the public. I [illegible] believe, is my assertion that [illegible] experience and pains[illegible] hear on the numerous cases [illegible] under my notice, and that not [illegible] my scrutiny without a dil[illegible] by either fear or favor."

[illegible] *New York Herald*, after announcing that [illegible] the English bill "has declared him[illegible] the admission of Kansas, regard[illegible] in the said compromise [illegible] the admission of the Lecompton Con[illegible] refuse its admission as a State [illegible] all federal relief required for one He[illegible] in Congress," adds: "Nor have we [illegible] Lecompton Democrat from the [illegible] a different opinion from that [illegible] The Lecompton leaders are [illegible] that they can [illegible] upon their platform, and [illegible] are beginning to take the same [illegible] they have been reading Democrats' [illegible] men out of office for [illegible]

[illegible] Rear Admiral, built at New [illegible] W. Wade, for the Russian Govern[illegible] to be launched on Tuesday next.

[illegible] in the papers of the Northwest and [illegible] seven, those which have been warm [illegible] of Lecompton—are scoring the Washing[illegible] fertility for its constant attacks upon [illegible] Douglas and interference in Illinois politics [illegible] if the Union was about to be rent [illegible] the whole party, and the sooner this is [illegible] better, for it is utterly impossible for any [illegible] which is at all responsible for such [illegible] the organ" to long [illegible]

THE Regal Question.

On the first of October, the Canadians will [illegible] Crystal Palace, at Toronto, on a much smaller scale than that of 1853, for the exhi[illegible] of articles produced or manufactured [illegible] in British America. We are not aware that [illegible] United States articles will be admitted, as [illegible] would be, probably not, as our natural pro[illegible] since such articles are so varied [illegible] and numerous that we should swamp the Ca[illegible] where they expected to be looked [illegible] paramount.

[illegible] in this country, where the thirteen United States assented to it, independence, there was [illegible] a mere trifling rebellious, on the part of a respectable minority, to relinquish loyalty [illegible] we may have some idea how very greatly in [illegible] the fewer in this general feeling in British North America. A large number of the Pro[illegible] vinces of Canada and the other Dominions [illegible] describe as either emigrants differ from the mother country, or descendants of such. [illegible] Have you ever seen half-pay officers of the Army or Navy, to whom great inducements to settle were held out, and who are proba[illegible] tionally "loyal?" There is a constant tra[illegible] union of the Scottish clans to power, all "loyal," proceed from the national instinct of the Scotch to seek their fortunes away from their native land, and partly because the Highlands and limited territory of the West and North of Scotland, during the last ninety or eighty years, have pursued the small and im[illegible] practice of literally driving the Irish [illegible] working, hoary-headed country people of their [illegible] and attached, at which cruel impulsion, in these re[illegible] devil, Mrs. H. B. Stowe's famous [illegible] Duchess of SUTHERLAND has been, and still is, a too obstinate secretist, both in practice [illegible] and principle, her Grace having so much sym[illegible] pathy for the public institutions of this remote country, that she has not preserved any of her own country folks, born on her Scottish estates.

From whatever cause, the Canadians are [illegible] of "loyalty"—which means devoted [illegible] attention, regard, devotion, and readiness to [illegible] the British Sovereign, for the time being. Thus, they were very "loyal" to poor CHARLES [illegible] Third, who was simply a well-meaning [illegible] family man, with obstinacy to deep, that [illegible] would have been unaccountable, did [illegible] we not know that he was a lunatic during [illegible] many years of his nominal reign; "loyal" to [illegible] Fourth, his son, that imperial Sy[illegible] whose life was a shifting series of per[illegible] double-dealing with the [illegible] "loyal" to WILLIAM the Fourth, whose [illegible] profession had roughened a mind [illegible] sarcasm, and brought the manners of [illegible] in alliance with those of the [illegible] Court—the stream of tar upon the white [illegible] robe of a Maid of Honor; "loyal" to [illegible] because she now wields the sceptre [illegible] sovereignty; and they would be just as [illegible] to her eldest son, whenever he sits [illegible] her place. This "loyalty," which is so [illegible] merely as a matter of right, for which [illegible] compliments, words, or State occa[illegible] is considered most condescending; so [illegible] Intelligent has the reciprocity all to [illegible] reminding us of the gallant cavalier [illegible] declared his love to be

"True to the end to the end,
Although it be not asked upon."

The Canadians, in the loyalty spirit of [illegible] "loyalty," anxiously desire that one of the Royal Family should proceed to Toronto, for the express purpose of personally inaugu[illegible] the Half Crystal Palace. They want the Queen if they can catch and cage her; if [illegible] they would gladly beg one of her children, and, indeed, have actually sent a deputation (at cost) over to London, with a loyal and most humble petition," in which Vi[illegible] is earnestly entreated to comfort her all [illegible] upon "His Royal highness the Prince of Wales, or some other member of your Majesty's Royal Family, to proceed to Canada and to represent your Majesty in opening the Crystal Palace. They want the Queen if they can catch and cage her; if [illegible] they would gladly beg one of her children, and, indeed, have actually sent a deputation (at cost) over to London, with a loyal and most humble petition," in which Victoria is earnestly entreated to comfort her all [illegible] upon "His Royal highness the Prince of Wales, or some other member of your Majesty's Royal Family, to proceed to Canada and to represent your Majesty in opening the Crystal Palace." The phraseology of this passage, crowded as it is with repetitions of "Majesty" and "Royal" as a specimen of the adulatory language of "loyalty." Plain folks would plainly ask the Queen in one brief sentence, either to come yourself, or send one of your family."

The Queen will not go, nor is it likely that she will send any of her sons—the eldest only a youth in his seventeenth year. But the Canadians have performed the Kotoo before Royalty, and Mr. JOHN MORRIS, the deputation of One, who conveyed "The humble petition" to England, will probably receive a handle to his name, and return to Toronto a newly-fledged "Sir John." Probably *that* is all that he went in for, from the first.

More unlikelier things than VICTORIA's visit to Canada have lately occurred. This year, it is clearly out of the question, the season being too far advanced. But if she can devote three weeks to a tour in Germany, she can just as easily devote six weeks to Canada and the United States. Steam would carry her, to and fro, in from fifteen to eighteen days; she could do Montreal, Quebec, and Toronto, and Niagara in ten days; which would leave her over a fortnight for New York, Philadelphia, (she *must* see the cradle of American Independence,) and Washington. The British Sovereign is so much of a nonentity, a mere figure-head to the vessel of the State, with her Ministers really governing in her name, that she could very easily give Canada and the United States even more than six weeks, if it so pleased her. The London *Times* probably is aware of some purpose of the sort for 1859, for it speculates upon the most unprecedented success" of a Royal visit to America "when the fullness of time may bring about such an event."

The same organ says, "No people are so attracted by Royalty as Republicans, and it is perfectly possible that even the genuine loyalty of our own colonists might be altogether outdone by the exuberant transports of Democracy." We tell England that the warm reception which her Queen would have from our Democracy would not be a tribute to her Royalty of rank, not because she represented a long line of monarchs, but because, in every relation of public and private life, VICTORIA has been *sans peur et sans reproche*. As a daughter, wife, and mother, no less than as the ruler of a great empire, she has honestly earned a claim to favorable, respectful, and even friendly attention from all classes, in her own country and out of it. *Therefore*, and not for the tinsel and gewgaws of her rank, would this lady be received, with all honor, in Democratic America. This is a distinction which VICTORIA as well as her subjects should be made aware of. Her *rank* would be a nullity here, not so her personal merit.

Germany—Its Past and Present Political Condition.

We are in the habit of bestowing so much attention upon the political and commercial aspect of England and France, that we are apt to overlook the other elements of European life and power. It is true that these two nations make to themselves fame in every quarter of the globe—now in the Crimea, now in China, now in South America, and now in Arabia—so that it is not surprising that the minds of men should be prominently directed to their movements. But Germany, from her quiescent position and policy, attracts little attention. Yet she occupies a very important position in the European system, and is a leading instrument in maintaining there what is called "the balance of power." She also exercises a wide influence through her rich intellectual resources; and, as she merits more attention from politicians than she has hitherto received, we propose to devote a space to her occasionally in our paper.

A glance at the map of Europe will suffice to show that Germany holds a commanding position. Occupying the centre of that division of the earth, she is a barrier to France on the west, and to Russia on the east. The principal commerce on the Baltic and the Adriatic is here, and she commands the Danube, the Rhine, the Vistula, and the Elbe. The soil is rich in mineral wealth and agricultural produce, and still more in the mental and physical endowments of its inhabitants. The German-speaking population amounts to about forty-four millions; but if we take into account the various nations and tribes that constitute the population of the Austrian empire, viz: the Hungarians, Italians, Bohemians, Croats, Poles, Illyrians, Jews, Gipsies, &c., &c., the aggregate will amount to nearly sixty-five millions. Were these all united under one firm and enlightened Government, Germany would be the arbiter of the destinies of the great Eastern continent. But, fortunately or unfortunately, the land is split up into a number of small States, possessing but little power and less dignity. Out of thirty-eight kingdoms, principalities, and duchies, there are but three that have any pretensions to be considered great: these three are Austria, Prussia, and Bavaria; and they control the political movements of the others. The thirty-eight States assemble in conference by their representatives to discuss and determine upon all matters relating generally to the "Fatherland." This conference is called *the Diet*, and has two characters—one *federal*, the other *general*. In the federal sittings matters are discussed only; in the general sittings they are decided upon by simple yea and nay; the number of votes being sixty-nine, which are apportioned amongst the States in proportion to their importance, several of the smallest being allowed but one vote. There are in all seventeen members, amongst whom are distributed the sixty-nine votes; but as eleven of these seventeen are the representatives of Austria, Bavaria, and Prussia, it is evident that these three, if united, could control all the others.

But they never are and never have been united, except during the war of liberation in 1813; and the reasons for this are to be found in difference of religion, and in the personal ambition of the reigning families. Prussia, under Hohenzollern the Great, aggrandized herself at the expense of Austria, and permanently reduced and limited the power and influence of the latter in Germany—a fact which is not forgotten nor lost sight of. Prussia, again, is Protestant, and is looked up to by the other Protestant German States as their head. Austria is Catholic, and is the head of Catholic Germany. Bavaria, also, is Catholic; and thus the influence of Rome predominates in the south, while that of LUTHER predominates in the north. The powerful antagonism which this rivalry in religious influence produces has been greatly augmented by the ambitious efforts of Prussia to acquire with an independent position *a great European Power*, and a paramount position as a *German State*. This was the policy of FREDERICK II, and has been steadily adhered to by his successors. It would, in all probability, have been successfully carried out in 1848, had the present King had the resolution and ability to profit by the opportunity which the political convulsions of Germany, and particularly of Austria, then offered. But he was, and is, a "*Roi fainéant*," and preferred his glass of champagne, "when seated after dinner at his ease," to the doubtful and dangerous post of Chief of Constitutional Germany. The military constitution of the kingdom, which enables the Government to convert it instantaneously into a vast camp; the centralizing and compulsory system of public education, whereby all honors and dignities are made to flow from the Crown; and the Zoll-Verein, or customs union, (about which we shall speak hereafter,) whereby Prussia has made herself the collector and distributor of the incomes of nearly all the smaller States—all these are great schemes, devised for the aggrandizement and exaltation of Prussia. Her geographical position, however, and the configuration of her surface, are the great obstacles to the formation of a really strong State. Her western provinces are severed from the eastern by the small kingdom of Hanover, and are exposed to the assaults of France, from which they could not be successfully defended. Her eastern frontiers are at the mercy of Russia, and the whole country is one vast plain which presents no points of resistance to an invading army. Thus in 1806 NAPOLEON swept over it like a tempest, and in one battle decided its fate. A similar fate would await it in the event of a war with Russia. Thus the political influence of Prussia can be easily neutralized.

Austria, though comprising within her limits the richest and fairest portions of Europe, contains within herself elements of discord and weakness which may at any time destroy her. This was shown in 1849, when, but for the intervention of Russia, she would have succumbed to the patriotic efforts of the Hungarians and the Italians. She is made up of discordant nationalities; by fraud she has deprived Hungary of its liberty; Gallicia was her portion of the spoils of unhappy Poland; Lombardy and the Italian States are hers by right of arms, and are only kept in subjection by an overwhelming military force. Deprived of Hungary, Austrian Poland, and Austrian Italy, the dominions of the house of Hapsburg would be reduced to one-fourth of their present extent, and one-sixth of their present population. Austria would become a fourth-rate Power.

Bavaria has a less mixed and more purely German population than Austria or Prussia has, and is therefore more truly *a nation*. The elements of discord which she contains within her are those incidental to all States which desire progress; but the smallness of her territory prevents her assuming an important position. The three leading Powers being thus inherently weak and disunited, it is evident that Germany is reduced to a still lower ebb of weakness by being further split up into small States, some of them less than Rhode Island, and all of them inferior in importance to that illustrious little republic.

From Callender & Co., Third and Walnut streets, we have received the *Illustrated London News* and *Illustrated News of the World*, for September 4; also, *Harper's Magazine* for October, which Callender sells for fifteen cents.

THE TRADE SALE to booksellers and stationers commences this morning at 9 o'clock, with the stationery, at the auction rooms of M. Thomas & Sons. See catalogues.

The Florence Meeting.

Among the names of those announced to address this meeting, we see that of JAMES F. JOHNSTON, Esq. It is well known that he has always been, and that he is yet, utterly opposed to the Lecompton policy of the general Administration. We have no doubt that he did not authorize that use of his name; and we are quite as sure that if he does address that meeting, or support Mr. FLORENCE, the latter will have first to define his position, and to declare openly and unconditionally that he will vote for the admission of Kansas at the next or any future session, under any republican Constitution approved by a majority of her people, and without regard to the English bill or the wishes of the Administration. If Mr. FLORENCE and his friends will continue in their desertion of that Democratic platform, they may be as well assured as we are that Mr. JOHNSTON will not support them.

☞ It is a consistent deduction from the abandonment of the accepted doctrine of Democracy, and the wanton breaking of a solemn a covenant as ever was entered into between the people and their servants, that the Administration of the Federal Government should be henceforth regarded as the Democratic party. This is the new ritual, as explained and insisted upon by the Washington *Union*, and the slaves that walk in its shadow. The President and his Cabinet, the Administration and its Policy—these are our new infallibilities. To obey and worship these is to live; to disobey them is to die. A comfortable faith and an easy one, this. Now, we do not intend to insinuate that the Administration can make any mistakes. Heaven forfend! We are free to accept its utterances as inspired wisdom—"as apples of gold set in pictures of silver." We are ready to believe that all the eight people in Washington, President and Cabinet, are immaculate gods; that they are better than creeds, higher than conventions, and more potent than pledges. But our difficulty is here: How is the Democratic party to get on in the event of there being no Democratic administration of the Federal Government! Platform gone, pledges broken, party beaten, President and Cabinet replaced, who then shall lead and think for the party?

"THE BERKS COUNTY DEMOCRAT" is the title of a new German Democratic paper, published at Reading, the first number of which we have just received. It exhibits unusual typographical excellence, and in its matter signal ability in journalism. THE DEMOCRAT takes strong ground against the re-election of J. GLANCY JONES, and hoists the ticket lately nominated, in mass convention, by the Popular Sovereignty Democrats of Old Berks. A portion of the paper is given up to English reading, and the whole bears the marks of permanency and prosperity. The editors, Col. SAMUEL M. YOUNG and J. M. SALLADE, Esq., are well known in the Democratic party for their eloquence and orthodoxy in support of Democratic principles. Nothing is required but industry and attention to render this fine German journal one of the institutions of Berks county. Success to it, and all enterprises that stand upon the right. They may have a struggle at first, but they must triumph in the end.

☞ The meeting on Saturday evening, in the Seventh ward, of the friends of Dr. G. W. NEBINGER, was an immense gathering. Attorney General KNOX spoke with great force and effect. He was followed by DAVID WEBSTER, Esq., in a speech of some length, full of argument and facts, which was repeatedly cheered. Eloquent speeches were also made by J. J. MCELHONE, W. E. LEHMAN, Esq., and by Dr. KAMERLY, and the candidate, Dr. G. W. NEBINGER. It was a great meeting, and will bear healthy fruits.

Public Entertainments.

The revival of "Twelfth Night," on Monday evening, at Walnut street Theatre, was very successful. The leading parts were played by Mrs. Bowers, Mrs. Conway, Mr. Thayer, Mr. Conway, Mr. Chapman, and Frank Drew. "Single Life" has also been successful. "Camille" drew a tremendous house, as it always does, the leading part being one of Mrs. Bowers' greatest performances. "Louise de Lignerolles" has been repeated, and a new play, "conveyed" from the French, and called "The Youth of Frederic the Great," was produced on Saturday evening. Not having been able to witness its representation, we are unable to speak of the manner in which this drama was played. Last year, Mr. Charles Gaylor altered and adapted "The Love of a Prince," and had it played at Laura Keene's Theatre, New York. The original (as we learn from the *Sunday Despatch*) is called "Le Serjent Frédéric," written by M. M. Vanderburch & Dumanoir, and produced for the first time in one of the Paris theatres, in 1845. Charles Gaylor's version made a good acting play. The adaptation given by Mrs. Bowers was made, we believe, by Mr. Cowell, who is dramatist to the theatre. In New York Laura Keene appeared as *Prince Frederic*, a part here taken by Miss Anna Cruise; Mrs. H. P. Grattan was the *Queen*, here represented by Mrs. Conway. Here too, as *Elizabeth*, we have Miss Richings as against Miss Ada Clifton; Frank Drew, as *Lauzun*, instead of a certain *it*. M. Keent, and Mr. McDonough's *General Sturmer*, as opposed to Mr. Stoddart in that part in New York. Beyond all question, the Walnut-street cast is the best. This drama will be repeated this evening.

A very good business was done at the Arch Street Theatre during the past week "Two Loves and a Life" was revived, and drew even larger houses than on its original production. Mr. Shewell, one of the most promising of our rising actors, made a great deal of the character of *Sir Gervase Rookwood*. "The Clandestine Marriage," of which we have spoken before, has been repeated to a crowded house, and will be played once a week for some time. "The Soldier's Daughter" was revived on Saturday evening, and "the Country Girl" is promised. Another revival, after a lapse of several years, comes off this evening, namely, the nautical drama of "the Wizard of the Wave," with new scenery, costumes, machinery, and so on. It will probably draw, but we have barely tolerance, and no *penchant*, for dramas of this description.

Sanford, whose popularity is constantly increasing, brings out a novelty this evening, meant as a burlesque on the Ravel Family, with Sanford as *Gabriel* and Huntley as *Antonio*. It is called "The Ladder of Love." The McDill Darrell Brothers, Sanford's own excellent *troupe*, and the young dancers, also appear. Mr. Sanford has acted judiciously in re-engaging Mr. J. T. Huntly, a humorist of talent and variety, as singer, dancer, and actor.

At Themeul's Varieties, corner of Fifth and Chestnut, there is now a very respectable company of vocal and saltatory performers. The theatre is not very large, but is creditably conducted.

The Ravels commence a short season at the Academy of Music this evening. The company has been lately reinforced by additions from Europe, engaged by Gabriel Ravel, and brought over with him, a fortnight ago, in the *Fulton*. They make their first appearance in this country this evening. Besides tight-rope dancing and other varieties, the drama of action called "Rose and Papillon," and the pantomime of "Deschalumeau," will be played. The prices have been fixed at 50 and 25 cents.

To-morrow evening Parodi's *last* concert comes off at Musical Fund Hall. The Signora will repeat the Marseillaise and also sing "The Star Spangled Banner." She will be assisted by Madame Johannsen, Miss Kemp, Mr Millard, and Marcel Junca, as well as Herr Mollenhauer on the violoncello, and Gustave Satter on the piano-forte. This is decidedly a brilliant combination.

Mr. Bigler in Blair.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

ALTOONA, Sept. 18, 1858.

I presume you have not had the particulars of the Democratic Convention of this county, which was held in Hollidaysburg on the 6th inst. The Biglerites rode the county for weeks to secure a majority of the delegates in the County Convention, to have resolutions passed sustaining Wm. Bigler and the Administration. This is Mr. Bigler's Senatorial district. When they came to vote in Convention for a candidate for Congress, and found that Mr. Banks was so far ahead of the Biglerites, they broke down. Bigler had not a friend in the Convention that had heart enough to mention his name. The Administration and the Senator were treated just as coolly at the Congressional Conference at Johnstown.

I am no writer, but a worker in the party. I stand by the Cincinnati platform and the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas and his principles

Letters from Madrid speak of a rumor current amongst aristocratic circles that the marriage of the Duke of Malakoff with the daughter of the Marquis of Pantoja has been definitively arranged. The bride is about twenty-six years of age, surpassingly graceful, and the very type of an Andalusian gentlewoman.

Another great submarine and overland telegraph is talked about. It is said that the Emperor of Russia has determined to lay down a line which shall connect St. Petersburg with his North American possessions, China, and California.

Colfax, of Indiana, candidate for Congress at La Porte, was introduced to a prominent German, a little deaf. "*Bolt Dax*," said the German, "to the devil mit der bolt dax—I pays him now two times!"

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occusional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, September 19, 1858.

The Presidential future begins to be discussed. The elements are various and curious. Many in the South look forward for the candidate at the Charleston Convention, while others say that the North have the President—the only way to protect ourselves is to secure the North with the office, and be sure that the man is ours. As to the Republican party, it is impossible to predict anything. The patriotic votes on the Crittenden-Montgomery bill by the Republicans of the last session will compel an organization on broader principles. Corwin's national canvass in Ohio, Greeley's concession to popular sovereignty, and the indisposition of the Republicans to accept the doctrine of "no more slave States," show that the days of sectionalism are numbered. The Democratic party is embarrassed and divided by the mad policy of the general Administration, and unless this policy is rebuked and repudiated, the act of the Administration will perpetuate these divisions Nobody is daring enough to present any man for the Presidency.

It is a very safe calculation, however, that none of the engineers of Lecompton have the slightest chance. Those of them who hail from the South are already doomed, because the people in that quarter find that the end of the English bill has been to deceive them most shamefully—and you may be sure they will remember the inventors of that wretched hoax. If the Democrats stand upon the popular principle they will win the prize; but if the Administration is permitted to make their platform, it will be a scaffold to any candidate. The personal divisions in the South are notorious, and will soon exhibit themselves to the world. The only man in that region who soars above the politicians is Wise—and he is to-day more loved and feared than any man in his State, if not in all the slave States. He wins by bold blows, not by calculation, and baffles the plans of the tricksters of parties with great adroitness.

As I predicted, Colonel Florence has secured an order for another batch of hands at the navy yard in place of the Democrats lately discharged for daring to be true to their convictions. I have this direct from the Navy Department. The increase will be made on Monday, and nobody will get a job who is not in favor of the re-election of the widow's friend. Was there ever such a shameless prostitution of patronage? The people's money used to sustain a Representative who grossly and repeatedly betrayed his constituents!

I notice that the Democracy of a number of your Congressional districts have a new plank to their platforms, viz: a National Foundry. The member from Berks, J. G. Jones, is loud in his promises to secure it for Reading; but the Democrats of Lancaster and of Pittsburgh are equally eager to obtain the prize, and their candidates are strongly urged to give special attention to the claims of their favorite cities.

There is a good deal of restiveness at headquarters about THE TEST. Not a few of the office-holders begin to speak out against it; some, too, who can't afford to lose their heads. Hendricks spoke for Douglas because he could not help it, and others do the same here because they have got ashamed of being kept down as slaves. Shame, lasting and bitter shame, upon this insane despotism of power!

There was both point and pith in your remark about Tylerising the Administration. I wish you could see the wretches that come out of their obscure holes, attracted by the smell of plunder so freely offered to all who will worship Lecompton. Musty politicians, rejected fossils, battered partisans, suspected and convicted schemers—all this raff and chaff of the past is exhumed because honest men stand off to avoid contact with THE TEST. OCCASIONAL.

Letter from New York.

NEW PHASE OF THE QUARANTINE QUESTION—PUBLIC MEETING TO BE HELD—$60,000 PRESS ALREADY RECEIVED THIS SPIRIT OF THE HEALTH OFFICER—DELEGATES TO THE LEGISLATURE AND AUTHOR PARLIAMENT—CENTRAL PARK—THE APPROACHING RACES AT FASHION COURSE—ELASTIC CHARACTER OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE RESOLUTIONS—FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE—THEATRICALS—C. EDWARDS LESTER'S NEW DEMOCRATIC MAGAZINE—DIFFICULTIES BETWEEN COLLECTOR SCHELL AND THE CONGRESSMEN ADJUSTED—STOCKS.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 18, 1858.

Matters at Quarantine are assuming a shape somewhat different from what was anticipated at the first outbreak. Indefensible as was the setting fire to and burning to the ground buildings containing the helpless sick, and righteous as was the indignation manifested against that atrocity, it is nevertheless found that there is ground for this, as to most questions that occupy the public attention, that those who at first were unceremoniously condemned, are now found to be able to demand of the people that justice which they claim has thus far been denied them. A call is published for a meeting of the residents of Richmond county, to be held at the court house in the village of Richmond, to interchange views in reference to recent events, and to place before the public a correct and reliable account of the facts of the case, and to take such steps as the emergency may require. This call is signed by many of the most distinguished, conservative, law-abiding gentlemen of the city, among them Senator Ely, Mathew Morgan, T. B. Satterthwaite, Geo. Wm. Curtis, John P. Nesmith, N. Dane Ellingwood, Wm. B. Townsend, Nathaniel Marsh, Thos. B. Minturn, Gabriel P. Disosway, Beverly Robinson, and many of others whose names are familiar as household words. The movement is directed in all our public efforts to promote the honor, the interests, and the benevolent objects of the city.

It is asserted publicly, and not denied by the person in reference to whom the statement is made, that Dr. Thompson, the health officer at Quarantine, has already made, this summer, from the fees and perquisites of his office, upwards of sixty thousand dollars, and that, before the close of the year, he will have bagged the considerable little amount of one hundred thousand dollars. People will constantly be making the impertinent inquiry: what is there so important in connection with this doctor's office that should make it permissible for him to receive four times the amount, annually, that the people of this nation pay to their Chief Magistrate?

Mr. Frederick S. Cozzens, author of the "Sparrowgrass Papers," whose recent exodus to Europe was mentioned by your correspondent, has been deputed by the Book Publishers' Association, to represent their interests to the British and other European governments, in reference to an International Copy-right Law. The Artists' Association have also appointed Mr. Cozzens as their delegate to attend, and Artistic Parliament.

The work on our new park is progressing favorably. At present, there are two thousand three hundred men employed, exclusive of engineers, in bringing it into shape. When completed and ornamented with fountains, terraces, bridges, gateways, walks, drives, skating lakes, &c., it will be the great feature of its kind on this continent, and compare not unfavorably with similar grounds in the old world.

Sportsmen speak in commendatory terms of the plate—a silver, pitcher, and goblet, of sterling silver—which will be given to the winner of the coming handicap sweepstakes on the Fashion course.

The peculiarly elastic character of the resolutions recently adopted at the Democratic State Convention attracts not a little attention. The comment of the *Times* expresses what is on every body's lip, that "the language is studiedly vague and uncertain, meaning neither a full endorsement of Mr. Buchanan's policy, or no endorsement at all, just as the reader may be pleased to view it." This is precisely what the Administration men say in common conversation.

On Tuesday evening next will commence the annual Fair of the American Institute. An address will be delivered by Mr. Everett, and a concert will be given by Dodworth's band. I hear from gentlemen officially connected with the Institute that the entries make this far give assurance that it will be one of the largest and most successful exhibitions ever given.

In theatricals there is not much of novelty. At Laura Keene's they are doing the old comedies in excellent style—Blake, Couldock, Jefferson, Miss Keene, Mrs. Blake, and Miss Sarah Stevens taking the principal parts. Miss Stevens is destined to a high rank in her profession. She has superior talent, is very studious, does everything carefully, is lady-like and graceful in her manner—(she comes from one of the best families in Western New York)—and has that thorough love for her profession which must be felt to insure success. She is deservedly esteemed by the more cultivated of our dramatic critics.

Mr. Brougham is busy on a new burlesque, to be produced at the opening of Wallack's, next month.

C. Edwards Lester is the editor of a new Democratic monthly, issued to-day by Hale, Valentine, & Co., called the *Democratic Age*.

It is rumored that the feud between Collector Schell and our Democratic Congressmen was adjusted to day—the Collector sending them word expressive of a willingness to consult their wishes in reference to future appointments.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—Sept. 18.

	SECOND BOARD.				
5000 U S 5s '74	103¼	400 Harlem R	10¼		
1000 Missouri 6	84¾	300 Reading R	b5 47¾		
4000 Cal 7s new bds	92¾	200 do	s30 47		
6000 Ill Cen R bds	99¾	200 Mich Cen R	b60 65¾		
4'0 La Cr & Mil L G b	25¾	9 Mich So & N Ia R	23¾		
5000 do	b30 24¾	50 M S&N Ia gtd sk	s10 45		
2000 Mich So 2d m bds	38¾	55 Gal & Chic R	83		
10 Corn Ex Bk	100	50 do	s15 88		
50 Canton Co	19	50 do	83¾		
60 Pat Mall S S Co	67¾	500 Clev & Tol R	s10 31		
50 do	s15 97¾	200 do	b30 33		
50 N Y Cen R	b60 78¾	50 Chic&Rk Isl R	b60 69		
50 do	78¾	200 do	68¾		
100 do	s30 78¾	100 do	69		
100 do	78¾	400 do	69¾		
50 Erie R	17¾	100 do	s60 69		

THE MARKETS.

FLOUR.—The market was steady, with a good demand. The sales embraced about 11,000 bbls, without change of moment in prices.

WHEAT.—The market continued to be buoyant and the demand fair, with sales of about 25,000 bushels, including Chicago Spring at 85c@$1, damaged Milwaukee at 55c; red Southern, good to prime, at $1.17@1 21; Southern at $1.31@1.45, and Canadian white at $1 25.

INDIAN CORN.—The market was firm, with sales of about 80,000 bushels at 70c@74½c for Western mixed, and 88c for Southern white; yellow do was quiet and nominal.

PORK.—The market was heavy. Sales of about 600 bbls were made at $17@17 85, and prime at $15@15.25.

CUTTCH.—The market was quiet, with limited sales.

WHISKEY.—Small sales common barrels were made at 24c.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—Cotton—Market closed firm, with sales of 6,000 bales, prices being stiffer, but quotations unchanged. Sugar dull, at an advance of ½@. Flour—Market unsettled.

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—Flour quiet. Wheat steady, at 77. Corn firm, and advancing. Oats quiet. Shipments to Buffalo—5,100 bbls flour, 15,000 bushels wheat, 81,000 bushels corn. Shipments to Oswego—No flour, 17 000 bushels wheat, 4,000 bushels corn Receipts—1,300 bbls flour, 50,000 bushels wheat, 88,000 bushels corn.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—Flour—An average business without quotable change, 2,000 bbls sold at $4 80@5 for superfine. Whisky is without quotable change in price; 1,200 bbls sold at 20c. Provisions dull, and prices irregular; Mess Pork could be bought at the close of the market for $16.75.

THE LATEST NEWS
BY TELEGRAPH.

Non-Arrival of the North Britain.

MONTREAL, September 19.—A despatch from River du Loupe, at 6.30 P. M., states that the steamer North Britain, expected from Liverpool with four days later news, had not been signalled below.

From Utah—The Mormon Difficulty only Postponed, not Settled—The Pike's Peak Gold Mines.

LEAVENSWORTH, Sept 16, (via Booneville, Sept 17, per U. S. Express Co.)—A number of officers from Utah arrived here to-day, among whom are Col. Alexander and Lieuts Grover and Menadier, of the Tenth Infantry, and Capt. Marcy, of the Fifth Infantry. They bring no news of importance.

It seems to be the general impression among the officers that further trouble may be expected with the Mormons, and that the difficulty has only been postponed, not settled.

A train of twenty wagons leaves here to-morrow for Pike's Peak; and Mr Wm. H. Russell will start a train of forty wagons in a few days.

A number of gentlemen are here from the surrounding counties, preparing outfits for companies to the mines.

From Washington—The Paraguay Expedition—Despatch from Mr. Reed.

WASHINGTON, Sept 19.—The steamers Fulton and Water Witch, forming part of the Paraguay expedition, are now ready for sea, and will probably leave tomorrow for Norfolk. Guns of very heavy calibre have been selected for both vessels, the armament of the Fulton consisting of one eleven-inch shell gun on a pivot, and four of nine-inch in broadside; and of the Water Witch, one nine-inch gun on pivot. In addition, the Fulton will carry two boat howitzers, and the Water Witch three, one of which is a heavy twenty-four pounder, mounted on a pivot on the forecastle. Both vessels are supplied with small arms and ammunition of the most approved kind, including the Sharpe and Minie musket, together with revolvers

The *Union* says the latest communication from the Hon. Wm. B. Reed is dated June 18th, and in this, after announcing the signature of the treaty between China and the United States on that day, he adds: "The departure of the mail boat within a few hours compels me to limit this despatch to a mere announcement of the fact. I shall send the treaty by the next steamer."

Railroad Accident—Bridge Fired by an Incendiary

ST LOUIS, Sept. 18.—A train on the Hannibal and St Joseph Railroad met with a serious accident on the 18th inst., at the Platte-river bridge, ten miles east of St. Joseph, by which two laborers were drowned. George Thompson, the engineer, and two firemen, were badly hurt, and two or three passengers slightly injured. The bridge is supposed to have been fired by an incendiary, and was so much burned beneath that when the locomotive reached it the entire structure fell, precipitating the whole train into the river.

Duel at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 18.—A duel was fought to-day between Mr Wood, of the *True Delta*, and Mr Barbazan, formerly of the same paper. There were three rounds discharged with rifles; but neither being hurt, further operations were suspended

Movements of Cyrus W. Field, &c.

MONTREAL, Sept. 18.—Cyrus W. Field, Hon. E. M. Archibald, Baron Rogerson and party, arrived this morning from Kingston, and are at the Donegan Hotel. Mr. Field has quite recovered from his illness. They remain here till Monday.

Destructive Fire at St. Johns, N. B.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Sept. 18.—A fire occurred here last night, destroying twelve houses. An inmate of one of the houses was burnt to death.

The Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept 18.—There were fifty-seven deaths from yellow fever during yesterday.

The Hughes Telegraph.

[From Bryant and Stratton's *American Merchant* for September we take the following description, condensed but clear, of the Hughes instrument:]—ED PRESS.

The Hughes Telegraph is the invention of David E. Hughes, of Kentucky, who obtained a patent in 1855 and in 1858. This, like the House Telegraph, is a printing telegraph; but in principle and in mechanism it is totally unlike that instrument.

The Hughes system of telegraphing combines not only all the advantages of other existing systems, but reduces the labor which electricity has to perform to the lowest possible point. In all other systems it requires several distinct electrical impulses to form a single letter. In the House system, the number of impulses depend upon the number of waves sent, the average number of impulses required to determine the intended letter is seven; in the Morse system, which is based upon the number and duration of the waves sent, the average is three and a half. To print a letter at every closing or breaking of the circuit, so that every impulse shall determine a letter, has long been a desideratum, more particularly since the discovery that it requires an appreciable time to charge a long wire with electricity; so that on long circuits we should be obliged to send a less number of electrical waves in a given time than on a short circuit. On submerged cables this, and other effects, are still more marked, reducing the speed of transmission upwards of two-thirds. If every wave, instead of every three waves, produced a letter, it would be a great gain in the speed of transmission through the cables would be equal to that of the air-lines with the systems now in use, and that the speed of the air-lines would be increased two-thirds. The Hughes system uses but one electrical impulse per letter, and by the use of a new and exceedingly sensitive magnet can work on lines of far greater length, and with a rapidity exceeding that of any telegraph now in existence.

To carry out the one-wave system, it is essential that the type-wheels of the different instruments revolve at precisely the same speed, and that the same letter on each type-wheel shall be opposite a given point at the same time. Clock-work governed by means of a pendulum, is too slow for any practical use. Instead of a pendulum, Hughes employes as a governor a vibrating spring. This governor is dependant for its correct motion on a law of acoustics, viz: "that a certain number of vibrations per second produces a certain musical tone; and if there are two or more springs of the same tone, they invariably give the same number of vibrations per second." If these springs, by their vibrations, are made to unlock an escapement, it follows that all instruments governed by springs of the same tone will revol