The Press.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1858.

FIRST PAGE.—Abolition of Rank in Seldom; The Emperor of Russia in Siberia; American News from Europe; Portraits of Washington; General News.

The News.

An enthusiastic meeting of the friends of John B. Haskin was held at Yonkers on Monday night last. It was addressed by John B. Haskin, J. J. Chambers, John W. Forney, and W. T. B. Milliken. The meeting continued till a late hour, and the greatest enthusiasm prevailed throughout the whole of it. The re-election of the two New York anti-Lecompton Democratic Congressmen, Haskin and Clark, is considered certain.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Times* states that Mr. Buchanan will take strong ground, in his next message, in favor of the construction of a Pacific railroad.

J. Glancy Jones will leave for Austria in November. According to the usual parliamentary usage, his successor, as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, will be Mr. Phelps, of Missouri.

A quarrel occurred at Albany, on Sunday night, growing out of the recent prize-fight, in the course of which Owen Curran was stabbed by a man named Turner, and mortally wounded.

Twenty-two deaths from fever occurred at Charleston during the week ending October 24.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, District Attorney Lougheed stated that Monday next had been fixed for the trial of Allibone and New-hall's case; but as three counts of the bill of indictment had been demurred to, he desired that Wednesday next should be fixed for the argument of the demurrer, which suggestion was adopted by Judge Thompson.

The *Patriot and Union* states that a gentleman passed through Harrisburg on Thursday, who was suffering from a disease which he has recently contracted at a large hotel at Washington, similar in its symptoms to the National Hotel epidemic of 1857.

The Philadelphia Presbyterian Synod, O. S., continued its sessions in our city yesterday.

The *St. Paul Pioneer and Democrat* of the 20th inst., says the next Legislature of Minnesota will probably stand thus:

	Senate.	House.	Total.
Democrats,	21	38	59
Republicans,	16	42	58

Democratic majority on joint ballot 1.

The telegraph brings us an account of an excitement prevailing at New Albany, Indiana, owing to the arrest at that place, without the customary legal form, of a man accused of rescuing some friend from the Bradensburg (Ky.) jail, in July last. Fears were entertained that a collision would take place between the friends of both parties.

The Old Man of the Sea.

When Sinbad the Sailor, in one of his memorable voyages, was cast ashore as the sole survivor of the wreck of his ship, he saw an old man who begged his assistance to reach the opposite shore of a stream, where fruits were plenty and enjoyments abounded. Moved by a feeling of kindness and compassion, Sinbad complied with the request, the old man mounted upon his shoulders, and the stream was forded. When this had been done the old man was politely asked to dismount, but instead of doing so, he laughed at the request, and twined his legs so closely around Sinbad's neck that he was almost strangled to death. Day and night the old man retained this position, wearying the very life out of Sinbad, until at length he was enticed by the latter to drink wine, when Sinbad got rid of his burden by tossing him from his back, and summarily disposing of him. The crew of a friendly vessel, which finally came to his relief, informed him that the adversary he had contended with was the Old Man of the Sea, who had habitually strangled to death all whose kind and friendly dispositions had permitted him to mount upon their shoulders.

The Democratic party, though it has passed through wonderful perils and vicissitudes, has in the main triumphed, and accomplished many great and glorious results. Its favor was long and assiduously courted by a Presidential aspirant, and in the kindness of its heart, it gratified his wishes in 1856, and carried him safely into the position he had long desired to reach. No one expected that when that point was gained he would fall to cherish its welfare, or that he would repay its kindness by ingratitude. But he has done so. He has refused to comply with the just expectations of his supporters. At this moment the party which sustained him groans in agony beneath the heavy burden he has imposed upon it; its vitality is rapidly oozing away beneath his repeated attacks, and if a remedy be not soon devised there will be but little hope for the rescue from utter destruction of the victim of his tortures.

When the Democracy of the Union elected JAMES BUCHANAN he was expected to adhere to the Cincinnati platform and the doctrine of Popular Sovereignty. He has not done so. And when, from motives of expediency, he resolved to violate the pledges of 1856, it was at least hoped that he would not add to the unfortunate political effect of this desertion by making a test of his treachery, and punishing those who were faithful. Yet he did. And even at this moment, this policy is persisted in. With the whole body of the people of the North protesting against it, with the disasters of the late election to set forth its folly and injustice, with the leading statesmen of the South almost a unit in their protest against the persecution of DOUGLAS and the proscription of his friends, the Administration is regardless of all remonstrances, and only answers them by new pressures upon the throat of its victim.

In Pennsylvania no serious effort was made to get rid of the existing burden, except that nearly all the candidates for Congress professed a determination to vote for the admission of Kansas, irrespective of the provisions of the English bill, and the result is seen in the election of but two out of twenty-five Congressmen. In Indiana and Ohio the effort to ignore the Administration was much more active and determined, and hence the comparative success of the Democratic Congressional candidates in those States; for, while in Pennsylvania men who were echoes and creatures of the *Union* were permitted to take the stump and villify DOUGLAS, in the other States the expression in his favor was universal, and the organ of the Administration was everywhere denounced by the Democratic presses and candidates. Sinbad was not so much burdened there as here, and hence the difference in the result.

What, then, is to be done? Is the party to stagger on, day after day growing more exhausted and weary, with the burden still upon its back? Shall it not rather publicly and completely cast it off, and be free once more to enjoy its pristine strength and vigor? Administrations have been Tylerized heretofore, why not again? It is a question of self-preservation. The President is the servant, not the master, of the party; but as long as the master does not unequivocally and unmistakably repudiate his agent, he is held responsible for his acts, and when an agent, with each new day, drags his principal down deeper and deeper into the abyss of ruin, there is but one safe course left for him to pursue.

WE refer our readers to a communication on the affairs of the Bank of Pennsylvania, contained in another column. Its statements are of value and otherwise interesting, in view of the Sale of the Pennsylvania Bank Building, which takes place at 7 o'clock this evening, by Mr. M. THOMAS, at the Exchange.

Bank of Pennsylvania.

This evening, at the Exchange, Messrs. Thomas & Sons will sell, by public auction, the too celebrated granite building, in Chestnut street, opposite the Custom House, erected for the Bank of Pennsylvania. It is, without exception, the finest property in the city erected by private enterprise, and, from the completeness of its construction, the eligibility of its situation, and its evident adaptability to the purposes of the city, or of any bank or other public institution, is likely to become the subject of an exciting and keen competition. The proceeds of this sale are probably all that the shareholders of the Bank of Pennsylvania are likely to obtain out of the wreck of their vast property. A large crowd of anxious persons, variously interested, are likely to be present at the sale, this evening. We should not be surprised if there was a decided manifestation of feeling upon this occasion;—intending buyers, expectant shareholders, and the mass of merely curious parties making up the crowd.

☞ It will be seen by an advertisement that the Freehold Institute commences its winter session on the 10th of November. The excellent reputation of this school for boys (through the ability of its principals) renders it a desirable place for parents to have their children educated. Mr. Willis can be seen to-day, at the Franklin House, from one to four P. M.

Jones and the

It is announced that J. GLANCY JONES will leave on his mission to Austria in November. Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, it is supposed, will be his successor as Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. A special election will be ordered in Berks county to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of JONES. It is supposed that this sudden removal of the immortal JEHU from Congress is indicative of a desire on the part of the Administration to ward off any action favorable to protecting the interests of Pennsylvania at the next session of Congress. In the late canvass he was profuse in his professions of a warm desire to render efficient aid to the prostrate interests of his native State, and boasted greatly of his ability to do so from his position in the House of Representatives. Why, then, does he suddenly abandon a post where by proper exertions he might do much to redeem these pledges and to regain the regard of the people of Berks who had conferred so many honors upon him, and for whom he habitually professes the most ardent attachment? The hour has nearly arrived when JONES might serve his State in some purpose, when public opinion and a depleted Treasury imperatively demand a revision of the tariff, and when a true Pennsylvanian, in the position he now holds, or has recently held, might be of great service in effecting such a change as would be beneficial to our noble old Commonwealth. But just as this important and critical period is about arriving—just as the great battle for our prostrate interests might be advantageously fought—JONES vanishes from the scene of action, and takes the first steamer for Austria. The Administration which has bestowed upon him this appointment, and which owes its elevation to the generous confidence of the Keystone State, seems anxious to avoid the possibility of having any relief extended to her mighty interests, if we are to judge from the manœuvring which displaces a Pennsylvania Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, and gives that post to a Missourian, who has no sympathy with, and is under no obligations to, the people of our State. It looks as if the appointment of JONES was designed not only to reward a Lecompton worshipper, and to rebuke an independent constituency, but that it was also a political movement, designed to prevent the protective legislation to which JONES was so solemnly pledged that he would have been compelled to make some sort of an effort to secure it.

An Hour at Levy's.

If Lord Byron were now alive—he who was so indignant at the accusation of writing the poetical puff advertisements for Warren's Blacking, which was a great institution before patent leather came into pedal use—he would be annoyed, no doubt, at the profanity of citing part of his description of the Venus de Medicis, in the Tribune at Florence, to the mere contents of—a dry goods store! Yet, on Saturday, as we went through the gallery at the magnificent palace of fashion over which Messrs. Levy and Company have sovereign and tasteful sway, quick to our lips arose, in admiration of what we saw, the opening lines—

"We gaze, and turn away, and know not where,
Dazzled and drunk with beauty, till the heart
Reels with its fulness; there—forever there—
Chained to the chariot of triumphal Art,
We stand as captives."

The next following words, "and would not depart," we do not quote, because we found that we had overstayed our time, and should have been at dinner half an hour before. As we left we lamented that we had not, just then, a loose $500. If we happened to have had such a trifle to spare, we should have bought three French dresses and one cloak, (black velvet, with sleeves and falls of real lace,) and made somebody, whom we know, very happy in their possession. What we did, was, to describe them very eloquently, of course, and then convoy somebody to see, admire, and—no, *not* to break the tenth commandment by wishing for them.

Poplin or silk must do for people who cannot purchase such delicacies of attire as are now to be seen at Levy's. The courteous gentleman who conducted us through, simply said: "Twenty days ago, these were in Paris. Five days ago, they were on the ocean. Five days hence, they will be adapted, in exquisite garments, to set off—they cannot augment—the living beauty of Philadelphia." He was poetical.

All that we saw! all that, at Levy's, is set forth to delight the eye! All the wonders of manufacture, which becomes Art, when making these exquisite things, so excellent in texture, so lovely in pattern. Why, we saw one pattern of flowers, woven into a robe, which flowers had twenty colors, to make which patterns fifty jacquard cards had to be used. Brocades of all lovely hues, two-flounced and double-skirted. Moire antique of unrivalled beauty—one pattern in white, evidently destined for a bride! Double-skirted *mauve* rose-colored moire-antique, with side bands. Brocades, stiff enough to stand on end, when made up—a revival of what our grandmothers loved to have, because they never wore out. Amaranth brocades. Taffata, of various hues, with two flounces of velvet interwoven—sometimes in flowers. Black reps. But we cannot enumerate half of what we take to be such an exhibition of first-class fashions as cannot be seen out of Paris, and in very few places there.

Messrs. Levy, we hope, will send us another invitation to visit them, when next they make a special display. We calculate that *our* admiration, as here expressed, will press heavily—no, coaxingly—on the purse-strings of numerous loving husbands and indulgent papas. Mr. Levy will have a crowd to-day, of course.

Rembrandt Peale on Washington.

Some months ago, our gifted and venerable fellow-citizen—gifted son of an eminent father—gave a lecture, before the Historical Society, of which there necessarily was a comparatively limited number of auditors. He subsequently repeated it, in New York, with a success which may best be described as enthusiastic. The subject, to which he can do more justice than any other man now living, was Washington and his Portraits. At the invitation of a number of his fellow-citizens, Mr. Peale has kindly consented to deliver the lecture, in public, at Musical Fund Hall, on next Tuesday evening.

Under ordinary circumstances, we should be content with simply drawing attention to this lecture. But it merits more than a routine notice. Mr. Peale's father painted Washington, and Mr. Peale himself also had that honor—and the portrait, now in the Capitol, is one of the most characteristic likenesses of the Father of his Country. Mr. Peale does not lecture on the mere portraits of Washington, though he illustrates his remarks by admirable copies of the best portraits (his own included) and also shows his highly interesting likeness of Mrs. Washington. Mr. Peale, whose memory is remarkably retentive, vivid, and clear, also speaks of Washington himself, with whom he was repeatedly in familiar communication, as artist. These reminiscences are wonderfully graphic and full of interest. We must consider, when we hear them, that the lecturer was known to the hero—that in seeing him we see a man who has had personal intercourse with Washington—who has studied, and by the magic of Art, has preserved to all later time a faithful and spirited resemblance of that great man, whom it was an honor to have even looked at.

Mr. Peale, in his 81st year, is really as active as most men of 50—active in mind and in body, he is yet a living link between the past and the present. He is in his *studio* as constantly as if he were yet on his way to fame, and literally carries out the principle laid down by Apelles, "*Nulla dies sine linea.*"

CALDWELL'S NEW STORE.—This beautiful white marble store, which we described yesterday, was opened to the public yesterday, and visited, between 8 A. M. and 10 P. M., by about six thousand persons. The first purchase was a neat silver tea-service, price five hundred dollars. The array of jewelry seemed literally to fascinate the ladies. One four thousand dollar set in diamonds—bracelet, brooch, ring, ear-rings, and cross, with a necklace of fine pearls, was greatly admired. So were Roman cameos, with Etruscan settings, and, especially, an enamel brooch, with opal in the centre, which could be converted to a bracelet in a moment. On the second story, the clocks, musical boxes, bronzes, and mosaic table ware "the observed of all observers."

Inauguration of the Opera Season.

On next Monday, November 1st, Maurice Strakosch commences a short season for Italian Opera, at the Academy of Music. "La Traviata" will be the opening piece, with Madame Pauline Colson as *Violetta*. The other principal characters will be sustained by Amodio, Brignoli, and Baretti. The season will not extend beyond four weeks, under any circumstances, and the prices of admission, graduated according to locality and eligibility of the seats, will be moderate. In addition to Norma, Lucrezia Borgia, and other stock-operas, the following will be performed—La Traviata, Robert le Diable, Massaniello, Don Giovanni, Martha (first time in this country in Italian), La Figlia di Reggimento, &c. No opera will be performed a second time. There will be *matinées*, we believe, after the first week. Maurice Strakosch and Signor Nicolai will be the conductors. The company, which is very complete, includes Madame Colson, Signora Therese Parodi, Madame Patti Strakosch, and Madame de Wilhorst, with Unca, (the great basso), Amodio, Brignoli, Barelli, Labocetta, &c. A full programme will be published in a few days, but we here give the leading points of the scheme, which Mr. Grau, agent for Mr. M. Strakosch, has obligingly communicated to us. The above company have just commenced a very short engagement at Baltimore, where their reception, success, and receipts have been complete.

Manufacture of Silver Ware.

We recently devoted an article to the manufacture of silver plated ware, in which we described the electrotyping process. We have now a word to say with reference to the production of solid silver ware, as a distinctive branch of our manufactures, and in this, as in nearly every other branch of American productive industry, Philadelphia justly claims the proud pre-eminence of having elevated its character, and either leaving similar establishments of our sister cities behind in the race, or compelling them to adopt our improvements.

Having received repeated invitations to visit the splendid new establishment of Messrs. Bailey & Co., No. 819 Chestnut street—the oldest established house and leading manufacturers of silver ware in this city—we yesterday availed ourselves of that pleasure, and were at once delighted and surprised to find in that edifice, in addition to their beautiful salesroom, so complicate, extensive, and wonderful a series of manufacturing machinery as we there witnessed. The pedestrian in passing the chaste marble front of their building, and only halting a moment to admire its artistic adornments, would hardly imagine that within its lofty stories a hundred busy artisans are keeping time with the incessant revolutions of as many wheels, propelled by a ponderous steam engine, all of which are engaged in transforming the precious metal into articles of ornament and utility, and the whole proceeding with as much system and accuracy, and almost as noiselessly as the movement of the great clock over the statue of "Time," in front of the building. Yet such is the fact. The six stories rear of the establishment are all occupied by Messrs. Bailey & Co.; and in this respect their house differs from any other similar one in this country—viz: that every article of silver ware sold by them is manufactured by themselves, and sold under the same roof. In passing through this building, we were surprised by the immense amount of machinery employed in moulding and finishing the great variety of articles they produce. In it are found all the modern improvements, and in fact there is no conceivable facility that ingenuity has supplied for the convenience and efficiency of working metals that has not been introduced into this model establishment.

The sixth story of the building is mainly devoted to the manufacture of jewelry, and an inference may be drawn of the character of their work in this line from the fact of their having some fifteen hands employed in the single branch of diamond-setting. The fifth story is devoted exclusively to the manufacture of tea sets, pitchers, and that class of silver ware. The process of soldering, as carried on by means of steam-operated blow-pipes in this department, shows a wonderful improvement upon the old mode, still in vogue in lesser establishments, of substituting for the bellows human lungs.

The fourth story is occupied entirely in the manufacture of spoons and forks. This room also contains the motive power of the establishment, a first-class steam engine, and which is one of the most complete and highly finished we have ever examined. The boiler is separated from the engine itself by four intervening stories, the former being erected in the sub-cellar. In the third story is the burnishing department. A back room in the second story is set apart expressly for cleaning and repolishing ware from the salesroom, in which three experienced hands are constantly employed. A similar back room in the first story constitutes the engraving department. In the first cellar is the melting room, the facilities for which are very extensive. Here, too, is erected on a larger scale than any other in this country, what is termed a "drop"—being used in die-work, making powerful impressions, striking off medals, et cetera. The "drop" itself consists of a huge piece of cast iron, weighing several hundred pounds, arranged between two upright posts of the same material, and so adjusted that the "drop" may be elevated to a great height and then suddenly *dropped* upon the metal below, which by the terrible concussion is forced into the die or mould prepared to receive it. Some idea may be obtained of the objects of this machine from the fact that the immense base of iron upon which the drop descends, itself rests upon a granite pile, deep sunken in the earth, weighing some twenty tons.

It is to Messrs. Bailey & Co. that belongs the credit of having raised the quality of American silver ware to the standard of British sterling—not that all silver ware produced here is of this standard, but all turned out of this establishment unquestionably *is*, and, if we are rightly informed, the same standard has since then been adopted by some few others in Boston, New York, and elsewhere. In Mr. Freedley's excellent book on "Philadelphia and its Manufactures," the claim to this distinction by the house above referred to is stated thus: "They now work no other than silver of the full British standard, say from 925-1000 to 930-1000; the American standard being but 900, a test being made monthly by J. C. Booth, Esq., chief assayer of the Mint." The same authority adds, that "the house of Bailey & Co. has been in existence over twenty years, (this should be twenty-six,) and its reputation at the present time throughout the Union is unsurpassed by any similar establishment."

A word here with regard to the reasons which induced the British Government even to adopt the standard which now bears its name may be of interest to the reader. By experiment, it was ascertained that silver, when alloyed in the proportions already specified, was much more durable than in either a perfectly pure state, or one less pure than the standard adopted. It was found that silver thus combined was not only more durable, but that it preserved its color better than in a pure state, and, in fact, had every advantage in point of utility. Above this standard, silver is soft and leady in character, and hence less desirable for wear. Silver, in its pure state, has very much the appearance of block tin—so much so that the most skilful would find it difficult to distinguish one from the other when running them both into water in a melted state. On the other hand, silver in a *lower* degree of purity is too liable to oxydation, and hence the wisdom and policy of adhering to the British sterling standard. Influenced by these considerations, and having themselves become dissatisfied with the old system, and more especially in view of the increased demand for their wares, Messrs. Bailey & Co., on the first day of January, 1855, adopted the policy, from which they have never since deviated, of selling none but their own make of goods, and using no other combination than the British standard in their establishment. From that day to this their increase of sales annually has been enormous. And, without intending to be too personal in our comments, we cannot but say that an establishment conducted as this is is a credit to our city, and a substantial advantage to the community.

Persons usually, who have the means to indulge in the *useful* luxury of silver ware, will hardly ever hesitate at a reasonable difference in cost, provided they can feel assured that the article they are purchasing is really what it is represented to be. The public would hardly be prepared to credit the amount of articles manufactured, and sold every day by this firm alone. They are now melting at the rate of one hundred thousand ounces of silver a year, with a steady increase.

GRAYBEARD.

Synod of the German Evangelical Reformed Church, now in Progress at Frederick City, Md.

[Reported for The Press.]

FRIDAY MORNING, OCT. 22, 1858.

Synod met this morning at 9 o'clock, the president, Dr. Bomberger, of Philadelphia, in the chair. The proceedings of yesterday's session were read and adopted. Synod proceeded to the consideration of the order of the day, which was the report upon the Theological tutorship. Dr. Schaff, chairman of said committee, made a long and able report upon this subject. The immediate occasion of this report was the offer of Dr. Von Bethman Holweg, president of the Evangelical German Church Diet, to establish a fund of two thousand Prussian dollars, the interest of which is to be devoted to the education, in a German university, of such a young man as the Synod may select.

The report, in its leading features, returns the thanks of Synod to Dr. Von Bethman Holweg for *his generous offer, and proposes the acceptance of* it; and that the professors in the Theological seminary select from the students in the seminary one of the most talented, who shall receive the proceeds of this fund, together with $200 for the purpose of completing his education in a German university.

This report elicited considerable discussion, in which Dr. Gerhart, and Revs. Beecher, Reed, Bennet, Gans, and others participated. At the hour of the adjournment of the morning session the report was recommitted for amendment.

Monday afternoon, at two o'clock, was made the order of the day for hearing the commissioners from the North Carolina Classis.

TWO O'CLOCK P. M.—After singing and prayer, synod proceeded to the consideration of the unfinished business of the report upon the minutes of Synod. The items were, however, of no interest to the general reader.

The topics for consideration this afternoon were the same as yesterday afternoon, with the addition of Catechetical Instruction, and The Daily Prayer Meeting.

These subjects elicited remarks from Rev. Messrs. Bennet, Eckhart, Dubbs, and Doctors Gerhart, Bomberger, Schoff, and others.

At 7 o'clock P. M. the spacious church of the First Reformed congregation was crowded. The Rev. Geo. W. Welker, of North Carolina, preached an eloquent sermon, from the words found in John, 12th chapter, first clause of the 26th verse: "If any man serve me, let him follow me." The principal topic of the discourse was, What is it to follow Christ?

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT. 23, 1858.

Synod met at the usual time this morning, and spent half an hour in devotional exercises.

The order of the day being the election of delegates to corresponding bodies, and the standing boards, for the year, it resulted as follows:

To German Reformed Synod of Ohio—Rev. Geo. Wolfe.

To Gen. Ass. Presbyterian Church, (N. S.)—Rev. *J. H. Bomberger, D.D.*

To German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Pennsylvania—Rev. J. S. Dubbs.

Board of Trustees of the Theological Seminary—James Cushna, Dr. J. H. Winterode.

Board of Visiters of Theological Seminary—Rev. T. G. Apple and Rev. J. W. Santee.

Board of Foreign Missions—Elder G. S. Griffith and Rev. J. S. Foulk.

At the hour of closing the morning session the Synod were considering the report upon the minutes of Classis. As many of the points connected with this report have been referred to special committees, they will come up for future action.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 25, 1858.

For a year or so there has been a constant rivalry for the trade of the East, between England and France. During the Crimean war Louis Napoleon managed adroitly to do away with the prestige of his rival amongst the Orientals, and to appropriate it to his own nation. He is, by common consent, it would seem, the shrewdest statesman of Europe, and as an evidence of his political sagacity, he at once entered largely and earnestly into the scheme for the re-opening of the Suez canal, which had been filled up for so many years. England seized the island of Perim, in the straits of Bab-el-Mandeb, to checkmate that move. Since then the injustice of the seizure has been indignantly denounced by the civilized world, and now we learn that there is a negotiation on foot to lease that island for one hundred years. It is known that it commands the Caspian sea, and is the key to the rich trade of the far-famed Orient.

Our Government looks on with careful eye at these changes and manœuvres, and turns in its own mind the means necessary to take from the grasp of either the glittering prize that tempts the avarice of both. How better can this be done than by the construction of a Pacific Railroad? So fully impressed with the idea that a railroad across this continent must give the power that controls it the lion's share of the Asiatic trade, that even England has projected one upon her domain, which must, I believe, inevitably succumb to the hyperborean terrors of the region through which it is to pass. Think of six feet of snow for more than half the year! The Administration, it *is stated; with what truth I cannot say, will make* a railroad to the Pacific, at the next session, the pet measure of its existence. A fair railroad route, with Federal support, must not only bind the Pacific slope more firmly to our Atlantic States, but add greatly to our commercial and national importance—and who is there that wishes that it may not be accomplished?

Assistant Secretary Clayton has a monomania on the re-election of Douglas. He fumes and frets on the subject to every visiter. He is Cobb's right-hand man, yet they say Cobb does not *endorse his tirades. If so, why not complain* of him to the President? He is careless of loans, indifferent to the condition of the treasury, blind to the staggerings of those upon whom it is expected he will keep a sleepless vigilance. Oh, gentlemen, do anything, if you will, but, above all, destroy Douglas in Illinois. Convert's are zealous, but none can in zeal surpass our friend Clayton.

The Treasury Department is a scene of bustle; clerks are getting up the statistics for the Secretary's report. A week ago it was not deemed advisable to advertise for the *remaining* $10,000,000 of the loan authorized by Congress, but now it is hard to say that it will not be demanded before the commencement of the approaching session. The receipts are much less than were anticipated. There have been no sales of the public land that amounted to anything. Indeed, the bounty-land laws have in effect been the giving away of the public lands. Lands entered have uniformly been entered by land warrants. This, then, is a great source of revenue cut off.

All admit the necessity for an increased tariff, or direct taxation. The last, of course, will not be resorted to. The discussion in the Treasury and in the Cabinet is as to specific or *ad valorem* duties, with a home valuation. I learn that no result has been reached as yet. The iron masters of Pennsylvania want specific duties, whilst elsewhere, amongst other manufacturers, &c., *ad valorem* duties, with home valuation, are demanded. The free-traders and direct-taxationists are few, and are principally a few Southern pyrophagists, (scientific for fire-eaters,) who would raise the revenues of the Government from the Yankee factories.

The circular which was issued a year ago, asking for information and specimens of the various iron ores and manufactured iron, has not been generally responded to, and therefore it is that no report has been made by Major Bowman. He is a Pennsylvanian, and will take care of the interests of his native State.

The commission, consisting of Anderson and Whallon, sent to California last winter to investigate the affairs of the California mint, has been continued for another purpose. It has been ordered to look to the lessening of the customs-house *force there and the reduction of salaries.* Under its report many offices have been abolished, and under the law proposed by Senator Broderick the salaries of these officers now in the service have been reduced to twenty-five per cent. more than those of like officials on this side. And I learn further that an agent of the Department is, and has been, in the North and West, with a view to reporting on the reduction of expenditures in the collection of customs. It is more than probable, then, that the intention is to press to an early consideration and passage the bill codifying the revenue laws, &c., which has been hanging before Congress for the last two years.

OCCASIONAL.

Public Entertainments.

"ISMAS PIPES OF PIPERWORKS."—This very celebrated character, he is known in ordinary life as Mr. Stephen Massett, gives his monologue entertainment, at Concert Hall, on Friday and on Saturday evenings. Wit, humorist, author, composer, and vocalist, Mr. Massett has the farther advantage of having travelled more extensively than any man of his age, Bayard Taylor excepted. His entertainment, "Song and Chit Chat of Travel in Many Lands," which he lately produced, and will give here, is everywhere spoken of as extremely amusing, and we dare say he will have crowded houses.

INDIAN GAMES AND EXERCISES.—At Powelton Fair Grounds, to-morrow and Thursday afternoons, a number of Indians, said to be of the Tuscarora tribe, are advertised to give a variety of performances. They are to appear at Jayne's Hall to-morrow evening.

SPALDING'S CONCERT.—Somewhat to our surprise, the concert was not well attended, last night. As to the "Presents," we can say nothing, not knowing how *they* went. But the concert was very good, considering the difficulty of singing or playing before a thin audience. Miss Brainerd had an apology made for her on the familiar plea of "indisposition," but Madame Johannsen made up for the disappointment. Mr. Taunt, a very sweet tenor, sang Scotch, Irish, and English ballads, very agreeably. Mr. Dennett did not very favorably impress us as basso—but who *can* sing to a thin house? Gustave Satter played extremely well, and in his variations on "The Last Rose of Summer" exhibited not only fine instrumentation, but admirable taste.

Letter from New York.

THE GALWAY STEAMERS—IMPORTANT ARRANGEMENT—PLANS OF THE AMERICAN EXRESS COMPANY FOR THE OVERLAND ROUTE—NEW SENSATION DRAMA BY BOURCICAULT—NEW PLAY BY BROUGHAM—"STARVINGGRASS" COZZENS AT THE LITERARY CONGRESS—COMPLIMENTED BY THE KING—BENEVOLENT EFFORTS IN BEHALF OF WOMEN—NEW BOOKS BY THE APPLETONS, AND DERBY AND JACKSON—GRAND BALL BY THE ISRAELITES—MORE HOSPITALITIES TO YOUR FIREMEN—STOCKS—BANK STATEMENT—MARKETS.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, Oct 25, 1858.

A new, and what I predict will turn out a most successful, business feature in our intercourse with the old country, has just taken place in the affairs of the New York and Galway line of steamers. This line has been placed under the management of the American Express Company, whose high reputation and vast connections throughout the country must bring to it a great accession of business. In the Western States they have upwards of a thousand offices, filled by active, energetic subordinates, and the promptitude and fidelity which marks their operations is enough to assure the success of any line or any enterprise they may undertake. The brilliant feat, recently accomplished by one of the directors of the company, Mr. Butterfield—"old Uncle John," as he is familiarly called—in bringing the first overland mail from California in less than the contract time, has added to the *prestige* they already enjoyed.

Mr. Butterfield and his associates are preparing, with the same quietness, but with the same efficiency, and with the same confidence that has characterized them since Henry Wells and William G. Fargo first commenced running their Express, with a carpet bag and trunk, (then amply sufficient to hold all the packages sent by the new mode of conveyance,) to put on their mail route to San Francisco a set of regular coaches for the transportation of passengers—intending that the trip shall be made so comfortably and expeditiously that it will soon become a popular route. They evidently mean to dot the whole surface of this continent with their lines and agencies.

A sensation drama is to be produced at Niblo's on Wednesday evening, entitled "The Pope of Rome." It will have six tableaux, abounds in adventure and historical incidents, and is got up "with gorgeous scenery, on a scale of magnificence never hitherto attempted." The author is Mr. Bourcicault, and the getting up is under the liberal supervision of Mr. Wm. A. Moore, Niblo's right-hand man. In addition to the strong company now playing at Niblo's, (embracing Bourcicault, George Jordan, Whiting, Davenport, Agnes Robertson, Ada Clifton, and others,) Charles Fisher has just been engaged, and makes his first appearance in the new play.

Brougham's new burlesque, "The Seizure of the Seas," continues to go finely at Wallack's. Mr. B. is hard at work on a new play, soon to be produced at Wallack's. I think Brougham has written nearly ninety pieces for the stage, every one of which has been successful.

You have heard something of the Literary Congress recently held at Brussels. Let me give you a little gossip, which comes to me from a friend, about the cordial greeting given to our friend, Mr. "Sparrowgrass" Cozzens, who represented the interests of the New York Publishers' Association. Mr. C.'s reception was in the highest degree flattering. No other speaker was received with so much applause, probably for the reason that a delegate from the United States was scarcely expected. The speech was translated briefly, English not being generally understood by the members. Mr. Cozzens had the honor of being complimented by the king, who addressed him in English, at the palace, and also by the Duke of Brabant, the Prince Royal, who was present at the Congress.

Fresh efforts have been commenced by some of our most intelligent, wealthy, and philanthropic citizens, to improve the mental and physical condition of women. Foremost among the means to accomplish this, it is proposed to establish a library exclusively for women; and, as a commencement of the undertaking, a lecture is to be delivered to-morrow (Tuesday) evening by the Rev. E. H. Chapin, on "The Necessity of Mental Culture in Women." Addresses will also be made by Ward Beecher, James T. Brady, and Rev. T. L. Cuyler. Another step in the praiseworthy work has been taken by a large number of good people—distinguished by their affluence as well as their goodness—who have made a public appeal to citizens and employers, in view of the hard labor and scanty remuneration of women employed in daily labor in various branches of manufacture, to effect an alleviation of their burdens. The average time for labor for female operatives is ten hours per day, and the weekly wages do not exceed over three dollars. The reform advocated is to reduce the time to nine hours during the winter season, believing that it would not affect the interests of employers injuriously, while it would add immensely to the comfort and health of the employed. Several of the largest employers in the city announce themselves in favor of the movement; among them Norman White, Lord & Taylor, George Bulpin, John N. Genin, B. S. Mills & Co., Douglass & Sherwood (who employ upwards of one thousand girls.) C. G. Gunther & Sons, &c., &c.

The Appletons have just issued to the public a fresh edition of Benton's Thirty Years' View Heretofore this work has been sold only through agents. It may now be had of booksellers. Notwithstanding the vein of egotism running through it, it will always have permanent value for the fulness and accuracy of its facts, and the clear and systematic manner in which they are presented.

Derby & Jackson have in press "Future Life, or Scenes of Another World," by George Wood, Esq., the "Peter Schlemil" of the Knickerbocker. It is a somewhat bold attempt to picture scenes in the heavenly world, but I have the authority of a Presbyterian clergyman, of the most azure description, for saying that it is not only a very clever production, but unexceptionable to the orthodox. The same publishers will soon issue a new novel entitled "While it was Morning," by Miss Virginia F. Townsend, editress of Arthur's Magazine.

The Israelites of New York give a grand banquet and ball on Thursday, in aid of the fund for the Israelitish hospital. Of course it will be a success. That sort of thing is much better done by the Israelites than by their Christian brethren. Their poor are not a burden upon others. In all the eleemosynary institutions of the country, excepting those founded and supported by themselves, you will not find an Israelite. If the old saw be true—"pretty is that pretty does"—the Jew is the best-looking fellow in Christendom.

Another grand entification is to be given to firemen from Philadelphia on the 8th of next month, when Hibernia Engine Company, No. 1, of Philadelphia, is to be received by "Big Six" of New York. Send on another company while you are about it. If the Big Sixes can't receive them, the Long Nines will.

The rise in stocks to-day is a very vigorous one, more so than any since the panic, not excepting the excitement of February and March. In the present instance we have undoubtedly a legitimate stimulant, which was wanting in the buoyancy of last spring. The sweeping advance of to-day is the result of the growing public demand observable in the business during the past fortnight. The reliable diversed-paying shares and State stocks are in strong demand, and at the close the market, with a few exceptions, has an upward tendency.

The most marked improvement was in Illinois Central securities, New York Central, Panama, Pacific Mail, and Michigan Central shares. The bonds of the first touched 96, the shares 88 on buyer's option. New York Central closed at 87¼, the 6 per cents at 95.

The following is to-day's business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer:

Receipts	$97,010 15
Payments	156,198 68
Balance	9,644,623 74

The receipts include $50,000 from customs.

At the second board prices were steady, and the market well sustained, in view of the rapid rise. Missouri 6s were sold between the boards freely at 90¾—at the board $100,000 sold at the same price. Tennessee 6s rose ½; North Carolina 6s 1; Michigan Southern sinking funds 1; Michigan Central 8s ¼; Illinois Central 7s ¼; Pennsylvania Coal 1¼; Delaware and Hudson ¼; Pacific Mail fell ¼; New York Central rose ¼; Hudson River closed firm at this morning's rise; Illinois Central rose ¼; Galena fell ¼; Reading rose ¼; Southern preferred ¼; Panama ¼; Rock Island fell ¼.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—October 25.

SECOND BOARD.

100000 Mis St 6s	90¾	50 Mich S R Guar	55
2000 La St 6s	96	150 do	s10 55¼
5000 N Car 6s	99	50 do	s60 55¾
5000 Mic S & Pd Rd	70	50 do	55
5000 Har R 1st mt	93	200 do	55¼
8000 Hud 3d mt	75	150 do	s60 55
2900 Mich Cen S p c 1st mt Skg Fd	122	125 Panama R R	123
Con	98	135 Chi & R Is R	69¾
7000 Ill Cen bds	95¾	50 Stonington R R	61
1000 N J Cen 2d mt	90	250 N Y Cen R	87¼
150 Penn Coal Co	83	500 do	b30 87¼
100 Del & Hud Co	s60 102	500 do	b60 87¼
175 Brunswick Ld	8	100 do	b30 87¾
100 Pacific M S Co	107¼	100 Hud Riv R	b30 33¼
100 do	s30 107	50 do	33¾
20 do	105	100 Illinois Cen R	88
100 Reading R R	52¾	50 do	88¼
100 do	52¾	100 do	b30 88¾
200 do	52¾	100 Gal & Chi R	b30 83¾
500 do	b30 52¾	181 do	83
600 do	b60 52¾	550 Mich So & N In	24¼
1700 do	52¾		

THE MARKETS.

ASHES are nominally unchanged, and are quoted at $6 for Pot and $6 12½ for Pearl.

FLOUR.—State and Western is without material change. The receipts aggregate 25,000 bbls. Sales 600 bbls at $4.20@4 35 for superfine State, $4 50