The Press.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1858.

FIRST PAGE—Work for the Editorial Association; The Knickerbocker for November; The Market Bugle; Letter from Reading; Letter from Ohio; Details of the Fight between Morrissey and Heenan; General News; The Courts.

THE NEWS.

The steamer Galway has arrived at St. Johns, with three days later news from Europe, but it is not very important. Monsieur Belly's proceedings in Nicaragua have been disavowed by the French Government. The official journal of the Two Sicilies announces that the Hon. J. R. Chandler has had an audience of the King of Naples on the 20th ultimo, to present his credentials as United States Minister to the Court of the Two Sicilies.

A Republican Illinois correspondent of the New York *Evening Post*, who is bitterly hostile to Douglas, writes that "in the division of the Democratic party, at least seven-eighths, take the State through, are with Douglas," and says, "I do not believe the Buchanan men can elect a single member of the Legislature." Although he hopes for the triumph of Lincoln, through the diversion caused by the Buchananites, he says, "I do not feel exactly certain of keeping Mr. Douglas out of the Senate."

A large meeting of the opponents of the National Administration was held at New York last night.

The New Yorkers are going off in one of their characteristic paroxysms of excitement over Piccolomini. The telegraph reports that boxes for to-night have been sold for $50, and choice single seats for $20. Her success as a dramatic artiste has been more considerable than as a vocalist, although she has a good voice and sings with taste and expression.

The prize fight between Heenan and Morrissey, which has greatly excited the sporting gentry of the country, came off on the 20th at Long Point, Canada, and resulted in the triumph of the latter after a short but terrible battle of eleven rounds.

The Philadelphia barque Phantom was capsized by a hurricane on the 17th of September last, on a voyage from Richmond, Va., with a cargo of flour for Pernambuco, in latitude 18 deg. 18 min., north longitude, 45 deg. 33 min. W. Two men, the cook, and steward, were washed overboard and lost. The remainder of the crew, ten in number, were rescued by the Spanish brig Isola, which carried them to Havana.

The barque Isle de Cuba, a New York vessel, returned to Boston on the 20th inst., under charge of her mate. She had been fitted out as a slaver, in August last, in New York, but when the crew, on her arrival at St Michael's, were informed of her destination, they refused to accompany her on such a voyage, and hence her return.

A walking match between two female pedestrians is now progressing in Montgomery Hall, New York. Mrs. Lambert, *alias* Flora Temple, of Boston, and Martha Buckley, *alias* Princess, of Lynn, are walking on a raised platform for a prize of $100—the one who walks or stands the longest without rest to be the victor. The parties are allowed any refreshments they desire, but are not permitted to sit down or leave the platform to partake of them.

About half-past four o'clock on Monday afternoon a man was run over and instantly killed near Yonkers, on the Hudson River Railroad, by the Sing Sing down train. He was walking upon the track when the accident occurred.

The walls of the Tacon Theatre, in Havana, were so much damaged by the recent explosion in that city that it is expected they will have to be taken down.

The Treasury balance has been reduced $310,000 during the last week.

At the meeting of Common Council yesterday, Mr. Wister, of the Twenty-second ward, presented a petition, signed by four thousand citizens, in favor of the removal of the market houses, which was referred. A considerable portion of the time of the session was occupied in discussing the affairs of the fire engine companies.

The splendid new store of J. E. Caldwell & Co in Chestnut street, between Eighth and Ninth, was thrown open to the view of a number of his friends yesterday evening, and was greatly admired.

There are over one thousand depositors at the Franklin Institute exhibition.

One Hundred Guns for Clancy Jones. Berks county cast about ten thousand votes for Mr. Buchanan in 1856, giving him near seven thousand majority. At the late election she punished one of his minions for flagrant crime against her proper authority over him. Berks ostracized Jones, and now it is reported that Buchanan has Anatricized him, and rebuked Berks!! The appointment of a ninth-rate man to a second-rate mission, or the extension of Executive clemency to a political culprit, might be put down among the faults that Presidential nature is liable to, and so be allowed to pass with no greater censure. But the fiery haste of this indecorous act, and the passionate scorn of the people which blazes all over it, have a significance which must be attended to. We never expected to see the day when a Democratic President would undertake to deny the responsibility of a Representative to his constituents, or mistake the free support of the people for slavish allegiance to his official chair, or so utterly forget that he is a servant of the people as to deny their jurisdiction over their servants, and insult them for exercising it; but, most of all, we never could have dreamed that such a demonstration would be made upon old Berks—of all the counties of Pennsylvania, Berks to be selected for an example!

Lecomptonism is an insanity; it can be nothing less or else. An Administration in which we all had hope, and in which even its opponents had confidence, to be engaged first in forcing its candidates upon the people, and then so utterly demeaned, affront them for not submitting! There ought to be an army in reserve to enforce such a movement, if the party in power would escape that sort of contempt which covers the failures of feeble foolishness; mere fraud and corruption have not the resources that can insure success to such an attempt. The *coup d'état* is your only measure when you would change a President into an Emperor.

And Jones, Jehu G. Jones—the Honorable Jehu Glancy Jones—is jubilant over his success!! The powder prepared for his expected victory at the polls is brought out, and in the face of his foes a hundred guns are fired, to let Berks county know that the President has corrected the mistake which they made at the election. Good for Glancy! Porter pouts over his defeat; he turns sorrowfully from the seat of honor to look for consolation through all the cracks and crannies of his case. He finds relief in scratching himself with a potsherd. He, bless the man, finds no fault with anybody except those miscreants who remain in the party only to disorganize it. But Jones Jehu Glancy Jones, lynches Berks county!! that is, figuratively, and is ready for the service of the most despotic court in Europe, and fit for it too, or a year or two of the finest study, and the largest practice have been thrown away upon him. As for his serving the Democracy by which he is accredited, the thing is not to be imagined. How has he served old Berks? and how has he answered when called to his account? With a hundred guns!

Atlantic Telegraph.

There are faint hopes, it seems, that, notwithstanding the present hitch, the Atlantic Telegraph will yet be put into working order. The Directors at Valentia have tardily authorized Mr. Hughes, the American Electrician, to apply his instruments. This adoption of Hughes' instruments is on the "better late than never" principle. If the English Directors had possessed ordinary common sense, they should have employed Mr. Hughes at first. The quantity of blundering, apathy, misunderstanding, and mismanagement at the Irish terminus and among the Directors, sitting round a table covered with green cloth, at their office in Old Broad street, London, has been and is immense. The price of the Telegraph Company's shares, however, has much improved.

Arrival of the Galway Steamer.

The steamer Pacific, which left Galway on the 12th inst., and arrived at St. Johns yesterday, has brought three days later news. Consols, still advancing, quoted at 98¾. With the exception of some curious information from France, involving the disavowal of M. Belly's proceedings in Nicaragua, the news is not important. From India there is no further interesting details, by the Calcutta mail of September 9th. In China all was proceeding favorably.

Sermon To-morrow.—Our usual Pulpit sketch for to-morrow will be of a characteristic discourse by the Rev. Wm. McClure, of Londonderry, delivered in the West Arch-street Presbyterian Church on last Sabbath morning. The discourse was a practical commentary upon what constitutes true Christian zeal, and was in many respects peculiarly applicable to the present great religious movement in our own country and elsewhere.

☞ We have received a copy of the *Atlantic Monthly*, for November, from Mr. T. B. Pugh, Arcade Buildings, Chestnut street.

The Piccolomini Excitement.

So much curiosity has been excited by the *début* of Signora Piccolomini at New York, on Wednesday evening, that we believe we shall gratify many of our readers by giving some extracts from the criticisms of the leading journals. It will be remembered that though the lady has been over six years singing in public, she is only twenty-three years old. We have never heard her, but have carefully watched her career, so far as it has been chronicled in foreign journals, since the early part of 1856, when she first appeared in London. The inevitable conclusion was, that Piccolomini must be a great *dramatic* singer—that she is greater as an *actress* than a *vocalist*. This opinion, which we expressed in a notice of this *prima donna* yesterday, seems to be borne out, very fully, by that which the New York papers express.

We commence with the *Tribune*, the musical critic of which has no superior, whether we regard his musical knowledge and taste, or his power, as a writer, clearly to put his readers in possession of his own impression. Mr. W. H. Fry speaks thus of the *débutante*, after having heard and seen her in the second, third, and fourth acts of "La Traviata:"

"In person she is rather under the middle height. In carriage she is graceful and high bred. Her face boasts a pair of dark eyes of exceeding vitality and expression, well-turned features, and remarkable powers of mobility. Her nature evidently is quick, ardent, and enthusiastic. Her voice is warmly toned, and, in the lachrymose portions of the opera, which abound, is full of the loveliness of tragic sorrow. In quality it is not of the highest rank, but the electricity of the *artist lends it at the climax* of intensity an expression which is apart and truly admirable. In the three acts which we heard there is no florid music, so we cannot judge of her ability to execute it. In declamatory and sustained singing passages she is excellent. Her phrasing leaves nothing to be desired. Her enunciation is perfect. With a style of high Italian nature, she is prodigal of facial expression, answering to the sentiment of the moment. As an actress, she is charming. Her play of the arms is particularly good. *The last scene of* the broken-hearted, dying consumptive was best at the close. The tremulous agony of joy at meeting her lover was exquisitely faithful to nature. The impression left on us was not that of a grand but a beautiful artist, finished and fascinating. The applause of the audience was heartiest at the end, when Mlle. Piccolomini received the honor of a triple call before the curtain. Her dressing, we may add, was excellent, in the best French taste."

The *Courrier des Etats Unis* has a critic, (M. de Trobiand, we believe,) who ranks next to Mr. Fry, in knowledge of music. He says, with a somewhat embarrassing shade of doubt upon his mind:

"In fact, Mlle. Piccolomini, on this first evening, was far from producing one of those unanimous, decisive impressions from which a sort of judgment may be formed without appeal. She was applauded, called out, and stormed with bouquets. But this flattery could not close the critic's eyes and ears. An agreeable voice, but deficient in body and firmness, and acting that had at times too much mannerism, these were the weaknesses observed in the two first acts. In the last, the artist recovered herself, both as to the singing and as to the scenic portrait. But she could not entirely efface the first impressions, and in fine, the public dispersed with some hesitation as to the exact rank to assign the new prima donna. The second performance will, doubtless, settle the question."

Next in admitted merit, as a good critic, comes the *New York Courier and Enquirer*. Mr. White, the new editor of Shakspeare, was announced to have retired from this chair some months ago, but the manner, and sentiment, and knowledge of the criticism upon Piccolomini is so very much in his style that we suspect he must have written it. He says, very thoughtfully, "Of course it will not do to attribute to Signora Piccolomini the peerless brilliancy of Jenny Lind, or the dramatic intensity of Grisi, or the mellow richness of Alboni, or the exquisite grace of Sontag, yet *it ought not to be forgotten* that she is as yet but in the beginning of her career." He then proceeds to judgment, thus:

"Nor in regard to the qualities of her voice was her *audience left long uncertain*. Her sparkling trend at the end of the drinking song, and her aria, *Ah, Fors è lui che*, full of tender passion and beautifully executed, revealed at once no common vocal powers. Her voice may be called a *Soprano sfogato*—and admirably combines sweetness, clearness, and flexibility. She sings with little effort, and every tone responds freely and charmingly to every changing impulse of feeling. The part of *Violetta* nowhere imposes a very severe test of vocal capabilities, but the ease and success with which she executed that exuberant aria last mentioned, both in the pathos of the *andante* and the vivacity of the quick movement which ranges up to D in alt, give rich promise of what we are to hear in more difficult music."

It is as an actress, however, that this critic awards the great praise. Her acting, he says, "was on the very highest style of dramatic art, worthy, we might almost say, of a Rachel."

The critic of the *New York Times* (Mr. Seymour, we think,) writes with more care than knowledge, but, we are bound to admit, always with undoubted honesty. There is a little cautious balancing of opinion on what follows, but it appears to be a fair estimate:

"Without positive ovilishness, it is impossible to be blind to the fact that M'lle Piccolomini's influence over the audience is the result more of manner than method. She is not an astonishing vocalist, nor is she gifted with a voice of extraordinary power. If we try to analyze what it is that gives her pre-eminence, we must, at the outset, discard these ordinary considerations. Much as her vocal powers have been underrated, they are still in no proportion to her immense histrionic capacity, which embraces so wide a range of emotion that it overshadows everything else. Her voice is a very charming soprano, soft, yet full, and of fair compass although sufficiently not yet fully developed. It is as fresh as voice can be, and as supple as youth, without much experience, can make it. Under the impulse of emotion it vibrates with feeling, and by indescribable inflections illuminates with electrical quickness a train of deep sentiment, even as the lightning illumines the pole. It is the rare gift which distinguishes true from conventional art, and we have seldom seen it manifested more wonderfully than in the case of Mlle. Piccolomini. Her entire performance is, in fact, a protest against conventionality, and to this circumstance we attribute her great success in England, where things is art, as in everything else, more to the most steady and antiquated progress. To say that this independence of model is mere talent would be absurd. It is genius of the best kind, because creative, and absolutely free from the taint of imitation. Blended as it is with all the gracious suavity of youth, and the bearing of good society, it is not remarkable that Mlle. Piccolomini astonishes as much as she captivates her audiences."

The *New York Herald*, which lauded Frezzolini to the utmost,) says that "those who expected to hear florid execution must have been disappointed. In rapid chromatic and staccato passages Piccolomini is not sure. Her voice is pure in quality, and exceedingly sympathetic; it is a good soprano organ, but not a great one. The lower notes are especially good, and with them she produces the remarkable effect which the French call the 'tears in the voice.' In that especialty she has not been equalled within our recollection. But the truth must be told, even about a pretty woman, and the truth is that Piccolomini often sings false, and has some bad habits, not to say a radical, faulty method. She belongs to a school of Italian singers who have grown up with the Verdi operas, and who content themselves with giving an intense dramatic expression to the music without troubling themselves about niceties of execution. The question for the public to decide is whether or not the grand acting of such an artist as Piccolomini makes up for the absence of finished singing." The *Herald*, no doubt, would gladly declare Madame de Wilhorst a finer singer than Piccolomini!

We may be mistaken, but this combination of effective acting with expressive singing (which made Gazzaniga's leading attraction) is just what the lyrical drama has too long been in want of. When actors sing, instead of speak, we have still a right to expect that they will actually *perform*, suiting the word to the action, and the action to the word, just as they would do if they had to give the language in spoken words. There has been far too little of this. The vocalists have generally paid little attention to the *dramatic* part of the profession; they walk over the course, as it were, until a display-piece comes in, and then, neglecting the proprieties of the action of the opera, rush forward to the footlights, sing with their best perfection of art, taking no notice of the performer to whom the song should really be addressed, and are bent, all through, upon displaying wonderful articulation, and throwing out marvellous jets of execution, than in seeking, *by expression*, to carry out the dramatic intention of the opera. If Signora Piccolomini has the courage to go out of this beaten track, and make her singing bring out her fine acting, she merits praise, even though she be not equal, in voice, to Sontag, Lind, or Alboni. As far as we can judge from what we read of her, Piccolomini's dramatic singing must resemble Malibran's in earnestness, effect, expression, and sweetness.

More Proscription.

We are daily told by the Administration organs that Lecomptonism is a "dead issue." If this is true, why is the war still continued upon Douglas? Why is the guillotine kept constantly at work decapitating anti-Lecompton Democrats? The telegraphic news from Washington, which we published yesterday morning, announced that thirteen postmasters in Illinois had just been dismissed. The proscription, in that State, is of a character unprecedented in the political annals of the nation. Douglas postmasters are removed even when their successors have to be sought in other counties than those in which the post offices are located, and against the wishes and protests of the whole community. In addition to the recent cases mentioned above, a correspondent of the St. Louis *Republican*, writing from Springfield, Illinois, says:

Another batch of political heads have been cut off. Some one says that the Administration is determined to let out all the Democratic blood from the veins of the office-holders. This would seem to be the case, if we are to judge from the political character of those turned out, and those put in. Our postmaster, Mr. Keyes, has been removed, and Mr. Morris Lindsay appointed in his place. The postmasters at Rock Island, Galesburg, Belleville, Peoria, Bloomington, and very many smaller places, have shared the same fate; also, a large number of route agents, as we are informed. We are at a loss to know the object of all this—it certainly would not be done without an object. If it is to defeat Mr. Douglas for the Senate, those who are engaged in it are doing just what they should not do; for every time an officer is removed, he is at once an active and influential friend of Douglas.

We are informed that considerable excitement was manifested on the occasion of the removal of the postmaster at Bloomington. *A man living in another county was appointed to fill the place.* The citizens of Bloomington being indignant at what they choose to term an outrage upon them—that is, removing a good man and placing one who did not reside in their county in his stead—hung an effigy, which was intended for representing the postmaster, to a lamp post. While it was being let down, *he was received by a shower of stones, which compelled him to desist. We have also been credibly informed that the new postmaster visited or sent to Chicago to get the United States marshal to induct him into the office.* We cite this to show the state of feeling in this State.

In these cases no crime is alleged, no political heresy charged, save allegiance to the Democratic platform of 1856, the regular Democratic organization of Illinois, and friendship for the gallant Senator from that State. We scarcely know where to find a parallel for conduct like this, unless it be among mutineers on board a ship, who, when they resolve to turn pirates, kill all the crew who will not join in their nefarious designs. The Administration, not satisfied with betraying the pledges of 1856 itself, and thus turning the ship of State in a different direction from that *contemplated* and desired by the American people when it was entrusted with power, is resolved to punish, as far as it can, all who will not imitate its recreancy and treachery. *What the people think of this* proscription the late elections have, to some extent, indicated; but not fully, for probably nine-tenths of those who voted the Administration tickets abhor *its* proscriptive policy nearly as much as those who voted against them.

In Ohio and Indiana the proscription of Douglas was openly and constantly denounced by the Democratic candidates and presses, and every Democratic Congressman elected is publicly committed against this insane policy. In Pennsylvania a similar sentiment is almost universal, even among the Lecomptonites, except those under the immediate influence of our illuminated Senator and the illustrious Jehu G. Jones. It is also generally condemned in the South. Who sustains it? Where is the popular sentiment demanding it? Where is the great principle which justifies it? It is simply an act of despotic, arbitrary power, disgraceful to a republican country, which covers with infamy those who are guilty of it. It is an unwarranted interference with the free elections of a sovereign State, at deadly variance with the principles upon which our Government is founded, and it is a prostitution of the power conferred upon the National Administration by the Constitution for specific purposes, to an end foreign to that originally contemplated, and dangerous to the liberties of the nation. The President of the United States was not entrusted with that high office for the purpose of using his patronage to influence by terrorism or reward the freedom of elections. Though custom has familiarized us with the usual rotation in office which ensues when Administrations change, yet, bad as that is, it at least has the sanction of popular sentiment, while the present crusade has nothing whatever to justify it. A Douglas Democrat is guilty of what, if anything? Of opposition to the enforcement of a Constitution upon a protesting people, and hostility to laying down one ratio of population for the admission of free States, and another for the admission of slave States. For these opinions he must be summarily decapitated. The people's money must be used to strengthen sentiments odious to a whole State, and to reward faithless Congressmen when they are repudiated by betrayed constituencies, as in the case of Jones and the Austrian mission. Noble employment, indeed, is this for a Democratic Administration!

Improvement of Chestnut Street.

Yesterday evening the new white-marble-faced store in Chestnut street, nearly opposite the Girard House, and next to the hotel now in course of erection, was thrown open for private view, by invitation from Messrs. J. E. Caldwell & Co., the well-known jewellers of this city, for whom it has been erected. The visitors included several well-known residents on Chestnut street, chiefly old neighbors of Mr. Caldwell, and some members of the press. The exquisite beauty of the building, inside as well as out, was greatly admired. It is a *chef d'œuvre* in its way.

To-morrow we shall publish a more particular and full account. At present we can only thus generally express the admiration which has been awakened by so splendid a building, admirable in its adaptation for business purposes and remarkable for its beauty.

Whither Does he Go?

A very reliable authority, dating from Washington, or some other place, tells us—in the strictest confidence, in which we invite our readers fully to participate—that Bennett, of the *Herald* has withdrawn his pretensions to take Mr. Mason's place, as Ambassador to Paris, and has been induced, "for a con-see-dee-raw-tion, mon," to submit to be an offered candidate to represent the United States at the Fejee Islands, provided the Senate will not too closely inquire whether he has ever been naturalized in this country. It is considered prudent to send as Minister to the Cannibal Islands, a person too sinister-looking to be ever eaten, and the worthy in question would be quite safe, for he would *disagree* with the savages, at any rate.

The Great "Mill."

The New York *Tribune* gives the following account of the proceedings before the rounds began:

Two hours were consumed in wrangling for a referee, and the parties did not come to the scratch till 3.36. Both men were confident and good natured, and they shook hands cordially before commencing.

After much time had been wasted without deciding on a referee, Jim Hughes, a backer of Heenan, stepped into the ring, and said: "I will say here, gentlemen, that Mr. Heenan is entitled to the money; this is against the rules of the ring."

He referred to the fact that there was no turf ring, but as so many persons have come to see the fight, he will go in and do it. He has no right to fight, and I will get Flatiann for you, and let the reporter of the *Clipper* read it, and show you that I am right. Billy Mulligan then said, "Suspend the rules and fight."

Morrissey said, "There is no desire to get a referee here. I am satisfied that the party does not want to fight; he did not come here for that purpose. Now I will make one proposition; I will let Messrs. Page, Ottignon, Austin, Clerel, and Landford, decide this fight, if it is satisfactory to them."

The Benecia Boy then said, "I want a referee who is fair, a fair and honest man, and I will agree to no other." After some other wrangling, two other gentlemen consented to act as referees.

Revival of the Sports of the Hippodrome.—The managers of the National Horse "Show," with a spirit of liberality which does them infinite credit, commence a most unique exhibition this afternoon. Two ladies, formerly associated with the famous Hippodrome of Paris, have been engaged to drive a chariot race in strict accordance with the plans observed in classical days. Our readers will remember that, in 1853, the late General Rufus Welch introduced those games in his hippodrome, and they proved highly acceptable to all who patronized the institution. As far as we can learn, the "race" will be intensely exciting, and very interesting to those who admire skill and dexterity in females who possess sufficient courage to handle the ribbons.

The Wheat crop of Canada, in 1858, according to returns received at the Bureau of Agriculture, is about 25 per cent. below the average of ordinary years. These returns come from forty-six different counties, of which thirty-six are in Upper Canada, where alone wheat is grown to any considerable extent.

The Hero of Kars.—Major General Sir Wm. Fenwick Williams was honored with a public reception and dinner by the city authorities of Hamilton, Canada West, on Monday last.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

Washington, Oct. 21, 1858.

The Southern Administration press seem for the moment to console themselves for the sad news they have received from the Pennsylvania and Ohio and Indiana elections by again discussing the necessity of the annexation of Cuba and the Central American States, in order that the equilibrium between the North and the South shall be preserved in the halls of the National Legislature. It is the same old story, with all the ancient trappings. The expectation is that something will be done in the matter at the next session.

A modification of the tariff now begins to excite universal remark. The iron interest of Pennsylvania is handled without gloves by some extreme journals of the free-trade school; and then, again, its just claim to encouragement and protection is conceded by other journals of every section. We must recollect that the iron interest of the United States has now got to be one of vast importance and profit. It is as much, this day, a vital consideration for Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, and New Jersey, as for Pennsylvania. Virginia, too, seems to be wakeful to the resources of her iron fields, amid the spurs of the Blue Ridge. If this interest has been neglected heretofore, it is pretty certain that it will not be hereafter, but that it will receive a fair share of Federal favor and attention. I don't think that the effort which was made a few years ago to remove all duty upon railroad iron will soon be repeated. The speculators, however, very nearly succeeded then.

Judge Porter's letter of resignation is regarded here as an evidence, on his part, of unmanly temper and puerile spite. Strange to say, he seems to be cared for by neither side—one using as strong language of denunciation of the man "who could not agree with any platform" as the other.

The *Star* occasionally gets up a leader of high-sounding phrases, liberally interspersed with extracts from Shakspeare, pitching into Governor Packer's Administration. The Governor did not interfere with the elections in his own State, whereas the Federal Administration did through the creatures holding offices under it, and it cannot be borne with patience that all the glory and all the honor of the popular favor should be for him and his Administration. What do the people mean by being right when the general Administration bids the wrong be done?

It is not a certainty that Judge Black writes these articles, and those who would think so base their opinion only upon the resemblance to his style. Others, be it not forgotten, can as freely and frequently quote Shakspeare as the distinguished Attorney General.

John Glancy Jones accepts the Austrian mission, and will at once take his departure for Vienna. The question is whether the Senate will confirm him. I think that it will, for, although there are many Senators, North and South, disaffected towards the Administration, yet the majority will no doubt yield acquiescence in this matter to the Executive demand. Who will be chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means in place of Jones? Will it pass from Pennsylvania? Will Mr. Buchanan allow this pledge of care for the interest of his own State to pass into other hands than those of a Pennsylvania Representative? Will Mr. Orr court the ultra Southern feeling by the selection of a free-trade Democrat like his colleague, Mr. Boyce, who made the report in favor of free trade and direct taxation at the last session? Perhaps the committee will be permitted to elect its own chairman. Mr. Phelps, of Missouri, who was spoken of for Speaker in opposition to Mr. Orr, and was expected subsequently to be selected as Premier of the House, may still take the latter position. But it surely cannot be allowed to leave the Pennsylvania delegation.

The Washington Monument is again under the control of the "old board," or that in power prior to February 22d, 1855. General Archibald Henderson, General Walter Jones, Philip R. Fendall, W. W. Seaton, Peter Force, W. W. Corcoran, Thomas Blagden, Thomas Carbert, and J. Carroll Brent, Esqrs., are of that board, and they are substantial and worthy citizens. Under their fostering guardianship the work went prosperously on toward completion, but during the time the Americans had it in charge there has been nothing but confusion and delay. It will be recollected that whilst they held sway, the stone sent here by the Pope (it was a block of fine marble from the famous old Roman temple of Concord) was taken away, broken, and the fragments thrown into the Potomac. This act of vandalism, it must be stated, however, has been condemned by men of all parties. OCCASIONAL.

Letter from New York.

DECEASE OF A PROMINENT POLITICIAN—RETURN OF JOHN VAN BUREN—WHY THE FIGHT BETWEEN HEENAN AND MORRISSEY WAS NOT PREVENTED—TALK ABOUT THE RESULT—INEFFICIENCY OF THE CANADIAN AUTHORITIES—EX-PRESIDENT FILLMORE AND WIFE—FREEDOM AMONG THE BROOKLYN DEMOCRACY—NOMINATION IN THE FOURTH DISTRICT—A HASTY PLATE OF SOUP!—DEBUT OF PICCOLOMINI—GREAT ENTUSIYMUZZY—FLORENZA THE NEW BARITONE—THE PRIMA DONNA'S SUCCESS—HER STYLE—SICKLES'S RATIFICATION MEETING—RETURN OF BAYARD TAYLOR.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

New York, Oct. 21, 1858.

The Democratic party has just lost one of its most intelligent, influential, and experienced managers in Western New York, William Vandervoort, who died at Dorchester, Massachusetts, on Tuesday last. Mr. V. was one of the two members (from the Eighth judicial district) of the Democratic State Committee; had been a delegate to State and National Conventions; the candidate of his party for Assembly and Congress, and was known as one of the controlling spirits of that party in Western New York. He carried Niagara county in his breeches-pocket as Church does Orleans, as Richmond does Genesee, and as several persons do Erie. He was in affluent circumstances and was respected, independent of fortune.

John Van Buren returned from Europe last week, whither he went in June for a little hilarity. He is extremely well employed, looking as though he could enter the political campaign with a gush and gush vastly freshened by his voyage, on what Captain Edward Cuttle describes as "that balmighty balsamer, the ocean."

Several of our papers spoke in terms of censure of the conduct of the civil authorities in not prohibiting the fight between Morrissey and Heenan. The authorities are not blamable. There is no law by which men can be prevented from going out of the State for such a purpose. When your Philadelphia giant, Bradley, fought Rankin, last summer, at Point Albino, some twelve miles from Buffalo, it was found by the police authorities that an arrest of the principals or seconds could not legally be made. On arriving at the fighting ground, in Canada, about a dozen of the Canadian constabulary appeared near the ring with their neatly varnished bludgeons, and, "in the name of the Queen," commanded the crop-eared, one-eyed, head-shaved crowd to disperse. This was regarded as a very good joke, and excited considerable merriment, but the constables were told, that if they attempted in the least to interfere in the scrimmage, their heads would be unceremoniously punched; which the roughs would be very apt to be the result, so after a "drench," they joined the crowd, bet freely on the fight, allowed it was useless to attempt to "comprehend any of the vagrom men," and returned to their respective homes, sadder but wiser men. The fact is, all of the counties of Canada, lying on Lake Erie, could not bring out a force sufficient to disperse so rough and blood-thirsty a set of shoulder-hitters as were yesterday gathered at Long Point.

The result of the fight has taken no one by surprise, nor would it if the termination had been different. But Ireland is jubilant, and America dumb. The horsemen, the gamblers, the saloonists, and the people who take drinks, are full of the thing. In fact, they "drink from the shoulder," and gab about it to every man they meet. *Sic vita!*

Ex-President Fillmore and wife are among the guests at the St. Nicholas. His ruddy-cheeked, buxom lady is not averse to the courtesies which so many are always ready to extend to the wife of an ex-President. She is a very lively, agreeable person, and contributes not a little to augment the personal popularity of Mr. F. Alas! that in this great country the inquiry should be so frequently made in reference to prominent men: "What *can* he do?" instead of, "What *has* he done?"

The Democracy of George Taylor's Congressional district (Brooklyn) are in a high state of effervescence. Litchfield, the independent (Vanderbilt) Democratic candidate, has so much sufficient Democratic support, that it is feared he will either be elected or draw off enough from Taylor to insure the success of Humphrey, the fusion candidate. The regularity of the Taylor men was endorsed at the State Convention at Syracuse, and is supported by the Custom House and other Federal officials; but Mr. Buchanan cannot afford to lose a single man upon whom they count, hence the efforts at compromise, the journeying of Mr. T. to Washington, and other movements to the same end. Litchfield has announced his endorsement of Mr. Buchanan's Administration, and is "sound on the ——."

The Democrats of the Fourth district have nominated for Congress John W. Farmer, the man who gave away to the poor, last winter, countless puncheons of soup, and cartloads of other edibles. The nomination is a popular one, and will be successful. So much for "a hasty plate of soup."

The debut of Piccolomini, last evening, attracted the largest house ever seen at the Academy on an opera night. Every seat, all the standing places, door-ways, and passage-ways, were crowded. Of course the great point of attraction was Mademoiselle *la Princesse*. Her conception and rendition of *Violetta* was, in many respects, unlike that of the artists who have recently made it a *specialité*. It had all the neatness and dash of Coleson, much of the declamatory fervor and effectiveness of Gazzaniga, and all the pathos of Gassier. It evinced thorough comprehension of the part, and was well sustained from first to last. What seemed to strike the audience, and critics and connoisseurs in the lobbies, as the noticeable characteristic of the performance, was the vivacity, the archness, the exquisite coquettishness which she threw into the lighter portions of the first act, which was undoubtedly her best; though in the pathetic passages it would scarcely be right to say she was not equally good.

The debut of Signor Florenza, as Germont, was also a success. In addition to a smooth, rich, creamy voice, highly cultivated, his performance was marked by unimpeachable taste and superior dramatic force. In some parts he was quite impassioned, but he tore not things to tatters. He's a capital artist: you'll like him.

The Democracy of Mr. Sickles's district ratified his nomination with great enthusiasm and in great force, last evening, at the Chinese Assembly rooms. Besides the nominee, Marshal Rynders and Henry L. Clinton addressed the meeting. It certainly looked as though the Democracy were in no appreciable degree disaffected to their talented candidate.

Bayard Taylor and wife, and a little Taylor, (just about the *ninth* part of its papa,) arrived yesterday, in the Arcania. Although a considerable stockholder and handsomely-paid contributor to the *Tribune*, his time while here will be mostly occupied in delivering lectures, which pays him hugely.

At the second board bonds were firm. Pacific Mail rose ⅛; New York Central ⅞; Hudson River ⅛; Reading ⅛; Michigan Southern ⅛; do. Preferred ⅛; Cleveland & Toledo ⅛; Rock Island ⅞.

After the board Rock Island stock was in demand upon the report that the United States Court, at Burlington, Iowa, had refused the application for an injunction to prevent the Rock Island Bridge Company from repairing their property. The stock was also strengthened by the statement of the bridge proprietors, that no repairs are needed certainly none to make the bridge safe. Buyers of the stock are sure of high prices, and say that 75 is the mark. It is also stated by friends of the road that it can show ninety thousand dollars in cash at its credit, with nothing to pay until January. Upon this data buyers are expressing hopes of a dividend.

The directors meet at 1 P. M., on Friday, to elect a President for the current year, at which time the question of salary will be discussed.

The barque Lamartine, of 356 tons, was sold to-day at $3,000, and the British barque Theodosia, of 299 tons, at $8,500, both for cash.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE, October 21.

	SECOND BOARD.				
8000 Minesota 8 pr c	107⅛	5	Mich So & Guar'd		54⅛
1000 Virginia 6s	95⅛	150	do		54⅛
15000 Tenn 8t 6s '90	94	100	do	b30	54⅛
10000 do b30	94	50	do	s60	54⅛
1000 Cal St 7s N Eds	89⅛	60	Panama R		119
5000 do	89⅜	50	Ill Cen R		82⅛
35000 Missouri 6s	88⅛	100	Cleve & Tol R		34⅜
5000 Harlem 2d mtg	81⅛	200	do	b30	34⅜
2000 Harlem R 1st	92	250	Chic&Rk I R	b15	69
9000 Harlem 3d m bds	65	100	do	s15	69
1000 Hudson R 3d mt	73	50	do	s30	69
5000 Erie R Conv '71	71⅛	100	do		69⅛
1600 Ill Con Bds	92	150	do	b60	69⅛
1000 Mich Cen 8 p c	98	100	do	b30	69⅛
50 Pacific M SS Co	104⅛	150	do		69⅛
10 do	105	100	do	b10	69⅛
100 do	104⅞	100	N Y Cen R		89⅛
50 Caxton Co	21	600	do	b60	85⅜
125 N J Zinc Co	6⅛	100	do	b10	85⅜
100 Penn Coal Co	78	200	do	b10	85⅜
100 Harlem R	11⅜	100	do	s10	85⅜
350 do	11⅞	100	do		85⅜
100 LaCr & Mil	4⅛	200	do	b30	29
200 Reading R	s60 50	100	Hudson Riv R		29
150 do	b60 50⅛	100	do	b30	29
100 do	50⅜	125	do	s3	29
50 Mich So & N In	24⅜				

MARKETS.

Coffee.—After the auction sale, the cargo of the "Northpoint," 4,500 bags Rio, was sold on terms withheld from publication. In other kinds there is nothing whatever doing.

Freights.—The engagements include to Liverpool 20 000 bushels Grain at 4½d; 300 bales Cotton at 7-32d. To Hamburg, by steamer, 1 000 bushels Grass Seed at 12s; 350 bales Cotton at ⅛c; and 40 tons Measurement Goods at 40s. Charter—A foreign ship from Hillsboro' to Rotterdam, 500 hogsheads Tobacco, at 30s.

Hides.—Firm at yesterday's decline, with only sales of 1,000 Port au Platte at 17c.

Leather is without change. For Oronoco, middle weight, 23@25c, and Buenos Ayres do 24@24½c.

Molasses.—Quite flat and nominal.

Oils are quiet. Linseed Oil lower and flat at 68@70c. Whale Oil firm at 50@52c. Sperm Oil at $1 22@1 23 for prime.

Rice.—Quiet, with sales of 100 tcs at 5c@5¾c, as to quality.

Sugar continues dull, with sales of 580 hhds at 7¼c for Porto Rico, and 6½@7¼c for Cuba Muscovado.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE STEAMER PACIFIC AT ST. JOHNS, N.B.

THE BELLY NICARAGUAN PROJECT.

WRECKS IN THE GERMAN OCEAN.

COTTON IMPROVING.

CONSOLS 98⅜@98¾.

St Johns, N. F., October 21.—The steamship Pacific, of the Galway and New York line, has arrived here with Liverpool dates to the 12th inst.

The royal mail steamship Persia arrived out at 2 o'clock on the morning of the 10th. The Vigo reached at 3 o'clock on the morning of the 11th, and the Bremen reached Cowes on the 9th inst.

The ship Favorite, from Liverpool, bound to Savannah, had put back to Queenstown leaking.

The advices from London and Liverpool are to the 11th by mail, and the 12th inst. by telegraph.

The corporation of Limerick had started a project for establishing a transatlantic line between France and America.

The equinoctial gale did considerable damage on the German ocean. A number of wrecks are reported, occasioning much loss of life. Among the list of the lost the name of no American has transpired.

The new company for completing the steamer Great Eastern was delayed in its organization by the non-attendance of the directors of the old company, to complete the necessary forms.

France is exempt from navigation dues for another year for cargoes of corn, flour, rye, and vegetables.

The Paris press publish the full correspondence which took place between the United States ministers, Dallas, Yagua and the Foreign minister of Nicaragua, touching Monsieur Belly's conventions. The former says that no arrang