The Press.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 30, 1859.

FIRST PAGE.—Mr. Broderick on the Stump; Personal and Political; Foreign Miscellanies; A Glorious Record. SECOND PAGE.—General News; The Courts.

The News.

Additional news by the steamer Indian, at Quebec, will be found in our columns to-day. Sir William Gosling, it appears, has been recalled by the British Government. The arrangements for the cricket match in America were completed, and the eleven English cricket players would leave for America on the 7th of September. Captain Pember, of the ship John Fyfe, had been arrested at Glasgow, for shooting dead a seaman named McArthur. A proposal has been made in behalf of Mr. Lever to charter the steamship Great Eastern for a voyage out and home, from Great Britain to America. He offers twenty thousand pounds. From France we learn that the triumphal entry into Paris of the army of Italy took place on the 14th inst., and passed off with great *eclat*. On the day of the review, the Emperor pardoned upwards of eleven hundred persons, sentenced to prison for various crimes. Garibaldi had accepted the command of all the forces of the Centrality. He had arrived at Leghorn. The death of the King of Prussia was looked for hourly. In the London money market the fluctuations in the funds were slight, but a dull tone prevailed, with a tendency downward.

The steamer Empire City arrived at New York yesterday. She left New Orleans on the 20th inst., and arrived at Havana on the 24th, at 6 A. M., having coasted meanwhile at Key West to land passengers for California. At Havana there is no news. Business is the sole subjective feature in local matters. The market for most merchantable commodities is in like position. Freights are quoted a trifle lower than had reported prior.

In the Sixth ward, New York, yesterday morning, a man was beaten to death by two Italian burglars, and another was dangerously stabbed by the same parties. The murdered man was a rag picker, whose name is not known; the wounded man is a printer, named Breen. The two murderers were captured after a desperate conflict with the officers. The names of the villains are Carlo Ninetto and Carlo Donati.

The 1st of August, the anniversary of negro emancipation at Jamaica, was, it has been stained with bloodshed, in the town of Falmouth. The riot arose out of a case of litigation. The jail, court house, and police station were attacked. The police fired a volley among the mob, which killed two black women, and seriously wounded several other persons.

It appears from a late letter from Japan that, in consequence of a misunderstanding with Consul-General Harris, the Japanese Government now refuses to send commissioners to Washington to exchange the ratification of its treaty with the United States.

A contest for the Oregon seat in the next House of Representatives seems to be inevitable. The Democratic party claim the friends of Mr. Stout, claim the election by a majority of nine votes only; while the Republican party claim, by rejecting some alleged illegal votes, a small majority for Mr. Logan. The case is a very doubtful one.

Mrs. Semmis, mother-in-law of the late Michael Walsh, member of Congress, died on Saturday evening, at her residence in New York, from burns received on Thursday evening. She was in the act of lighting a tinid lamp from another lamp, when the former exploded in her hands, setting fire to her dress, and causing burns from the chest of a third lady, Mrs. Lacey, who tried the lamp will take warning, and refuse to burn so dangerous an article in future.

The Louisville *Democrat* says that the Rev. T. A. McClung (whose body was found in the Niagara river some time ago) came to his death by suicide. That he wandered away from his hotel at Niagara, and was absent several days, is sufficient proof that he was *non compos mentis*. He was at different times, first, a prominent Presbyterian clergyman; second, an avowed infidel, and the author of a work of romance of exceeding genius, but disfigured by the utmost profanity; third, a lawyer of fine attainments and large practice; fourth, an advocate of emancipation, then a delegate from the State at large to nominate Gen. Taylor at Philadelphia, and subsequently a preacher. His inherited from his Mathiah ancestry an antipathy to Mr. Clay, and more especially from 1844 to 1848. In 1850 he returned with the Presbyterian church. His manners were always eccentric, and he was characterized by the peculiar idiosyncrasies of his family. A brother, the late Col. McClung, committed suicide, and a talented sister was insane. Still his genius was of the finest order. Had his mind been well balanced he would have been one of the foremost men of the nation.

A little panic was created among the inmates at Browne's Hotel, Washington, on Sunday night, by the discovery that the building was on fire. In a short time, however, the "devouring element" received its quietus, and order was restored.

The following is an extract of a letter to the Secretary of the New York Board of Underwriters:

"TRINCOMALEE, July 23.—I hasten to inform you of a long-continued and most deplorable fire on board the two fine screw steamships Kars and Sillistria, belonging to the Ottoman Screw Steamship Company, and commanded by Turks. They were lost within a week of each other, upon the coast of Syria, and the accidents were entirely the results of carelessness. Not anything was saved from the Kars; and more than two-thirds of her cargo were lost; but from the Sillistria, only seventy-seven were lost, two hundred and seventeen being saved."

The Great Eastern.

We have a letter from London respecting the *Great Eastern*, enclosing the bill of fare or *carte* at the great dinner, followed by a ball, on board the mammoth steamer on the 10th inst. The *Great Eastern* can carry 10,000 persons, but not a tenth of that number will be on board during the first voyage to the United States, unless the Directors accept an offer made by Mr. LEVER, head of the Galway and New York steamboats, to charter her for a voyage from Galway to New York and back. He would probably get a few thousand passengers. If this immense steamboat should succeed, Mr. LEVER intends building *four* such vessels for the Galway and New York line. The cost of another such ship would not be more than half the amount expended on the *Great Eastern*. If she sail to Portland, as intended, her passengers will have some cause to object to the expense and delay of journeying thence to New York. We believe that the impossibility of taking her safely over the bar at the entrance of New York harbor is the reason why Portland has been the port selected.

The Sunbury and Erie Railroad.

Gratz's Erie *Gazette* of the 25th inst. speaks in glowing terms of the western division of the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. Governor PACKER has appointed Messrs. HAGUE and DOUGHERTY of Harrisburg, and Mr. MITCHELL of Clinton county, to inspect this division of the road, and if their report is favorable, then the railroad company will be entitled to receive from the Commonwealth a million of dollars, in certain securities, as provided in the Bill for the sale of the Public Works. The *Gazette* says:

"One thing is certain—the western division of this great enterprise, destined to unite Philadelphia and Erie, is as good as finished. From Erie to Union, twenty-three miles, the iron is laid, and the cars have run over it. It is an event not to be forgotten, particularly as it is but a brief period—say two or three years—that some doubters expressed a willingness to take a lease of their lives, to terminate at the period when cars would run into this city on the Sunbury and Erie Railroad. They had little hope, last fall, that we should be thankful to that Providence which has spared them to witness the success of men more hopeful and energetic than themselves."

Not Inconsistent.

The following special telegraphic despatch appears in the New York *Herald* of yesterday:

"WASHINGTON, Aug. 29, 1859.—Judge Black has received a letter from Vice President Breckinridge, *depreciating any use whatever of his name in connection with the nomination for the Presidency*. He is said that he prefers a seat in the Senate. The Democratic delegation from Kentucky will elect him as the successor to Mr. Crittenden, whose term expires March, 1861. The Attorney General is hunting for the Administration, whose preferences are now said to lie between Lane and Houston."

Whilst the Administration is attacking Gov. Wise on account of his letter to DONNELLY, and is passing over the violation of confidence which led to the exposure of that letter, its Attorney General does not hesitate to make use of, for his own purposes, what is evidently a *private* letter from Vice President BRECKINRIDGE. It is clear that the information contained in the *Herald* must have been derived from the Attorney General himself, and a similar despatch of the same date, in the New York *Tribune*, so expressly states.

ENGLISH PICTURES.—Callender & Co., of South Third and Walnut streets, have sent us the *Illustrated London News* of August 13, a double number with colored supplement (which last, we not reached us,) and the *Illustrated News of the World*, of same date, with a steel engraving and memoir of Mr. Sergeant Shee, an eminent Catholic Barrister in London.

We have also received this week's number of *Once a Week*. Mr. Callender, who has been summering in Europe, returned last week, after an extensive tour in England, France and Italy—arriving in the last-mentioned country just after the war had ended. He is in rude health and excellent spirits, and has enlarged his business connection in England, and established a connection with the newspaper, periodical, and book-publishers of Paris.

The Administration in Lancaster.

A correspondent of that able paper—the Lancaster *Inquirer*—exposes with much force the movement of the Administration men in that quarter, preparatory to the October election, and the choice of delegates to the next State Convention. Lancaster county is, or was, the home of the President. The organization of the party in that county is in the hands of his postmasters. The chairman of the county committee is the postmaster of the city of Lancaster. The well-known champions of the Democratic party in that vicinity, with inconsiderable exceptions, either openly oppose, or refuse to co-operate in the proscriptive course of a set of insolent officials, and the work of distraction and disorganization is, therefore, left to the latter. When Mr. BUCHANAN was chosen, President, and when he organized his Administration, owing to the accession of an immense body of old-line Whigs, Lancaster county was being rapidly rescued from the Opposition, and converted into a Democratic stronghold. In October of 1857, WILLIAM CARPENTER, Esq.,—one of these old-line Whigs who voted for Mr. BUCHANAN, the year before—was elected Prothonotary, the position which he still occupies. Following this result, came the shameless abandonment of principle by the President and his Cabinet, the miserable sophistries by which it was attempted to be covered up, and the cruel persecution of leading Democrats by whom it was sought to be maintained. Lancaster county, at the next October election, fell back into the hands of the adversaries of the Democratic party, and the verdict then pronounced was supposed to be such an admonition as would be listened to by our would-be masters at the Federal capital. Of course, any hopes based upon the penitence of men who are guilty of the wrongs now everywhere charged against the Administration have been proved to be vain, and we may look forward to a repetition of the same arrogance and follies in Lancaster county which have reduced the party in that section to its present low ebb. There has been an indisposition on the part of many tried and trusty Democrats in Lancaster county to move in resistance to the course of the Federal officials in that quarter, acting under instructions from Washington; and the office-holders in Philadelphia, but the limits of forbearance have at last been passed, and we are not surprised that preparations are being made that will either eject, in the utter overthrow of the baleful counsels that have produced such bad results, or in such a rebuke as the people only can administer through the ballot-boxes.

The correspondent of the *Inquirer*, referring to the action of the Administration county committee, in refusing a seat in that committee to Dr. LEVI HULL, because he co-operated with the State-Rights Democracy, which assembled at Harrisburg on the 18th of April last, uses the following expressive language:

"This committee has long since ceased to represent the honest, uninfluenced opinion of the Democracy, it being composed principally of Federal officeholders, or their tools, who have obtained such men as their control in the townships of the county name as their committee man. Their meeting was preluded by a conciliatory editorial from the pen of the venerable editor of the *Intelligencer*, which we in our simplicity thought might move the infatuated Administration party to counsels of wisdom; but, alas! we were mistaken. They want no peace. Their cry is still war, war, and we accept it to the knife. It seems that men whose whole lives have been spent in devotion to the Democratic faith must renew their professions of fidelity to the Federal Administration ticket nominated at Harrisburg on the 16th of April last, and denounce the State claims, in the presence of these pimps of political prostitution, endorsement of the platform then laid down, or is crime to be punished by excommunication. We honor Dr. Hull for his manly refusal to give any pledges as to his intention in reference to the ticket. The friends of Federal Administration hirelings demanding such pledges positively farcical. Did they practice this doctrine in Illinois when Douglas beat them and the Republicans combined? Did they practice this doctrine in Texas, in the recent election, in which they aided in the election of an irregular nominee? But this is the wages of their places. They must deny they are men, and crawl the earth in vile servility to obtain the reward of their infamy."

In reply to the *Intelligencer* in its question of "Why Messrs. Wright & Rowe should not command every Democratic vote in the Commonwealth," we would say, they are not the representatives of State policy, but put forward on a platform, the marked feature of which is the condemnation of the National Administration and the condemnation of the State Executive. If Messrs. Wright & Rowe are elected on that platform, J. B. & Co. will have as much right to claim it as a Federal Administration triumph, as though that platform had been made at Charleston by the representatives of the Administration at large. Therefore it is that the Convention of the 18th of April was called, and entered its protest against it. Therefore it is that it came man imbued with true unpurchased Democracy repudiates it; and therefore it is that the questioning of Mr. Swarr, through Mr. Jacob Kauts, was wholly irrelevant. We have no doubt had the Convention of the 16th of March been content to enter the canvass of 1859 upon purely relevant and proper issues—that is, issues not involved in the State policy—they would have been no questions from shabby Democrats, or, if so, no refusals to answer by men who have a higher aim in belonging to the party than the retention of a post office or the obtaining of a contract. Personally Messrs. Wright & Rowe are acceptable to us, but upon every deposit of a ballot for either of them, Mr. Buchanan will have a just right to say, "*There is a voter who endorses my Kansas policy, sanctions my war upon the regular nominees, and believes that my office-holders did right in refusing to sustain Gov. Packer.*" Is not this plain?

The Zurich Conference.

It would appear by the last news from Europe, that very little has yet been done at the Zurich Conference, between the representatives of France, Austria, and Sardinia. The last account states that these gentlemen were in what is called "a dead lock,"—we suppose like the parties in the famous *tableau* in SHERIDAN's play of "The Critic, or a Tragedy Rehearsed."

Austria is said to insist that the conditions to which she assented at Villafranca shall be carried out. These did promise the restoration of the expelled rulers of Tuscany, Modena, and Parma. But it is certain that it was implied, and so Austria views it. Meanwhile, NAPOLEON has received the young Grand Duke of Tuscany with singular warmth—which encourages the belief that he favors his hopes of restoration. On the other hand, the three Duchies appear determined *not* to receive back the rulers whom they dismissed. Will Austria and France restore these Princes by force? VICTOR EMMANUEL positively refuses joining in any measure to re-impose the Arch-dukes on the Italians. It soon will be what Sir Lucius called "a very pretty quarrel as it stands."

"Her Majesty."

The British Ministry, consisting of fifteen highly educated noblemen and commoners, appear unable to write intelligibly. The Queen's Speech, read by Commission on the 13th instant, at the prorogation of Parliament, is scarcely good English, and, at all events, is disfigured by ridiculous repetitions. The Cabinet are the joint-authors of that composition. The commencement runs thus: "We are commanded by *her Majesty* to release you from further attendance in Parliament, and at the same time to convey to you *her Majesty's* acknowledgments." The repetition of "her Majesty" is to prevent the Queen being named as *she* or *her*, as if she were an ordinary person. This may seem absurd etiquette, but the fact is as we state it. Here is another sample, with "her Majesty" thrice in one sentence: "A plenipotentiary would be sent by *her Majesty* to assist at such Conferences; but *her Majesty* had not received the information to decide whether *her Majesty* may think fit to take part in any such negotiations." And again, "It will be *her Majesty's* earnest endeavor to promote their internal improvement, and to obliterate the traces of those conflicts which *her Majesty* witnessed with such deep concern." Also, "The financial arrangements of that portion of *her Majesty's* Empire will continue to engage *her Majesty's* serious attention." Finally, we are told that "The happiness of *her Majesty's* people is the object nearest *her Majesty's* heart."

Who was it that said that Majesty, deprived of its externals, was *a jest?* He spoke the truth.

Croton Water.

A New York chemist, one Dr. CHILTON, to whom some Croton water, which has tasted badly of late, was submitted for analysis, declares that it is purer at present than it has been for some time, the trifle of the bad flavor being caused by the presence, in large quantities, of a microscopic conferva-like plant, soluble, to some extent, in water. We should be better satisfied with this verdict, if we could forget that Dr. CHILTON, who delivers it, was the ingenious and accurate person who also analyzed the swill milk of New York, and delivered a high eulogium on *its* purity.

REVERTED TO SLAVERY.—The Bayou Sara (La.) *Ledger* states that the *slaves* of the Carney estate, who were liberated and sent from East Feliciana to Cincinnati a few months since, returned on the steamer a few days ago; they prefer slavery in Louisiana to freedom in Ohio.

The City of Baltimore.

The government of large American municipalities has become a problem that has awakened the solicitude of our wisest men. The peculiarly of high officials, and the squandering of the public money, have, in many cases, been accompanied by the bloodiest excesses, on the part of unlicensed mobs, and by midnight robbery, and assassination of the most frightful character. The New York *Herald* utters the following opinions on this subject:

"What is the cause of this rowdyism assuming so bold and so defiant an attitude, domineering over law and order, and keeping respectable and virtuous citizens in continual fear? We answer that politics, party politics, and the corrupt practices connected with them, are the fruitful source of the anarchy which is a foul disgrace to our free institutions, and a cause of prejudice against Democracy throughout the civilized world. The political wirepullers and managers of elections have for many years subsidized a class of men who have cheated the State prison and the gallows of their dues, to do their dirty work, and to commit every sort of violence. This villainy has been connived at by the leading men of each of the successful parties in turn, on the principle that the end justifies the means. And almost every attempt to bring the ruffians to justice has been frustrated. This impunity for rowdyism at elections has gradually grown up among us; and so formidable has it become that decent citizens are afraid to go to the primary elections, where only those candidates who play into the hands of the criminals have any chance of success. But the evil does not stop here. The rowdies, finding that they possessed immunity for violence at elections, gradually turned the instruction of their masters, and made general rowdyism an institution of the country, supplanting and superseding the authority of the laws, and driving us back to barbarism. The politicians who have obtained office through the instrumentality of the rowdies are under obligations to protect them against the operation of the law. If they sit on the bench of justice they throw the shield of their own ignorant or corrupt interpretation of the statute over the culprit, or, if they cannot do that, they administer the mildest punishment it is in their power to inflict. If the rascal is sent to the penitentiary or to State prison the politicians will soon get him out. If one of these bullies is indicted for murder, he enjoys the joke, and looks on the trial as a good farce. He is certain that rowdyism is so well organized, and is so identified with the political parties, that he can never suffer the penalty of his crime. Either by hocus-pocus the jury do not agree, or a new trial is obtained on a frivolous point of law—in some way or other justice is robbed of its sacrifice."

The New York *Times* shows, in the subjoined extract, how this foul example has extended itself from city to city:

"In Baltimore, as we thence learn, there was a brutal, murderous assault, worthy the Feejee Islands; no words, indeed, being competent to aggravate its infamy, and every man in it deserving the halter. A steamer left the town, freighted with a large company for a camp-meeting, on Choptank river. Apropos of nothing, bands of rowdies shoved, organized under different names, began an indiscriminate assault upon men and women, knocking them down in every direction, clubbing and stabbing them as at an infernal carnival. The lights were blown out to perfect the design, and robberies were numerous; while one man was stabbed, and his wife violated before his eyes! In Heaven's name, what are we coming to? Where are laws? where the guardians of justice? Where public and private security? When such things take place, not in holes and caverns, but on a crowded steamboat, and a steamboat upon such a mission—carrying Christians in a so-called Christian community to a place of worship? It adds nothing to the supreme shame and villainy of the recital, to say that one man is reported to have died of his wounds received on the occasion.

"Philadelphia, on the same day, was equally signalized. During an excursion of a certain Sunday School to Tacony, with a ride company, the party was attacked by some of the most diabolical rowdies who have ever cheated hemp of its due. The telegraph does not tell us that the Sunday-Schools carried the Church-Militant with them; but considering the rampant savagery of the attack, they we simply infer it was going. Some twenty persons were stabbed and otherwise wounded; and the riot was resumed upon the return of the parties to town.

"Now, let us come to New York, and take the quarterly return of Deputy Superintendent Carpenter as a fair sample. During the quarter ending July 31, there were 19,202 arrests. Crime and violence are thus shown to be on the increase. At this rate, taking the quarter's return as an average for the year, there would be 77,048 arrests in New York in twelve months. In France, in the fashionable streets, every well-dressed tenth man is decorated; and all over the Empire, more than every tenth man lives at the public expense. In New York, as an offset for fine streets and shops, we have the heroic satisfaction of knowing that every tenth person in the community is *arrested* for murder, rape, arson, theft, violence, drunkenness, or breach of law or decency of some sort! And this is the rapidum of our civilization! This the last hope of Democracy! This the century of liberty, perched upon our proud metropolis, commanding a world's wealth, growing as city never grew before, prophesying grandeurs such as history has not recorded! As the sum of iniquity is constantly swelling here, what are we to expect? At the rate we are now proceeding, it would take but a few years to make all the men (and most of the women) not in the Police Department, the subjects of arrest, some time in the course of the year. This is not hyperbole. It is fierce fact."

Baltimore, however, seems to be more than usually cursed with these fiends in human shape. They not only do the work of death secretly, and in the dark, but in broad daylight. Venerable citizens are driven from the polls on election day, editors of independent newspapers are assailed in their offices, and the law is powerless while surrounded with rampant rowdyism. Last Friday afternoon HENRY M. FITZHUGH, Esq., one of the proprietors of the Baltimore *Daily Exchange*, was insulted and assaulted on account of a police report published in the *Exchange*, by a brute named PLACIDE, whom he was compelled to shoot down in self-defence. This last outrage has awakened intense excitement and indignation; but we have little hope that any good result will ensue until the whole people, rejecting all party organizations, rise up *en masse*, and take the remedy into their own hands.

Primary elections in the great cities have become either a farce or a fraud. They are used or misused by reckless politicians, who begin by controlling the mob element, and are finally controlled by it; and who, once thrown into the hands of organizations existing only by plunder or by threats, find themselves utterly unable to assist in the work of reform. Municipal government may be purified by a radical change in the primary elections; but we apprehend that a much more drastic and thorough remedy must be discovered before we can look upon the administration of justice and the execution of the laws in our great American cities, with any other feelings but those of humiliation and shame.

Edwin Booth's Iago.

"Othello," one of the finest of Shakspeare's tragedies, founded on an Italian story, published early in the Sixteenth century, drew a very large audience to Arch-street Theatre. The part of *Iago* was played by Mr. Booth, that of *Othello* by Mr. Wheatley. The rest of the leading cast was: *Emelia*, admirably played by Mrs. John Drew; *Desdemona*, by Miss Emma Taylor; *Brabantio*, most touchingly rendered by that fine actor, Mr. John Gilbert; *Cassio*, by Mr. Dolman; *Roderigo*, by Mr. Stoddart; and the *Duke*, by Mr. Bradley, who made all of this small part that could be made. He must allow us to remind him that the Doge of Venice never wore crown or coronet, his mark of rank being the *Cornu*, or horned bonnet.

Mr. Wheatley played *Othello* very well, although it is not exactly in his line. Two or three times he was, perhaps, a little too deliberate in his utterance, or rather (for it is a fault) a little too studious to sound every word fully. With this exception, we have a great deal to commend. His delivery of the speech before the Signory, relating how he won *Desdemona*, was well-balanced, dignified, and impressive. There was good acting, too, in the manner in which he was gradually drawn on, by the devilish arts of *Iago*. The best delivered portion of the play was the celebrated "farewell," concluding with the despairing, heart-broken exclamation "Othello's occupation's gone." On the whole, Mr. Wheatley was most successful in the last act. He was richly attired, and remembering that Othello was a *Moor*, and not a *negro*, colored his face and hands accordingly. But, indeed, with the exception of the African Roscius, who is to the manner born, scarcely any one plays Othello as a *nigger*.

We have seen many representations of *Iago*, including the dramatic tournament between Edmund Kean and Charles Young, when they played *Othello* and *Iago* alternately, and doubt whether we have yet met a better representative of that character than Edwin Booth. Nature has qualified him for the character of the crafty, vindictive man. His well-cut Italian face, with expressive eyes and eloquent lips, reminds one of the early pictures of the first Napoleon as First Consul. Mr. Booth suffered under the disadvantage of a sore throat, we heard, but his intonation was not affected by it, apparently. His voice, distinct and not loud, was audible all over the house—at least we heard it, as we sat in the worst seat for hearing, (penalty of arriving five minutes after the performance began,) which seat is the very last in the pit, under the boxes. Mr. Booth is the most natural *Iago* we have ever heard or seen. He manages his voice as well as Barry Sullivan, which is saying a good deal. His acting is free from the hereditary conventionalities of the stage, and wholly unstrained. The usual fault of *Iago*, as acted, is to make the villainy so transparent that *Othello* must have been a dolt not to have seen through it. But Mr. Booth's *Iago* would deceive a man with thrice the astuteness of *Othello*. In speaking

"This is the night
That either makes me or for does me quite,"

he broke into a solitary example of rant. In the last scene, too, after he was wounded, and particularly when leaving the room, he grimaced a little. These are all the charges we can bring against him; and these are small, and may admit of a difference of opinion.

Mr. Booth appears in "The Apostate" this evening. We shall have some curiosity in witnessing his performance of "Hamlet" to-morrow evening.

PUBLIC SALES OF STOCKS THIS DAY AT NOON.—Thomas & Sons sell this day, at 12 o'clock, noon, at the Exchange, stocks, loans, &c. See advertisements, auction head.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, August 29, 1859.

Who shall be the Administration candidate for President? This is the question. Mr. Buchanan's declination of the nomination has been taken so literally by his office-holders, that he may be compelled to stand up to his pledge, although he will take care to secure as many delegates as possible, to wait for "something to turn up" to his advantage. The next best thing, failing in the nomination, is to secure such a candidate as will take care of his friends, and carry out his policy. There are few men on the list, however, that the President is willing to trust; and this greatly complicates affairs. The office-holders are very willing to take any name that may be suggested from here. But whose shall it be? The President cannot trust Mr. Breckinridge after having treated him with so much indignity, and, therefore, the office-holders fear to go for Breckinridge. He cannot trust Wise after opening the columns of the *Constitution* upon him so bitterly—and he is, of course, dead against Douglas. At the very moment, however, when the prospect seemed darkest, the name of General Sam Houston, of Texas, is presented. Here is the man for the Administration candidate for President, and if you will watch the course of the *Constitution*—the organ of the President—you will find that nearly every number contains some eulogy upon, or defence of the newly-elected Governor of Texas—the hero of San Jacinto. Notwithstanding the howls of denunciation against the *Constitution* for adopting this course, do not be surprised if Mr. Buchanan should formally announce that General Houston was the only man fit to be nominated at Charleston as the Democratic candidate for President. It is true he ran against the regular Democratic ticket at the last election in Texas; it is true he was a member of the secret order called Know Nothings; that he voted for Fillmore in 1856, and that up to within a year he was one of the most violent opponents of the Democratic party; but as he has formally placed himself upon the Administration's platform, he is entitled to the distinction of a nomination at Charleston, and will probably be backed by the whole power of the Government as it is at present controlled. Speaking of the Presidency, by the way, it is a fact that may or may not be important, that a number of the warmest friends of Mr. Vice President Breckinridge are actively co-operating with the friends of Judge Douglas. This is especially so in Ohio, Kentucky, and Tennessee. There is a rumor in the city to day, that Mr. Black, the Attorney General, received on his arrival here from Pennsylvania last week, a private letter from Vice President Breckinridge, expressly declining to allow his name to be used as a Presidential candidate at the next election, and stating that he would probably be a candidate for the U. S. Senatorship in the place of Mr. Crittenden. Connected with this report, is another that the letter of Mr. Breckinridge was writen in reply to one, hinting to him that J. B., &c., were disposed to sustain him (the Vice President,) as their candidate at Charleston to defeat Judge Douglas. If this be so, there is a significancy in Mr. Breckinridge declining, and I should say also, a pretty severe rebuke. The reports alluded to are rife throughout the city, and I learn Judge Black is the authority for them. They will doubtless appear in the New York papers this morning, being communicated last evening, as I am informed, by telegraph. Upon what principle Judge Black has allowed himself to disclose private correspondence to news reporters I cannot conceive, although the motive may be found in a desire to embarrass Mr. Breckinridge's Senatorial prospects in Kentucky, by a public parade of his letter on that subject in the newspapers, in revenge for the rebuke administered to himself by the same letter. If this be so, it will be a miss-fire. The Administration cannot elect a Senator in Kentucky in opposition to Mr. Breckinridge. OCCASIONAL.

Letter from New York.

A NEW MAMMOTH PRINTING PRESS; BOTH SIDES PRINTED AT ONCE—INCREASED CITY POSTAL FACILITIES; IMITATING THE LONDON OFFICE—ABOUT THE INTERNATIONAL CRICKET MATCH; WHAT'S TO BE DONE, AND WHERE—NEW PLAY BY BOUCICAULT—WHAT STRAKOSCH IS ABOUT—THE NEW YOUNG-LADY NOVELIST AND SOMETHING OF HER—NEW BOOKS; MRS. SIR PETTIGREW; MRS. ANNE BRIDGE; MRS. HENRY WARD BEECHER—CITY DISPENSARIES—THE "DAUGHTERS" OF MALTA—THE FALL BOOK TRADE SALE—GENERAL THOMAS THINKS TAKES TO SALT WATER.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, August 29, 1859.

Perfection in printing-presses is not yet attained. A fresh and very practical exemplification of this fact will soon be made in a quarter where the practical has always been made the rule and not the exception. When Hoe's mammoth eight-cylinder press was put in operation and found to be successful, it was supposed that nothing more remained to be done. We had surpassed all our previous efforts in that way, and beaten even the London *Times*; but the New York *Sun*, which has been a sort of pioneer in printing-machinery improvements, will soon have within its vaults a specimen of Yankee ingenuity that will leave in the shade all previous contrivances for rapid printing, and compel its competitors to throw aside the presses now in use. The *Sun* has now in process of construction, at a cost of forty thousand dollars, a press that possesses this advantage—namely, it will feed itself and print both sides of the paper at the same time, and with the same rapidity that one side is printed on the mammoth Hoe presses now in use by the *Times*, *Herald*, and *Tribune*. The feeding arrangement is an invention of Taylor's, and has for some time past been in successful use at Harper's establishment, where, by the way, has recently been put in operation another labor-saving invention—a machine for wetting paper, that will wet six times more paper than the most expert operator can wet by hand, and without requiring the person handling the paper to touch the water.

The postmaster of this city, in his efforts to extend the facilities of the office to its utmost, is endeavoring to carry out the admirable system adopted in the post office at London. The undertaking is rendered somewhat arduous by the circumscribed and exceedingly inconvenient building occupied by our post office; nevertheless, Mr. Fowler, and the very capable assistants by whom he is surrounded, will carry the project to its highest attainable perfection permitted by their means, and pave the way for still further accommodations to the public.

As the day approaches for the great international struggle of the cricketers, a proportionate degree of interest is manifested in all that relates to it. The All-England Eleven are now on the way hither, and will be received with the heartiest possible welcome. I hear from one of the strong players of the St. George's Club, that the programme during their stay here, is arranged as follows: The first match will be played with the English Eleven and twenty-two of Montreal. The second, between the All-England Eleven and twenty-two of St. George's Club, at Hoboken; the third, between the Eleven, and an American twenty-two, at Philadelphia; the fourth, at Hamilton, Canada West, between the Eleven and twenty-two of Upper Canada, and the fifth, and last, at Montreal, between the Eleven and twenty-two, half being selected by the Montreal Club, and half by the St. George's.

The new ground prepared expressly for this grand tournament, by Mr. Stevens, at Hoboken, is in fine condition. It is situated between the woods which enclose the base-ball ground and New York Yacht Club house, and Mr. Stevens's residence, adjoining the river walks to Elysian Fields. It has been graded to an extent of two hundred yards east and west, and one hundred and eighty yards north and south, turfed over and rolled, and is, doubtless, the finest ground in the country.

Strakosch has failed to secure Piccolomini. She goes to Russia, this winter, at a large figure; but the indefatigable Maurice brings with him (about the 1st of October) the tenor Fraschini and a new prima donna.

I said something in my last letter about a new novel by a young Southern girl, Miss Evans, of Mobile. That charming young maiden is now a guest at the St. Nicholas. She's good—good-natured, good-sized, good-looking, and good generally—quite unaffected; eager to know things, very chatty, and altogether a pleasant person to meet. In company with a stiff Methodist preacher, who nevertheless knows what's what, I have just enjoyed quite a conversational season with her. She has indefinite chat, and airs it "from the shoulder;" but she is as modest and unassuming as she is clever, and her book, in my humble judgment, will prove one of the most complete and genuine successes of any American novel that has yet been ushered by any of the feminine gender.

By the way, speaking of books, I omitted, in my last letter, to mention two new things that Derby and Jackson are preparing to launch, namely, a book of humor, wit, and satire, entitled "Miss Slimmen's Window," a companion to a Window in Bedott Papers," and a novel by Mrs. Sue Pettigrew King, of Charleston, South Carolina, called "Sylvia's World, and Crimes which the Law does not Reach." They have also ready "From Dawn to Daylight; or the Simple Story of a Western Home," by the Author of "Mabel's Mistake." I don't pretend to vouch for the accuracy of the rumor, but it is said that the author of the book is Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher.

In conversation last evening with a prominent physician, a fact was stated that surprised me and will probably be new to most people—namely, that upwards of two hundred thousand cases of sickness are annually treated, gratuitously, at the different dispensaries established by the city, to say nothing of the large numbers cared for by the public hospitals. Things of this sort are creditable to the humanity, at least, of the municipal authorities.

What a beautiful provision it is for the satisfying of public curiosity, that something odd is always turning up! The freshest topic of talk is of an event to take place this afternoon in Brooklyn—the inauguration of a lodge of the *Daughters* of Malta, the officeresses of which are to be installed by the "Supreme G. R. J. A. of the Order of S. M. State of New York." This feminine lodge is to be under the direct supervision of the officers of the Grand Lodge of the State of New York. The regalia is to be similar to that of the Sons, excepting, perhaps, the scrolls, which will necessarily be different.

The annual fall book trade sale, in this city, commences to-morrow, at the rooms of George A. Leavitt & Co. The catalogue is a formidable one, covering over five hundred pages, and, from what I hear from publishers and others in the trade, there is every reason to believe that it will be one of the largest and most successful that have yet been held.

General Thomas Thumb, emulating the example of the rich young "Cuttles" of this city, has taken to yachting, and now sails about Long Island Sound in one of the fastest crafts going. He "shivers" his little "timbers" in true nautical, and spices the main brace with the gusto of a regular old salt. He's able, for he has had gumption enough to salt down a hundred thousand for the undeveloped fun of the future.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FURTHER FROM EUROPE.

THE STEAMER INDIAN AT QUEBEC.

Interesting Parliamentary Proceedings.

Napoleon's Grand Entry into Paris.

SIR WM. G. OUSELEY TO BE RECALLED.

THE GREAT CRICKET MATCH.

The Arrangements finally Completed.

PARDON OF POLITICAL PRISONERS.

The Ministerial Crisis in Austria.

Garibaldi in Command of the Forces of Central Italy.

FATHER POINT, August 29.—The following is the continuation of the news despatched by the steamer Indian:

GREAT BRITAIN.

On the prorogation of Parliament, in the House of Commons, prior to the delivery of the Queen's speech, Lord John Russell stated in reply to some inquiries, that Mr. Bruce had been sent to Pekin with a view to the ratification of the treaty with China, and that it was the intention of the Government to require the Chinese Government to fully carry out the conditions of the treaty, and to invite the Emperor to accede to it.

Lord John Russell also stated, in response to questions, that he had not received any official information which altered the character of the statement he had already made with respect to the intentions of France and Austria regarding Parma, Modena, and Tuscany. Neither had any information been received as to the reported proclamation of the Red Republicans in Parma, as announced in the Vienna journals.

Lord Elcho inquired whether the present Government were really anxious that a volunteer force should be established.

Lord Palmerston and Sidney Herbert said it was the express desire of the Government to encourage the formation of a rifle and artillery corps.

The official investigation into the loss of the steamship Argo had terminated, but the decision would not be made public until it was communicated to the Board of Trade. It was understood, however, that the assessors give it as their opinion that the loss of the ship did not arise from any wilful act on the part of the captain, but that it was a grave omission by him in not having slowed his vessel on the coming on of the fog. This finding is to be accompanied with a recommendation of the case to the lenient consideration of the Board.

The nomination of Mr. C. Lennox Wyke as envoy extraordinary to Central America, as reported per the last steamer, and the rumored cession of territory in Honduras to Great Britain, had given rise to the impression that the English Government were seeking to strengthen its position in this part of the world.

The Liverpool *Albion* states that Sir W. Gore Ouseley was to be recalled, and in announcing Mr. Wyke's projected departure for the Isthmus by the steamer leaving Southampton on the 17th of August, it says: "Unless Mr. Wyke be crippled in his actions by secret despatches from home, his countrymen may expect shortly to see some practical evidence of sound policy, which, while respecting the rights of Central America, and assisting in the development of free routes of transit, shall, at the same time, maintain the rights of her Majesty and her subjects in this hitherto neglected but important corner of the Queen's dominions."

Mr. Wyke has been made Companion of the Bath.

The arrangements for the Cricket match in America, between the eleven picked players of all England and twenty-two of the United States, have been finally completed, and the English players leave Liverpool for America on the 7th of September.

The following letter from Sir Charles Yorke, the Military Secretary to the General Commanding-in-Chief, is published by the Atlantic Telegraph Company, for the purpose of removing the doubt as to the cable having been placed in actual operation:

HORSE GUARDS, Aug. 9.—Sir: With reference to my letter of the 7th ult., in answer to your inquiry as to any messages having ever been transmitted to Newfoundland by the Atlantic Telegraph, during the time it was in operation last year, I am directed by the General Commanding in Chief, to acquaint you that replies have been procured from the Generals commanding the troops in Canada and Nova Scotia, to the effect that the telegram dated London, August 31, 1858, respecting the Thirty-ninth regiment, was received at Montreal on the 3d of September, and answered on the following day, and that a telegram of the same date was received at Halifax on the day of its transmission—namely, the 31st of August, 1858.

I have the honor, &c.,
C. YORKE.

Queen Victoria had been on a three-days cruise in the royal yacht, among the channel Islands. She landed at Jersey and Guernsey, receiving an enthusiastic welcome at each place.

Capt. Pember, of the ship John Fyfe, arrived at Glasgow, and S. B. Aiza, the chief mate, were under arrest for having shot dead a seaman named John McArthur. Capt. P. is said to have fired a pistol at McArthur after having been thrashed in an attempt to strike him with a hand-spike.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

LONDON, Wednesday, noon.—A proposal has been made, on behalf of Mr. Lever, to charter the Great Eastern for a voyage out and home, from some safe port in Great Britain to some safe port in North America. The terms offered are £20,000, the vessel to be provided with accommodations for