The Press.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1859.

FIRST PAGE.—Newstead Abbey; Interesting Letter from Lancaster; First Senatorial District—Who are the Disorganizers? Personal and Political. Foreign News by the Asia—The Wreck of the Royal Charter. FOURTH PAGE.—Americans and English in China; News Items; Living at Sea.

The News.

By the arrival at New York of the brig George Albert, from Port-au-Prince, Hayti files to October 22d have been received. The trial of the prisoners arrested for their complication in the late conspiracy commenced on the 17th of October. Twenty, in all, of those implicated in the conspiracy were condemned to death, and sixteen suffered the penalty. One was reprieved, and three are in another country, out of the reach of justice. The President has published a proclamation urging the people to unite with him in his efforts to establish a worthy government, and increase the prosperity of Hayti, and warning other conspirators to read a lesson in the quick punishment awarded to those recently executed. President Geffrard has issued the following decree:

"Every person who shall be detected in having advanced propositions tending in any way to create dissensions among the people and, to propagate hatred or ill-feeling among them, or towards the Government;—

"Every person who shall be detected in having circulated printed or written matter tending to the same object;

"Shall receive from the Police Department a written warning, and in case of a repetition of the offence, shall be immediately arrested, and shall either be sent to a 'special residence' in the interior of the country, or shall be embarked on shipboard and sent out of the country."

A grand funeral service for the repose of the soul of Madame Blanfort, the assassinated daughter of the President, had taken place at Port-au-Prince. In a funeral sermon, the Abbe Feltier drew a comparison between Geffrard and Paul Emilius, after his victory over the King of Macedonia. The intention of the conspirators was to make General Prophete President in place of Geffrard. Soulouque, in his retreat at Kingston, Jamaica, on hearing of the assassination of Geffrard's daughter, ordered a high mass of thanksgiving, but the priest he applied to refused to officiate. The fact has aroused an additional ill-feeling towards Soulouque on the part of the Haytiens.

Via Havana we have papers from Venezuela to Oct. 10. Under the administration of Sr. Tovar, the Vice President, the Government still continued to struggle with the rebels. The factions in the East had been, one by one, nearly all defeated; and a powerful force was organizing for the Western provinces. At San Carlos the Government had an army of seven thousand men, well provided with all the requisites for a vigorous campaign. The Presidential election was in progress, the most prominent candidates being Sr. Manuel Felipe Tovar and D. Pedro Gual. The friends of Gen. Jose Antonio Paez were also advocating his claims, and the prospectus of a new journal was issued at Caracas on the 18th of October, to labor in his behalf. Its editors were to be D. Wenceslao Urrutia, D. Juan de Dios Morales, and B. Francisco Pimente y Roth. The merchants and capitalists of Caracas had agreed to raise a loan of $1,000,000 for the use of the Government, the bonds to be under the united guaranty of the Government and the commercial company. This loan, which is the largest ever made in Venezuela, is looked upon as a sign that there is great confidence in the stability of the Government as at present organized. Vice President Tovar had selected the following Cabinet: Home Secretary, Sr. J. M. Morales Marcano; Treasury, Sr. Manuel Cadenas Delgado; Foreign Secretary, Sr. Manuel M. Quintero; War and Marine, Gen. Jose Escolastico Andrade.

By the New Granada, at New York, from Calilao, which port she left on the 16th, there is highly important news from Peru and Chili. The British ship Minnehaha, from Caldera, had arrived at Callao, bringing intelligence of a terrible earthquake at Copiapo, by which more than one half of the town was destroyed, and causing a great loss of life. The shock was sensibly felt at Caldera. The captain of the Minnehaha reports the water as having receded some twenty-three feet in the harbor, and says that his ship swayed to and fro as if in a heavy sea. The Caldera and Copiapo Railroad has suffered, it is said, considerable damage, in consequence of which no trains could pass over the road when the Minnehaha sailed. The Chilian minister to Peru was murdered on the night of the 15th October, at Chiclillas. This makes two foreign ministers who have been assassinated in Peru within the last eighteen months. Certainly there appears to be very little security to life or property in this distracted country. The Government is powerless to protect either, and is constantly in dread of popular outbreaks.

The Washington Star, of last evening, says:

"Various reports, seemingly contradictory, have prevailed with regard to the health of Senator Douglas. But from responses to our inquiries, we are satisfied that for the past three days he has been extremely ill; and that to-day his physicians regard his condition as about the same as it was yesterday, though perhaps he may be a little more comfortable."

California dates to the 24th ult. have been received by overland mail at St. Louis. The ship Mastiff was burned at sea, when five days out from San Francisco. The passengers and treasure were saved, and taken to Honolulu; from which place we have a piece of sensation news, to the effect that his Majesty, King of the Sandwich Islands, in a fit of jealousy, shot his private secretary, and came very near abdicating in consequence, but afterwards changed his mind.

A "suspicious person" was arrested at Shippensburg, in this State, on Saturday, supposed to be a Harper's Ferry insurgent; but, as no evidence was produced to warrant detaining him, the suspicious person was discharged.

The steamer North Star, which left New York on the 20th ult. for Aspinwall, had not arrived at her destination on the 4th inst. It is supposed that she was disabled and put into Nassau, New Providence.

Very little doubt exists now of the success of the entire Republican State ticket at the New York election recently held.

In the newly-elected Legislature of New York the Senate stands 23 Republicans to 9 Democrats, a Republican gain of 5.

The Assembly, so far as heard from, stands 87 Republicans to 33 Democrats, with 6 districts to hear from, viz.: Clinton, one; Delaware, two; Tioga, one; and Ulster one. The returns from these districts have not been received, except on the vote for Secretary of State. The Republican majority in the Assembly, thus far, is 54.

The sentence of Santa Rosa, a man recently convicted in Cuba of high treason, and who has a family in the United States, has been commuted from a death penalty to perpetual banishment from the Spanish realms.

An extensive scheme for counterfeiting Cuban postage stamps, and the notes of a new Cuban bank, has recently been discovered at Havana, and the supposed guilty parties arrested.

The Rocky Mountain News, of Oct. 27, contains the following items of news from Pike's Peak:

Dr. Middleton, who has recently returned from the South Park and Tarryall diggings, reports the miners as doing exceedingly well. There had been two falls of snow, but it remained on the ground but a short time, and, up to the time of his departure, the weather was fine for out-door operations.

Messrs. Heffner, Cooper, and McLain, discovered gold in the Clay County lead on the 5th of July, began work the first week in August, have averaged eight hands working since that time, (five besides themselves,) and have taken out $9,642, at an expense for hands, provisions, tools, &c., of about two thousand dollars; quit work for the season on the 22d of October. They took out the last week, in 44 days, $982, being the least day's work of the season. Largest yield in one day, $224 70; least day's work, $40. They have reached, in their mine, a depth of 64 feet; at 30 feet deep they drifted 100 feet on the lead. Their mine is steadily increasing in richness.

The following is the proclamation of the mayor of Charlestown, in regard to suspected persons in that locality, to which allusion was made yesterday:

"Whereas, it is deemed prudent and right by the Town Council of Charlestown that there should not be longer permitted to remain in our town or county any stranger who cannot give a satisfactory account of himself: Now, therefore, I, Thomas C. Green, mayor of Charlestown, do hereby proclaim and make known, that all such strangers must immediately leave the town and county, and if they do not, any member of the Town Council, the town sergeant, Col. Davis, Lawson Botts, R. M. Asquith, Wells J. Hawks, are requested to make it their special business to bring such strangers before the mayor, or some justice of the peace, to be dealt with according to law; and the authorities of Harper's Ferry, Bolivar, Shepherdstown, or Middleway, and all other authorities in the county, are hereby requested to take like action.

"THOMAS C. GREEN,
"Nov. 12, 1859. Mayor of Charlestown."

On the appearance of this proclamation, Mr. Hoyt, who had returned to the town, Mr. Sennott, one of the counsel for the prisoners, and Mr. Jewett, connected with Frank Leslie's, received an intimation from Colonel Davis that they were among the strangers whose presence was not satisfactory to the people, and that their personal safety would be secured by an early departure. Mr. Sennott declined leaving until he had concluded his business. Mr. Hoyt had already made arrangements for his departure before the proclamation appeared; and he, together with Mr. Jewett, left there on Saturday. Mr. Jewett was suspected—unjustly, he declares—of being the correspondent of the New York Tribune, which paper has recently published some letters from Charlestown of an irritating character.

The profit of banking in Boston has been shown in a table recently published in that city. The average dividend of thirty-six banks, for five years, has been about seven and one half per cent. The Suffolk Bank has paid a dividend of ten per cent. for four years, and nine for the last year. The annual amount paid on dividends has been over two and a quarter millions four hundred thousand dollars, but now it is more than one hundred thousand dollars less. In five years no Boston bank has failed to declare a dividend.

Alliance of the North and South.

That a deliberate attempt is being made to induce the Southern people, upon various appeals, to unite in a sectional crusade, must be apparent to any one who investigates, with ordinary care, the indications of the present time. Looking through our Southern exchanges, we notice that this unfortunate spirit is manifested on all sides. Of course, the "rebellion" at Harper's Ferry is the immediate pretext for these appeals, and any amount of contingent violent remedies is suggested. The effort of most of these agitators seems to be to convince the Southern people that they have no friends in the North, and that the only way to rescue themselves from real or imaginary dangers, is to act upon this idea, and to insist upon a certain ultimatum at the hands of Congress and the Federal Government. The Charleston Mercury, of course, looks to secession as the great relief. Even the Richmond Enquirer demands several conditions procedent at the Charleston Convention, which, if granted, would, on the one hand, consolidate the North against the South, and if refused, on the other, would consolidate, according to the Enquirer's theory, the South against the North. We anticipated the probability of precisely such a demonstration, as the readers of THE PRESS will remember, and we are not surprised that it has been made.

The last provocation of the South has been of an extraordinary character, but the statesmen in that quarter of the country should remember that precisely in proportion as that provocation has awakened an intense feeling of hostility to Abolitionism, so has it awakened in the Northern States a strong and ardent sympathy for our Southern people, thus unwarrantably and insanely assailed. This sympathy, however, does not grow out of any attachment to slavery *per se*, or any wish that it may be unconstitutionally or forcibly extended. It arises from other and holier motives—it arises chiefly from the sympathy of the white race of the North with the white race of the South. The first is anxious to see the second prosper, and resolved to protect it in all its rights under the laws, and every attempt to endanger the lives of the white race of the South will be sure to organize the indignant and active resistance of the white race of the North. There may be, and there are, other reasons, of a political character, for the sympathy which at present prevails in the Northern and Northwestern States in regard to the South, which need no discussion at present; but that which we present to-day ought to be sufficient to admonish the leading men of the South not to destroy the national existing sentiment of cooperation with them by any appeal to extreme measures.

The Health of Philadelphia.

Owing to the death of the late health officer, Mr. McAllister, and the confusion and neglect of former boards of health, the publication of a full statement of the births and deaths of Philadelphia during the year 1856 has been delayed until a few days since; but we are pleased to learn that such arrangements are being made as will prevent similar neglect in future, and that statements for 1857, '58 and '59, are now being prepared, and will shortly be published. The statement of the total number of births in 1856 is defective, as full returns were not made to the health officer. The number reported was—males, 3,020; females, 2,776—total, 5,795. The number of deaths was 12,832. The greatest mortality (1,691) occurred in the month of August. The deaths in July numbered 1,415, in December 1,204; in March 1,055, in November 1,048. In each of the other months the number of deaths was less than 1,000.

The diseases which caused the mortality of 1856 strikingly indicate the general health of Philadelphia, as few or none of them were caused by any peculiarity of our climate or unhealthy local influence. We append a list of all the diseases by which more than one hundred persons died during the year: Apoplexy, 128; casualties, 158; cholera infantum, 722; congestion of brain, 177; consumption of lungs, 1,607; convulsions, 608; croup, 268; debility, 430; diarrhœa, 149; disease of brain, 107; disease of heart, 179; dropsy, 218; dropsy of brain, 242; drowned, 105; dysentery, 301; erysipelas, 100; scarlet fever, 992; typhoid fever, 229; inanition, 114; inflammation of brain, 329; inflammation of bronchi, 249; inflammation of lungs, 879; inflammation of stomach and bowels, 148; marasmus, 484; measles, 141; old age, 172; paralysis, 105; small pox, 390; still born, 612. Total males, 6,031; total females, 5,689; still born of both sexes, 612.

Foreign Aid for Rome.

An effort is being made, in Ireland, to raise a Foreign Legion for Pope Pius, which he may employ against whatever force—French or Italian—may be brought against him. This would be a Catholic legion, devoted to maintain, in their full integrity, the temporalities of the Church of Rome for the Pope. The Dundalk Democrat, strongly in the Catholic interest, thus states the case:

"Thousands upon thousands of our young men go into the English army, and prove faithful to their enemy; and it would be strange, indeed, if we could not muster 20,000 of them who would enlist under the banner of Pius the Ninth, and prove the devoted defenders of their illustrious friend. With a brave and chivalrous army in Rome and the States of the Church, who would drive away the rabble of out-throats, and emancipate the subjects of the Pope from their outrageous tyranny, peace would be restored to the mind of his Holiness, and safety to his person; and he would be left in quiet and security to attend to the duties of his high and holy mission, in directing the affairs of the Church, whose children are scattered over the world. Money would also be required, and that would be forthcoming. The Catholics of Europe and America would gladly contribute £100,000 a year to sustain the army of Rome. We should say Ireland would pay a tribute of £10,000 a year; England, £5,000; France, £20,000; Spain, £10,000; Portugal, £5,000; Austria, £20,000; Belgium, £5,000; Prussia, and other Continental States, £10,000; America, £10,000; Canada, £5,000; making a grand total of £100,000 to maintain a true and faithful Irish army in the Eternal City, for the preservation of the Vicar of Christ from the unfilial hands of his infidel enemies. As to Ireland's portion of the tribute, £10,000, it could be made up by two hundred thousand persons paying one shilling each; or by two millions four hundred thousand persons paying one penny each; or by one thousand parishes paying £10 each. At all events, it would come very light, if it were sustained by all the male Catholics in the country over ten years of age. This would be the proper way to sympathize with his Holiness, menaced as he is by the rabble of revolutionists and anarchists, who threaten to lay their sacrilegious hands on the patrimony of the Holy See. If the war in 1848 drove Pius the Ninth showed his heartfelt sympathy for Ireland in the day of her affliction, when one million of human beings were permitted to die in the midst of plenty. If the Emperor of the French heard that Catholic Ireland felt indignant at his inexplicable conduct, we may be certain that a great deal of good would be effected. Under all these circumstances, we think the time has come for Ireland to speak out—for an aggregate meeting to be held in Dublin, the most Rev. Dr. Cullen occupying the chair; and for meetings throughout the provinces to sympathise with his Holiness—to collect funds, and records an address for the defence of his liberty, and the stability of his throne."

From the comments, friendly and hostile, of many of the Irish newspapers upon this proposition, it is evident that it is looked upon as by no means impossible or improbable to carry out. We give it simply as an item of intelligence, showing the temper of the time and of the people in Ireland.

ILLUSTRATED NEWS OF THE WORLD.—From Henry A. Brown & Co., 14 Hanover street, Boston, we have received proof impressions of the portraits, engraved on steel, of the Hon. Edward Everett and Paul Morphy, Esq. They are fine likenesses, as well as good works of art. Single impressions of these prints, with a copy of the pictorial paper, to which they are supplementary, are sent post free to any address, for fifteen cents each, by Messrs. Brown. The proofs are only $1 25 each, and they are securely transmitted on a roller. We have also received from Messrs. Brown the Illustrated News of the World of October 29, with portrait and memoir of Baron Humboldt, lately deceased.

☞ A small volume of 103 pages has been laid upon our desk, purporting to give a brief history of the Rise of the Religious Society of Friends, their Doctrines and Discipline, which is for sale at No. 109 North Tenth street, as noticed in our advertising columns, to which we would refer any of our patrons or the public, who may wish correct information in relation to that long-standing society, who have for more than two hundred years borne a testimony to the Light within, or the indwelling of the Holy Spirit.

PICTORIAL JOURNALS.—Messrs. Callender & Co., South Third and Walnut streets, have sent us the Illustrated London News of the 29th ult.; also, the Illustrated News of the World, with splendid portrait, engraved on steel, of Baron Humboldt, the great German naturalist lately deceased.

SALE OF ELEGANT FURNITURE, THIS MORNING.—The catalogue of goods to be sold this morning, at Birch & Son's auction store, No 914 Chestnut street, comprises every variety of household furniture of superior quality; also, piano-fortes, silver-plated ware, &c.

PARTNER WANTED.—We invite attention to the card, in another column, under the head of "Partner Wanted." Having a knowledge of the establishment referred to, we are free to say that the opportunity afforded is a desirable one, and it will doubtless soon be accepted.

The Trial of John E. Cook—Speech of Hon. D. W. Voorhees.

In the recent trial of JOHN E. COOK, one of the Harper's Ferry insurgents, a different line of defence was adopted from that pursued by the counsel for the other prisoners. COOK was the brother-in-law of Governor WILLARD, of Indiana, and his friends allege that he was a dreaming enthusiast, of a susceptible and impressible character, completely under the control of the strong and determined will of JOHN BROWN. Governor WILLARD, with a humanity and devotion to his wayward and unfortunate relative creditable to his head and heart, went to COOK's assistance as soon as he heard of his arrest, accompanied by Hon. DANIEL W. VOORHEES, Attorney General of Indiana. By their advice, COOK made a complete confession of his connection with the recent outbreak, and although no very important new facts were elicited by it, it afforded some proof of the irresistible power BROWN possessed over the men who had enlisted under him. The speech of Mr. VOORHEES, in defence of his client, is published at length; and, while we do not agree with all its positions or conclusions, no one can fail to admire the forensic skill and ability it displays, and the touching eloquence with which it pleads for a merciful verdict.

The speech opens with a eulogy of the court and jury, for the impartial and orderly manner in which the trial of the insurgents had been conducted, and with the following appeal for a charitable consideration of the indictment:

"Gentlemen, I am not here on behalf of this palsied, old, white-haired wanderer from his home and his paths of duty, to talk to you about legal technicalities of law, born of laborious analysis by the sight of the midnight lamp. I place him before you on no such ground. He is in the hands of friends who abhor the conduct of which he has been guilty. But does that fact debar him of human sympathy? Does the simple act smite the erring brother with a leprosy which forbids the touch of the hand of affection? Is his voice of repentance and appeal for forgiveness stifled in his mouth? If so, the meek Saviour of the world would have recolled with horror from Mary Magdalene, and spurned the repentant sorrow of Peter who betrayed him. For my client I avow every sympathy. Fallen and undone; broken and ruined as he is by the fall, yet, from the depths of the fearful chasm which he has fallen, I hear a common call which the wretched make for sympathy more clearly than if it issued from the loftiest pyramid of wealth and power. If He who made the earth, and hung the sun, moon, and stars on high to give it light, and created man a joint heir of eternal wealth, and put within him an immortal spark of that celestial flame which surrounds His throne, and remembers mercy in executing justice, when His whole plan of Divine Government was assailed and deranged; when His law was set at defiance and violated; when the joint heirship was given away by the presence and counsels of the serpent—why, so can I, and can you, when the wrong and the crime stand confessed, and every atonement is made to the majesty of the law which the prisoner has in his power to make."

Mr. VOORHEES then proceeded to argue, that, notwithstanding the crime of COOK, Virginia could well afford to be merciful, in consideration of the facts that nearly all the insurgents at once paid the penalty of their lives; that BROWN, the leader of the expedition, was convicted and sentenced, and that the conduct of the slaves had shown their attachment to their masters. He then spoke as follows of COOK:

"Who is John E. Cook? He has the right himself to be heard before you; but I will answer for him. Sprung from an ancestry of loyal attachment to the American Government, he inherits no blood of tainted impurity. His grandfather an officer of the Revolution, by which your liberty and your home was achieved, and his gray-haired father, who lives to weep over him, a soldier of the war of 1812, he brings no dishonored lineage into your presence. If the blood which flows in his veins had offered against your peace, the same blood in the veins of those from whose loins he sprang has been offered in fierce shock of battle and foreign invasion in behalf of the people of this Republic. If his uncle's patrimonial stock occupying the middle walks of life, and possessed of all those tender and domestic virtues which escape the contamination of those vices that dwell on the frozen peaks, or in the dark and deep caverns of society, he would not have been here had precept and example been remembered in the prodigal wanderings of his short and chequered life. Poor deluded boy! wayward, misled child! An evil star presided over thy mental horoscope, and smote it with gloom. The hour in which thy mother bore thee and blessed thee as her blue-eyed babe upon her knee, is to her now one of bitterness as she stands near the bank of the chill river of death, and looks back on a name hitherto as unspotted and as pure as the unstained snow. May God stand by and sustain her, and preserve the mother of Washington from the waves of sorrow that now roll over her!"

After denouncing BROWN as the leader of the expedition, and as the man who had arranged it, making plant instruments of those under his command, he said:

"Come with me, however, gentlemen, and let us approach the spot where the tragedy of the 17th of October occurred, and analyze the conduct of the prisoner there. It is not true that he came as a citizen to your State, and gained a home in your midst to betray you. He was ordered to take his position at Harper's Ferry in advance of the time for the sole purpose of ascertaining whether Col. Forbes, of New York, had divulged the plan. This order came from John Brown, the 'commander-in-chief,' and was, doubtless, a matter of so much interest to others of prominent station as to himself. Cook simply obeyed—no more. There is not a particle of evidence that he tempered with your slaves during his temporary residence. On the contrary, it is admitted on all hands that he did not. His position there is well defined. Nor was he from under the cold, stern eye of his leader. From the top of the mountain his chief looked down upon him, and he beheld him as within a charmed circle. Would Cook have lived a day had he tried to break the meshes which enveloped him? Happy the hour in which he had made the attempt, even had he perished; but, in fixing the measure of his guilt, the circumstances by which he was surrounded must all be weighed. At every step we see him as the instrument in the hands of other men, and not as originating or advising anything. His conduct towards that elegant and excellent gentleman, Colonel Washington, is matter of sore regret to his friends and also to himself. It is the one act most difficult of all others to reconcile with the well-known character of the man. But even there his offence is palliated by the dictatorship which governed him. At first glance we see a high-toned gentleman's hospitality abused. This has been used to aggravate his acknowledged offences. But the truth is, that when Cook first visited Col. Washington's house, and received from him various acts of kindness, he thought that soon he was to be ordered back over that threshold, in a hostile manner, had never entered his brain. The act was not Cook's, but Brown's. The mere soldier is never punished for the outrages of his commander. Justice will never allow that the prisoner's great error was his enlistment under the leadership of Brown in the first place, then you must admit that everything else has followed in logical sequence. Obedience and fidelity upon a leader in a false and pernicious cause are entitled to offset, in some measure, at least, the evil that has flowed from them. But the prisoner took certain weapons, hallowed by prayer and sacred associations, from the possession of Col. Washington. Ah! in this he is once more consistent with the visionary and dreamy cast of his mind. The act was not plunder, for he pledged their safe return to the owners, and has faithfully kept that pledge to the full extent of his power. But his wayward fancy was caught with the idea that a spell of enchantment hung around them, and that, like the talismans of a saint, they would enable prosper any cause in which they were invoked. The sword of Frederick the Great, and the pistols of Lafayette linked to the name and family of Washington! With what a thrilling emotion of pride these relics would strike the spotless temperament of a young enthusiast embarked in an enterprise presenting to his perverted imagination the incentives of danger and glory; and if a new order of things was to be inaugurated, and storm and revolution were to shake the country and the world, like the heart of the Bruce or the eagles of Napoleon, these warlike incentives of fancy would be fastened to and allure followers, and hallow the battles in which they were lifted. The mind of the prisoner is fully capable of dreaming such dreams and nursing such visions."

In the concluding portions of his speech, Mr. VOORHEES endeavored to show that the real responsibility of the Harper's Ferry outbreak rested with the anti-slavery agitators of the North.

A NOBLE INSTRUMENT.—We had yesterday the pleasure of attending a trial, in private, of a very fine and powerful organ, just completed for the Central Presbyterian Church, of Charleston, S. C., by Mr. Knauff, of this city. The builder, in the construction of this instrument, has aimed particularly at obtaining a distinct character for each of the various stops introduced, so that they shall be equally effective in combination, and smooth and brilliant as solo stops. We may name in particular the Viol d'Amour, which, in sweetness and purity of tone, cannot be excelled. The clarinette harmonique is a stop originally introduced here by Mr. K; the fullness and roundness of its tone, and the entire absence of the nasal quality so common to the reed, will be readily recognised and valued by organists. In the pedal organ there is a novelty in the Gallion Sub bass, a stop of unusual fineness, although of minor power, but invaluable for soft combinations. Not the least of its excellencies as an instrument is its effect in the multiform and varied combinations, and its power. When the whole of its stops are combined, it excels easily many organs that can boast of a more numerous register.

We regret that the early departure of this organ for its final destination will prevent many from hearing it who would gladly avail themselves of the opportunity. In its Southern home it will bear good testimony to the skill of Philadelphia organ-builders.

THE LIVES OF EMINENT PHILADELPHIANS NOW DECEASED.—This work, containing nearly 1,000 octavo pages, and 44 authentic portraits, has just been published by Mr. W. Brotherhead, 213 South Eighth street. It contains nearly four hundred biographies of eminent Philadelphians, collected from original and authentic sources by Henry Simpson, Esq. We shall notice this valuable collection in a few days.

SALES OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE TO-DAY, at the Exchange, at 12 o'clock noon and 7 in the evening, by order of Orphans' Court, executors, and others. See Thomas & Sons' pamphlet catalogue and advertisements. They sell regularly every week, issuing 1,000 pamphlet catalogues for every sale.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1859.

Hon. William B. Reed arrived here, according to expectation, on Saturday morning, and has had a long and confidential interview with the President. Mr. Reed comes not only as an ex-plenipotentiary near his Gracious Majesty of the Sun and Moon, but as the full minister, speaking for the collector and surveyor of the port of Philadelphia, bearing in his hands the glad tidings that the officials of Mr. Buchanan have succeeded in breaking down public opinion, and in electing a majority of the delegates to the State Convention from that city committed to doctrines which, if they had been declared in 1856, would have utterly annihilated the candidate of the Democratic party. There is a peculiar harmony in the fact that William B. Reed should be the bearer of this news—that he should be able to congratulate the President that the Democratic party of Philadelphia had formally accepted the old Federal doctrine to which Mr. Reed's life has been dedicated, viz: that no power should be conferred upon the people, but that everything should be committed to men in office, and that, not only should the popular voice in the Territories be strangled, but that the popular voice in the States should be suppressed, by the overwhelming power of the General Administration. In all Mr. Reed's life, he had never been known to utter a sentiment in favor of Democratic principles until his pretense of 1856, when he affected to be conquered by the doctrine of popular sovereignty, which, when deserted by Mr. Buchanan, he too deserted, in accordance with his natural and notorious antecedents. He has been the sneering enemy of Democratic principles, and of liberal ideas. He has laughed at the republican professions of the Democracy, from the time when, as a young member of the Legislature, down to 1852 and 1855, when he pointed at and persecuted Democrats. He came into the Democratic party ready to prove his fidelity to the faith that he had practised during a long life. What must be his sensations now, upon feeling that under Mr. Buchanan's reign the organization of that party has been made to accept the cherished theories of his (William B. Reed's) long and devoted affection? I have no doubt that Mr. Buchanan received the ex-minister to China with more than his usual tenderness, and that the Federalist of 1820 greeted the Federalist of 1855 with the most cordial welcome. Mr. Reed kept himself in the background in your late elections, because his name would not have been an agreeable prefix to the Administration's crusade upon the Democratic party. But he has by this time regaled Mr. Buchanan with a full account of the scenes which took place at those elections—how handsomely the collector of the port proved to the Democrats that the Mayor had sharpened to cut the throats of old Democrats like John G. Bennett—how obediently the director of the Mint, Col. Snowden, answered to the demands of the collector—how unanimously the navy yard cohorts were rallied—and how completely Mr. Buchanan's old friends, whenever they dared to show their faces, were put out of the way. Although Mr. Reed was not in the battle, he was the most appropriate messenger that could have been sent forward to bear the news of the victory, and I have no doubt he told it with an unction and a skill only equalled by the eagerness and enthusiasm with which it was listened to by the Presidential autocrat.

Mr. Buchanan's great idea of frightening the South into support of himself, at the Charleston convention, is to raise the cry of disunion; to tell them, indirectly, that the only way to be rescued from their enemies is to take him up for the Presidency, because of his numerous sacrifices, &c., in their behalf. I regret to see that a number of the Southern men are being led into the trap which he has set for them, and that, in allowing themselves to be more than usually excited by the late tragical events at Harper's Ferry, they are unconsciously helping forward one who, if nominated by ten thousand Charleston Conventions, would be defeated at the polls in November of 1860. Mr. Buchanan's scheme is either to reelect himself, or to elect some man entirely committed to his policy; and hence it is that he is doing all in his power to assist the feeling in the South which has grown out of the Harper's Ferry affair.

By the last arrival from California, I understand that the estate of Senator Broderick is ample to pay all his debts, and will leave a handsome sum to be struggled for by various contestants.

Judge Douglas was not so well to-day; and I regret to add that, this morning, Mrs. Douglas herself had a relapse, and, at this hour of writing, is quite indisposed. OCCASIONAL.

Public Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Signore Natali have at length fully tested their powers both as actresses and singers before the public, and their friends, who had heard with so much pride and delight of their great success in South America. Last night was, for both these ladies—indeed, we may say, for the quartet who form the company—a great and complete triumph. The opera of the "Trovatore" is one which appears peculiarly suited to the powers and style of the two prima donnas. We consider that they displayed great judgment in giving it the preference over "Norma," in which they had sung at the private matinée.

The Misses Heron (we love to give them the name by which they are enshrined in the general esteem) are emphatically singers of the best modern Italian school. That school has changed utterly since the melancholy and impassioned child of Sicily, Bellini, wrote. Verdi's music, itself an offspring of the German and French schools, is more vigorous, more accentuated, more intensely dramatic, and it requires that the interpreters of his music should possess its qualities. Signora Agnese displayed in the part of Leonora a wonderful power, and dramatic talents of the very highest order. The Misses Heron were now (as far as regards her) more effectively given, and her singing of "D'Amor Sull' Ali" was full of tenderness and sweetness. Signora Francesca electrified the house by her acting of the gipsy. Never, since the days of Didiée, has this scene been given with such thrilling effect. Signor Ardavani, a baritone, whom we have already heard and not forgotten, is an accomplished artist, and possesses an excellent quality of voice. The tenor, Signor Maccaferri, was very good. He has great power in his upper notes, but some of his chest notes have already the bloom worn off of them. If his voice wanted, in the two well-known romanze, the sweetness of Brignoli, he made up for this deficiency by the animation, intelligence, and spirit he infused into the whole character.

The finale was given with great effect, and the curtain fell amidst vociferous applause from the audience, who called the whole company before the curtain to again express their gratification.

The selections from "The Daughter of the Regiment" gave us Rocco as the Sergeant, and no better one can be found. Signora Francesca played the vivandere in a style which left the audience in doubt as to whether she was greater in tragedy or in comedy, and Signora Agnese Natali, who performed the part of the Marchioness, introduced a beautiful arietta, and made that part such as we have never seen before. The sisters were dressed with exceeding good taste, and locked charingly. Altogether, we may well be proud of our Philadelphia prima donne.

The whole act, an ingenious combination of the musical gems, was charmingly done. The public appeared delighted once more to listen to familiar strains, and to be again within the walls of the Academy of Music for the purpose of enjoying that divine art to which it is dedicated. We have no doubt that on Wednesday, when another performance is given, there will be as numerous and enthusiastic an audience as last night.

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE—AUTHOR'S NIGHT.—A crowded and enthusiastic audience bade farewell, last evening, to "Geraldine," and testified how deeply they esteemed the genius which had produced it. No play for years has taken a greater hold of the public than this same tragedy of Mrs. Bateman's; and while bidding adieu to her admirable piece, we only hope that it will be but a brief period before we shall welcome again some new production of that accomplished authoress on the boards of one of the theatres of this city. Mr. Bateman performed the character of the Bard with singular vigor, which was all the more estimable on account of its entire freedom from rant. His make-up was most impressive, and his delivery of the curse was grand and forcible. At the termination of the tragedy, he recited with admirable feeling and effect Schiller's magnificent "Hymn to Joy," which, at the present moment, was singularly appropriate, and which was received with a degree of emotion by the audience that proved how surely the great poet had struck the most vibrant chords in the human heart. Mr. Bateman prefaced the delivery of the poem with a few admirably chosen remarks, in the course of which he related the touching story of the circumstances under which the poem was composed

Thus ended the last night of "Geraldine," a tragedy which has certainly produced more effect in this country than any modern serious dramatic production. Mrs. Bateman must not stop in her dramatic career. Onward! Mrs. Waller appears this evening as Meg Merrilies in "Guy Mannering"—a great character.

Dan Rice's "Great Show," at the National Theatre in Walnut street, near Eighth, is constantly gaining favor with our citizens, and was witnessed last evening by a large, fashionable, and delighted audience. The entertainment commenced with the equestrian spectacle of "The Bedouin's Camp, or a Halt in the Desert," originally produced in Rice's "Great Show," and played last night for the first time this season. The various characters performed admirably, and elicited rounds of applause. In addition to the already splendid company, Master Jas. Madigan, undoubtedly one of the most finished artists of his profession, made his first appearance, and executed several new feats in a manner which drew forth the enconiums of the house. The trained animals are an interesting feature in the exhibition. We understand the manager has made arrangements for the introduction of novelties every week during the season, and his efforts to please, judging from the attendance last evening, will be fully appreciated. The circus has been crowded every night since the opening, and is certainly one of the most respectable and desirable places of amusement in the city.

Letter from New York.

REAL ESTATE STATISTICS—NEW YORK TEN YEARS HENCE—THE DOUGLAS SENATORS FROM NEW YORK CITY—MANUFACTURE OF SEWING MACHINES—MR. BELMONT—SENATOR SUMNER—DEATH OF FRANK WADDELL—WARD BEECHER'S NEW CHURCH: TO SEAT SIX THOUSAND PERSONS—BOYLE'S PICTURE OF EX-PRESIDENT MONROE—FRANK MOORE'S NEW BOOK—WASTE OF CROTON—THE APPLETONS.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, Nov. 14, 1859.

There is an organization in this city called the Real Estate Owners' Association, which has gathered together a mass of information respecting real and personal estate, that possesses interest for the many who are not so fortunate as to own either. It has been ascertained by this association, that there are now within the city limits, houses already occupied more than sufficient to fill every vacant lot below Fiftieth street, which is four miles and a quarter from the Battery. From Fiftieth street to the upper line of the island, or city, there are about eighty thousand lots, taking out the Central Park and several churches and public squares. The estimate of population at the present time, by the association, is one million. The population of New York has doubled within the last fifteen years. Conceding the same rate of increase for the future, and allowing ten persons to a lot (seven would be more nearly correct), it would require about twelve years to fill the island to its utmost capacity. But supposing the present population to be 800,000, and allowing ten persons to a lot, and estimating the rate of increase as above, the island would be filled in fifteen years with a population of 1,600,000. But allowing seven persons to a lot, the difference would be 100,000. It will thus take from twelve to fifteen years to fill up the city with dwellings, even if they are built as fast as required. The probabilities are, however, that the large majority of the increase calculated upon will go toward swelling the population of our suburban cities. It may be thought that the average of seven, or even ten persons to a family, is too small; but it must be remembered that the class of families which will live in this part of the city will occupy houses by themselves. In 1850 the population of the entire city of New York averaged but fourteen persons to each house, and about five and a half persons to a family.

Frequent allusion has been made, during the last few days, to the fact that the three successful Democratic candidates for Senators from this city—Messrs. McLeod Murphy, Bernard Kelly, and Richard B. Conolly—are avowed partisans of Senator Douglas. Mr. Conolly, especially, embraces all proper times and occasions to express his convictions of the necessity of Judge Douglas being made the nominee of the Charleston Convention. The defeated Democratic Senatorial candidate in the remaining district—William McMurray—is understood not to be identified with the interests of any partisan aspirant for the Presidency.

The erection of new fine stores and mammoth manufactories by the sewing machine men, indicates the universal demand that is springing up all over the country for these indispensable household engines. The number of them sold last year by the leading manufacturers is enormous. For the twelvemonth, ending July 1, Wheeler & Wilson disposed of 17,745; I. M. Singer & Co., 9,728; Grover & Baker 8,823; A. B. Howe, 536; Ladd & Webster, 138; Barthoff & Co., 712; Leavitt & Co., 228; Whitney & Lyon, 261—making a total of 37,442. Mr. Elias Howe, to whom each manufacturer pays tribute for his lock-stitch, has an enormous income therefrom. One periodical has stated that it amounts to $100,000, but at five dollars for each machine, it amounted last year to $187,210; which is a sum equal to the interest of seven per cent. on $1,428,570 for twelve months in the first case, and of $100,000 annual income on $2,674,000 in the latter—a vast fortune.

We have a rumor that Mr. Belmont is to leave New York for Europe, to take the place of the head of the house of Rothschild.

The lady whom Senator Sumner is said to be about to wed is Mrs. Thayer, a widow of large fortune, in Boston.

"Frank Waddell," as he was familiarly called by thousands of fashionable people at the watering places, was buried in the family vault at Trinity Church, on Friday last, no persons being present but his immediate relatives. He was an exceedingly amiable person, very much given to the enjoyable things of this world, and possessed of a certain degree of talent and tact that made him everywhere an acceptable companion.

The trustees of Mr. Ward Beecher's church have adopted the design of Mr. Charles Duggin, of this city, for their new edifice about to be erected. The auditorium is to give places in the pews for six thousand persons—a much larger number than can be seated in any church edifice in this country. The church now in course of erection for Mr. Spurgeon, in London, has seats for only a little over three thousand, with standing room for two thousand more. The cost of Mr. Beecher's new building is to be $125,000.

Boyle, of this city, has painted for the Historical Society of Richmond a copy of Stuart's portrait of Monroe.

Frank Moore's