THE PRESS,
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BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
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DAILY PRESS.
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CHOICE FARM LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY is now prepared to sell about 1,500,000 acres of choice Farming lands, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credit, and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Road, and are among the richest and most fertile in the world. They extend from North to South, and North-West, through the middle of the State, to the extreme South, and include every variety of climate and production found between the parallels of latitude. The Northern portion is chiefly prairie, interspersed with fine groves, and in the middle and Southern sections timber predominates, alternating with beautiful prairies and openings.

The climate is more healthy, mild, and equable, than any other part of the country—the air is pure and bracing, while living streams and springs of excellent water abound.

Bituminous Coal is extensively mined, and supplies a cheap and desirable fuel, being furnished at many points at $2 to $4 per ton—and wood can be had at the same rate per cord.

Building Stone of excellent quality also abounds, which can be procured for little more than the expense of transportation.

The great fertility of these lands, which are a black rich mould, from two to five feet deep, and gently rolling, their contiguity to this road, by which every facility is furnished for travel and transportation to the principal markets North, South, East, West, and the economy with which they can be cultivated, render them the most valuable investment that can be found, and present the most favorable opportunity for persons of industrious habits and small means to acquire a comfortable independence in a few years.

Chicago is now the greatest grain market in the world; and the facility and economy with which the products of these lands can be transported to that market, make them much more profitable, at the prices asked, than those more remote at government rates, as the additional cost of transportation is a perpetual tax on the latter, which must be borne by the producer, in the reduced price he receives for his grain, &c.

The title is perfect—and when the final payments are made, deeds are executed by the Trustees appointed by the State, and in whom the title is vested, to the purchasers, which convey to them absolute titles in fee simple, free and clear of every incumbrance, lien or mortgage.

The prices are from $8 to $30; interest only 6 per ct. Twenty years will be allowed for the payment of the purchase money. Those who purchase on long credit, give notes payable in two, three, four, five and six years after date, and are required to improve one-tenth annually for five years, so as to have one-half the land under cultivation at the end of that time.

Competent surveyors will accompany those who wish to examine these Lands, free of charge, and aid them in making selections.

The Lands remaining unsold are as rich and valuable as those which have been disposed of.

SECTIONAL MAPS
Will be sent to any one who will enclose fifty cents in postage stamps, and books or pamphlets containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad Lands, throughout the State—also the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, etc.—or any other information will be cheerfully given on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French, or German, addressed to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.
Office in Illinois Central Railroad Depot, Chicago, Illinois. aug1

Shipping.

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON SHIPS.
FREIGHTS REDUCED.
The well known first class side wheel Steamships KEYSTONE STATE and STATE OF GEORGIA, now form a Weekly line for the South and Southwest, one of the ships sailing EVERY SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE STEAMSHIP KEYSTONE STATE.
CHARLES P. MARSHMAN, Commander.
This receives freight on THURSDAY, August 6th, and sail on SATURDAY, August 8th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE STEAMSHIP STATE OF GEORGIA,
JOHN J. COURTIS, Commander.
Will sail THIS (Saturday), August 1st, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
At both Charleston and Savannah these ships connect with steamers for Florida and Havana, and with railroads, &c., for all places in the South and Southwest.
Cabin Passage in either ship $20
Steerage do do 8
No freight received on Saturday morning.
No bills of lading signed after the ship has sailed.
No freight or passage apply to
A. HERON, Jr., 81 North Wharves.
Agents at Charleston, S. C., E. T. B. Ball.
Agent at Savannah, G. A. Greiner.
FOR FLORIDA, from Savannah, steamers St. MARYS and ST JOHNS, every Tuesday and Saturday.
FOR FLORIDA, from Charleston, steamer CAROLINA every Tuesday.
FOR HAVANA, from Charleston, steamer ISABEL, on the 4th and 19th of every month. aug1

THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The Ships composing this Line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service, and can be taken in shoal construction, so as to insure regularity, to ensure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second cabin, $75; from Liverpool to New York, 30 and 20 guineas. No bills of lading signed unless paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20,	1857	Wednesday, June 24,	1857
Saturday, July 4,	1857	Wednesday, July 8,	1857
Saturday, July 18,	1857	Wednesday, July 22,	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1,	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5,	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15,	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19,	1857
Saturday, Sept. 12,	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2,	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26,	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30,	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10,	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14,	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24,	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28,	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7,	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11,	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21,	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25,	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5,	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9,	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23,	1857

For freight or passage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall street, N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY, & CO., Liverpool.
FERDINE KENNARD & CO., 22 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, or other stones or metals, unless bills of lading shall be signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein. jul-tf

NEW YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail Steamers ARAGO (2500 tons), D. Lines, Commander, FULTON, (2500 tons,) J. A. Cotton, Commander, will leave New York, Havre and Southampton, for the year 1857, on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.		LEAVE HAVRE, VIA SOUTHAMPTON.	
On Saturday,		On Wednesday	
Fulton	May 31,	Arago	June 4
Arago	June 28	Fulton	July 2
Fulton	July 26	Arago	July 30
Arago	Aug. 23	Fulton	Aug. 27
Fulton	Sept. 20	Arago	Sept. 24
Arago	Oct. 18	Fulton	Oct. 22
Fulton	Nov. 15	Arago	Nov. 19
		Fulton	Dec. 17

These steamers, built expressly for government service, with double engines under deck, every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery, to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water tight compartments, including the engines, so that, in the event of collisions or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work them, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE.
From New-York to Southampton or Havre.
First Cabin ..... $130 | Second Cabin $75
From Havre or Southampton to New York.
First Cabin ..... $100 | Second Cabin $60
To passengers going to London these steamers offer the advantages of economy, both in time and expense, as one delivered in London.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage to be sent on board the ship, before sailing, marked "Below." No passage secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board. All letters and newspapers must pass through the post office.
For freight or passage, apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent,
No. 13 Broadway.

FOR LONDON—SATURDAY, August 1, 1857.—The new packet barque CHILLAS, 600 tons, Captain J. A. Spedden, will sail as above.
Cabin Passage $75
Second Cabin 30
Steerage 18
Passengers in Second Cabin and Steerage, found with provisions according to the American Passenger Act.
For freight or passage, apply to
THOS. RICHARDSON & CO.

FOR LIVERPOOL—SATURDAY, 15th August.—The ship PHILADELPHIA, Capt. Chas. F. Poole, will sail as above.
Cabin Passage $80
Second Cabin 30
Steerage 18
Second Cabin and Steerage passengers furnished with provisions, according to the American Passenger Act.
THOS. RICHARDSON & CO.

Books.

READ! READ!—A NEW POLITICAL WORK.—THE POLITICAL TEXT BOOK, OR ENCYCLOPEDIA, 1857. By W. J. Hickey, of Washington City, D. C.
This work, a royal octavo, containing 640 pages of matter, conveniently indexed and handsomely bound, is now out. No political speaker or editor should be without it. It is alphabetically arranged in encyclopedia style, and is a book of most convenient reference. It contains, among other things, the Constitution; Articles of Confederation; the various Party Platforms; the American Rifles; the Art of Speaking on the Dred Scott Case; a history of the Tariff; a history of the Congressional Globe; a history of the United States Bank; a complete history, with all the votes sectionally classified, on the Missouri Compromise; a history of the admission of the several States; a detailed record of the legislation of Congress relative to Kansas and Nebraska, the Kansas Convention Act, Governors Shannon and Walker's Inaugural Addresses, in fact, everything appertaining to the present excitement in Kansas, including the Reports of Senators Douglass and Collamer on Kansas affairs during the last Congress, and the Special Message of President Pierce on the same subject; a history of Slave Conventions in the United States; a history of Alien Suffrage; the letters signed by Madison in defence of the American Party; that of Governor Wise against it; the Alien and Sedition Laws, and their history; the Compromises of 1850, with the several votes thereon; the Naturalization Laws; Extracts from Speeches of noted Democrats and Republicans, illustrative of the position of their parties, as also from the Speeches of Southern men, indicating Southern sentiment; a history of the subject of the Distribution of the Public Lands, with Mr. Clay's report thereon; an extract of Mr. Brandyth's report and Mr. Rankin's letter on the same subject; a history of the several railroad grant bills in Congress; Mr. Toombs' Letters to Kerr; the Virginia and Kentucky Resolutions of 1798 and '99; the Ordinances of 1784 and '87; Mr. Calhoun's, Webster's, Hill's, Adams's, Clay's, Dayton's, Lincoln's, Douglass's, and many other things too numerous to mention. In short, it is a single volume with the history of every political subject compressed into it, and is the cheapest book ever published.
Price $1 25, sent by addressing
W. J. HICKEY,
Office of the Pennsylvania Telegraph,
Washington, D. C.
☞ Agents wanted in every county in the Union. Liberal discount will be allowed to those who act as agents for the sale of the work. Postmasters and others can remit the money for copies ordered in a letter, and the same will be duly credited. Address as above. jul-4t*

The Press.

VOL. I—NO. 3. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1857. TWO CENTS.

THE EDITOR TO HIS READERS.

The first number of THE PRESS will to-day be laid before the public. I need scarcely explain the object and design of this journal. The tree must be known by its fruits. My ambition is to make a thorough newspaper, complete in all its departments; to address myself to the reason and the patriotism of the people: in a word, to supply daily a cheap, trust-worthy and intelligent medium of popular information. To accomplish these results will demand patient industry, large expenditures of money, considerable experience, and the employment of varied ability. The belief that a newspaper conducted upon this plan has never yet failed, determined me upon the present undertaking. The hope that there were many, very many, kind remembrances, personal to myself, here in Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, inspired me with additional confidence in its success. The agreeable relations I had sustained to most of those engaged in journalism, during my long connection with that profession, reminded me that this, if not always the most lucrative avocation, was, at least, to my own mind, the most acceptable, because it re-opened a field of independent action, and hard, but edifying toil. An enterprise founded upon such motives cannot fail to prosper. I have invested in it all that I have in the world, and every effort and energy of which I am capable, shall be enlisted to render it deserving of approbation and support.

THE PRESS will speak for itself on all the great questions of the day. I have already announced (what, indeed, was universally and justly anticipated,) that the political department of my paper should be conducted upon Democratic principles. It is equally well known that the measures and the men of the present Administration at Washington have my heartiest approbation. I have known the great statesman now at the head of the Government, and acted in concert and confidence with him, over since my first youthful association in politics and editorial life. The most agreeable services which it has fallen to to my lot to perform, were those given to his cause. My attachment to him grew not more from admiration of his pure and upright character than from a profound regard for his intellect, experience and patriotism. It was my good fortune, with many good men, to assist, not obsoriely nor ineffectually, in crowning a life of usefulness and distinction to his country and himself with the highest honors in the world. The fruits of that result are already ripening for the Future. The wisdom of the popular choice is being daily vindicated by the quiet and content which have followed the stormy scenes of last year, as the sweet sunshine follows the destructive tempest. Had Mr. BUCHANAN not been, as he was, my first choice for President, and yet approved himself worthy of the high trust confided to his hands, by regarding, respecting, and protecting the rights of the citizen and the rights of the States, I should have done every thing that one man could do to uphold and to strengthen him, and to gather around him a united public opinion. The performance of that duty becomes a proud satisfaction, however, when the consistency, dignity, and ability of his administration, are so many proofs that he well deserved the persevering and enthusiastic preference of those gallant men who have clung to his fortunes through good report and through evil report, during so many long years.

I am not writing as a partisan—I am not ambitious of printing a mere party paper; for, while with firm faith and unflattering footsteps I will follow constitutional principles to their logical and legitimate conclusions, I shall at the same time seek to convince those who may differ from me, by reason, not by recrimination—by argument rather than by declamation. And I am confident that no man, looking at Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration, at this moment, with disinterested and elevated motives, will deny that that statesman has achieved the Presidency at an auspicious period for his own fame, and at a fortunate moment for the welfare of the Republic.

August 1, 1857. JNO. W. FORNEY.

The Press.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 4, 1857.

THE FEDERAL JUDICIARY—ITS ORGANIZATION, JURISDICTION, AND LATE DECISIONS.

Everybody knows that the Government of the United States consists of three departments, the Legislative, Executive, and Judicial. The visitor at Washington has no trouble in finding where the Legislative and Executive departments have their local habitation. If he wants to see the President, there stands the White House. If it be money that he is after, that immense granite pile is the Treasury building. Yonder is the War Office—not far off stands the Navy Office. Mail, Steamship, and Pacific Wagon Road contracts, are to be let, in that marble building called the General Post Office. A little further on Patents, Pensions, Indian Affairs, the Public Lands, and all the multifarious business of the Interior, are managed in the huge edifice, with lofty porticos and lofty columns, that goes by the general name of the Patent Office.

High on Capitol Hill stands the Legislative department; its Senate Chamber and Representatives Hall, are known to every one, and its rotunda is daily thronged during the session of Congress.

But where is the Judicial departments of the government to be found? In a little room, in the basement of the Capitol, under the Senate Chamber, the Judicial authority of the United States, from December until March or April, holds its supreme sway. Truth is said to be in a well. Justice is here in a cellar. But when the new buildings of the Capitol shall be finished, Justice may, perhaps, have a more appropriate chamber.

The Executive and Legislative departments of the Federal Government, for many reasons, attract more attention; and, perhaps, are better understood by the public than the co-ordinate Judicial department. The Courts of Justice established by the Constitution, were termed by ALEXANDER HAMILTON "the bulwarks of a limited Constitution," and this department of the Government acts, if silently, yet efficiently, upon the general welfare.

I. ITS ORGANIZATION.—The judicial power of the United States is vested, by the Constitution, in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. As at present organized, the Supreme Court consists of a Chief Justice and eight Associate Justices, any five of whom may constitute a quorum. The Chief Justice and Associate Justices are appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and hold their offices during good behavior. This tenure of office was a subject of much discussion at the formation of the Constitution, and hostility has since that time, in various quarters, been manifested. As originally organized under the act of Congress of Sept. 24th, 1789, the Supreme Court consisted of a Chief Justice and *five* Associates, but the number was increased to *eight*; by the act of 3d March, 1837. It is doubted by some whether the efficiency of the Court is not impaired by the number of its members; but as yet no difficulty in the administration of justice has arisen from that source.

The Associate Justices have precedence according to the date of their commissions; or when the commissions of two or more of them bear date on the same day, according to their respective ages. Five members of the Court are from slaveholding States—four members are from free States. The Chief Justice, Hon. ROGER B. TANEY, is from the State of Maryland, and was appointed in 1836. The Associate Justices now on the Bench, were appointed in the following order:—

Hon. Jno. McLean, of Ohio, appointed in 1829
" James M. Wayne, of Georgia, " 1835
" John Catron, of Tennessee, " 1837
" Peter V. Daniel, of Virginia, " 1841
" Samuel Nelson, of New York, " 1845
" Robert C. Grier, of Penn., " 1846
" Benj. R. Curtis, of Mass., " 1851
" John A. Campbell, of Ala., " 1853

The Chief Justice has an annual salary of six thousand five hundred dollars. The Associate Justices receive six thousand dollars a year. The Supreme Court holds but one annual term, commencing on the first Monday of December.

By an act of Congress, passed September 24, 1789, "to establish the Judicial Courts of the United States," Circuit Courts and District Courts were established, their respective limits and jurisdiction defined, and their practice regulated. There are now nine Judicial Circuits in the United States, which are respectively assigned to the several Judges of the Supreme Court, and in which a Circuit Court is held twice a year by one of the Judges of the Supreme Court and the District Judge. The Judicial Districts are forty-nine in number; the District Court being held by the Judge of the District, who, in most cases, exercises also Circuit Court powers.

II. JURISDICTION.—Although the Federal Courts are said to be of limited jurisdiction, yet a wide range of subjects is embraced within their cognizance.

The Judicial authority of the United States extends—

First—To all cases in law and equity arising under the Constitution, laws and treaties of the United States, and all cases affecting Ambassadors, other public Ministers and Consuls.

Second—To all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction.

Third—To controversies to which the United States shall be a party.

Fourth—To controversies between two or more States; between a State and citizens of another State; between citizens of different States—between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States—and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens or subjects.

The Supreme Court has *original* jurisdiction in all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, and those in which a State shall be a party. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court has *appellate* jurisdiction, both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as Congress has made or shall make. Cases coming within the *original* jurisdiction of the Supreme Court seldom arise—a small number only have occurred since the organization of the Government. But no judicial tribunal on earth has cognizance of so great a variety of subjects as may be drawn before the Supreme Court of the United States by its appellate power.

Fifty-seven cases decided at the last term, are reported in the 19th volume of Howard's Reports. One of them, the *Dred Scott* case, involved the discussion of constitutional questions of great magnitude, that for many years have been the basis of organization by political parties, sects and factions, and drawing within the scope of debate important principles of natural, political and moral law. Other cases involved questions of admiralty, maritime and commercial law—the rights, duties and relations of administrators and heirs; principal and agent; attorneys and courts; law titles under public grants in Missouri, in Louisiana, in California; and under Indian treaties—the general law of contracts, insurance, affreightment and charter-parties—liabilities by the collision of vessels, and marine disasters—the validity of patent rights, the regulations of the Post-office, and pension claims—points of practice, pleading, and evidence; the *status* of negroes, slaves, and citizens; the rights of sovereign States, and the powers of the General Government in its several departments—all these were subjects of adjudication by the Supreme Court at its last term, and serve, in some degree, to illustrate the varied and extensive jurisdiction of that tribunal. Some of the leading cases may be briefly noticed.

III. LATE DECISIONS OF THE SUPREME COURT.—The *Dred Scott* case called forth the controversial powers of the Chief Justice, and of other members of the Court, and their respective views are set forth with a vigor and force equal to the exigency of the occasion, and the high issues involved. But as the opinions have long been before the public, it is needless here to recapitulate them.

Another case, *Thomas et al. v. Osborn*, was the subject of dissent. In this case the question was whether a vessel employed under the peculiar contract which, in the New England ship-owning States, is familiarly termed *a lay*," was subject to a lien for repairs and supplies obtained in a foreign port. By such contracts, which are often made orally and not in writing, the owners agree with a mariner that he shall sail the vessel, having command of her as master, and employ her in such freighting voyages as he sees fit; shall victual and man her at his own expense; that the owners shall keep the vessel in repair; that from the gross earnings are to be deducted all port charges, and the residue be divided into two equal parts, one of which is to belong to the owners, and the other to the master. This agreement may be terminated by the restoration of the vessel to the owners by the master, or by their intervention to displace him at the *end* of any voyage, but not while conducting any one which he had undertaken. The opinion of a majority of the Court was delivered by Mr. Justice CURTIS, holding that in such case a lien upon the vessel for repairs and supplies, in *case of necessity*, may be created either in favor of the party furnishing the repairs or supplies, or one who lends money on the credit of the vessel, in case of necessity, to pay the person furnishing them; that the lien depends upon the existence of necessity; but that in this case such necessity did not exist, and hence that there was no lien upon the vessel. The Chief Justice delivered an elaborate dissenting opinion, affirming that a lien did exist; and Justices MCLEAN and WAYNE concurred with him. The discussion of maritime contracts and liens in the majority and dissenting opinions is one of more than ordinary learning and interest.

In the case of the *United States* v. *Le Baron*, a curious question arose as to the point of time when an appointment to office takes effect. A person was nominated by President TAYLOR, in April, 1850, for Deputy Postmaster at Mobile, and the Senate confirmed the nomination. His commission was made out, signed by the President, the seal of the United States affixed thereto, and it was placed in the hands of the Postmaster General to be transmitted. But before its transmission General TAYLOR died.

In a suit on the Postmaster's official bond, it was held that "when a person has been nominated to an office by the President, confirmed by the Senate, and his commission has been signed by the President, and the seal of the United States affixed thereto, his appointment to that office is complete. The transmission of the commission to the officer is not essential to his investiture of the office."

An important construction of the word "children," in the pension law, so as to embrace *grand children*, was given by Mr. Justice MCLEAN, in the case of *Walton et al. vs. Cotton et al.* The pension act of June 4th, 1832, for the relief of certain surviving officers of the revolution, provided that in case of the death of any person embraced by the act, payment should be made to his widow, or, if he leave no widow, to his children. In delivering the opinion of the Court, Mr. Justice MCLEAN said, "On a deliberate consideration of the above statutes, we have come to the conclusion that the world children, in the acts, embraces the grand children of the pensioner, whether their parents died before, or after, his decease."

Two cases, wherein the opinion of the Court was given by Mr. Justice GRIER, have an important bearing upon the California land claims, under Mexican grants. In *Peralta* case, it was held "that the public acts of public officers, purporting to be exercised in an official capacity, and by public authority, shall not be presumed to have been usurped; but that a legitimate authority had been previously given, or subsequently ratified. The presumption, arising from the grant itself, makes it *prima facie* evidence of the power of the officer making it." In the case of the *Pédroréna* grant, the Court said:—"In construing grants of land in California, made under the Spanish or Mexican authorities, we must take into view the state of the country and the policy of the government; that, although such monuments as hills, mountains, &c., might appear vague and uncertain to those who deal out land by the acre, yet where land had no value, and the unit of measurement was a league, such monuments were considered sufficiently certain. Since this country has become a part of the United States, these extensive ranche grants, which then had little value, have become very large and very valuable estates. They have been denounced as "enormous monopolies, princedoms," &c., and this Court have been urged to deny to the grantees what, it is assumed, the former governments have too liberally and lavishly granted. This rhetoric might have a just influence, when urged to those who have a right to give or refuse. But the United States have bound themselves, by a treaty, to acknowledge and protect all *bona fide* titles granted by the previous government; and this Court have no discretion to enlarge or curtail such grants to suit our own sense of propriety, or defeat just claims, however extensive, by strictest technical rules of construction, to which they were not originally subjected."

Important principles, decided in other cases at the last term of the Supreme Court, will be the subject of future notice.

"THE PRESS" AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Devoted as "THE PRESS" will be to the rights and interests of every part of our glorious Union, it will not overlook those of our beloved Pennsylvania. Her people and her prosperity will ever be watched over with all the warmth of feeling and jealousy of care that spring from the affectionate heart of a son who loves her better than all the world beside. Her sister States, old and young, should honor her for her fidelity in all times of trial—her unselfish devotion to the good of the whole, without regard to her own particular interests. This disinterestedness shall only stimulate us the more to see that justice is done her. There shall be no part of her territory—no portion of her people, that will not find in "THE PRESS" a staunch friend.

To enable us to do full justice to the various interests of the State, we expect our friends in every part of it to give us their constant assistance in the way of communications and correspondence; and though we may not be able at all times to give their communication to the public in full, we will endeavor to do as full justice to them as our columns will permit. Our desire is that all old and established interests shall be properly attended to, and that new ones, that may from time to time be proposed or developed, shall not be neglected. Many of these, from their every day familiarity to the local press, are not deemed of particular interest to their readers, while notices thereof in other parts of the State might be of great benefit to those concerned, and would always be interesting to the general reader unacquainted with the facts. To such "THE PRESS" will give due attention.

Many of the old productions of the soil and of the manufactures of portions of the State are very little known beyond their immediate locality; and many are constantly springing up, whose character and extent are equally unknown. How few in eastern Pennsylvania are fully aware of the vast increase within a few years, in the productiveness, wealth, and trade of the western part of the State! Its communion with the far-west through the Lakes, down the Ohio, and along the canals and railroads, must be seen on the spot to be fully appreciated. The same may be said of northern Pennsylvania, and of her trade down the Susquehanna, and along her canals and railroads. The development of her vast coalfields is perhaps better known; but even this is not fully appreciated by the people of other parts of the State. Nor have many a just idea of the number of iron-works that have sprung up all over the iron regions of Pennsylvania—along the Susquehanna, on the banks of the Lehigh, on the waters of the Alleghany, and in nearly every mountain, and on almost every valley penetrated by her canals and railroads—and where have they not penetrated?—making cities to rise, and the desert places to blossom as the rose. How few, even in Philadelphia, are aware of the number of manufactories that have arisen, and are now filled with machinery and busy men, around our own city and its neighboring towns! All this vast and rapid increase of productiveness, and of facilities for transportation to markets, has been growing up almost silently and unnoticed. "THE PRESS" will give it a tongue, that the world may know what Pennsylvania is doing.

And to Philadelphia—the birth-place and home of "THE PRESS"—our columns will be ever open. Where is the patriot that is not proud of the political position of Philadelphia? She has always been *national*, and for that reason is she now *democratic*. Where is the Pennsylvanian, or the Philadelphian, that should be other than proud of her prosperity? She may not boast a foreign commerce equal to that of Boston, New York, or New Orleans. But what of that? Is she any less prosperous than those cities—or is her prosperity on any less sure a foundation? Philadelphia has been growing in numbers and wealth as fast, if not faster, than any of those cities, whose commerce is greater. At the present day, no city on the Atlantic, and few in the West, can present so many substantial evidences of prosperity. Whole acres of fine, substantial buildings are going up within her borders, for manufactories and workshops, as well as for private residences.

Let no Philadelphian, therefore, repine. Let our merchants try to get as much foreign trade as they can, profitably, and "THE PRESS" will give them its hearty support—but let us, one and all, look to our own domestic commerce, our manufactures, and, most of all, to our "workshops"—these are the true sources of our prosperity and our wealth.

Submission of State Constitutions to the People.

The opposition of the fire-eaters of the South to the manifestly only just proposition of submitting the Constitution of Kansas to the people, has led to some discussion as to what has been the usual course adopted in the different States of the Union in respect to their Constitutions. The following table was made up by the *Boston Journal*, and is believed to be correct:

STATES WHOSE CONSTITUTIONS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE FOR RATIFICATION.

California, Nov. 13,	1849	Michigan, Nov. 5,	1850
Connecticut, Oct. 5,	1818	N. Jersey, Aug. 13,	1844
Georgia, 1st Sat. Oct.	1840	New York, Nov. 2,	1846
Illinois, March 7,	1848	N. Carolina, Nov. 9,	1835
Indiana, Aug. 4,	1851	Ohio, June 17,	1852
Iowa, Aug. 3,	1846	R. Island, Nov. 21-23,	1841
Kentucky,	1850	Tennessee, March,	1835
Louisiana, Nov. 2,	1852	Texas, Oct. 13,	1845
Maine,	1820	Virginia, Oct. 22-4-5,	1851
Maryland, June 4,	1851	Wisconsin, April,	1848
Massachusetts,	1780		

STATES WHOSE CONSTITUTIONS ARE NOT KNOWN TO HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE FOR RATIFICATION.

Alabama,	1819	Missouri, July 19,	1820
Arkansas, Jan. 4,	1836	New Hamp., Sept.,	1792
Delaware, Dec. 2,	1831	Pennsylvania,	1838
Florida,	1839	South Carolina,	1790
Mississippi, October,	1832	Vermont,	1850

It appears, therefore, that *twenty-one* States have had their Constitutions submitted to the people, and only two have not. If there is any mistake in the above table, it consists in reckoning those which have not submitted their Constitutions to the people.

In New Hampshire, 1851, and in Delaware, 1853, new Constitutions were submitted to the people and rejected. In fact, therefore, their present Constitutions, however originated, have been specially accepted by the people. These would make *twenty-three* popularly ratified Constitutions in the Union, to *eight*, at the most, deriving their authority solely from Conventions.—*Exchange.*

The reformed Constitution of the State of Pennsylvania *was* submitted to the people in October of 1838, and was adopted by a decided vote. By that instrument it is provided that any future amendment of the Constitution must first be adopted by two successive Legislatures, and then submitted to a popular vote at a subsequent election, and if this vote approves the amendments, they shall be incorporated with the Constitution. The principle that, a majority of the people shall control, now contended against by a portion of our countrymen, in the case of Kansas, is the most sacred element of our political system, without which we should be the prey of misrule and anarchy in every State of the Union.

HON. T. L. HARRIS.—We regret to learn from a paragraph in the *Cincinnati Enquirer* that Hon. T. L. Harris, of Illinois, has been attacked with hemorrhage of the lungs, and that his life is in a very precarious situation. Mr. Harris, it will be remembered, was elected last year to the next Congress.—*N. Y. Times.*

The editor of the *Astronomical Journal* announces the discovery of a new comet, by Dr. C. H. F. Peters, at the Dudley Observatory in Albany, at midnight of the 28th and 27th of July. At that time, its right ascension was 3 hours and 45 minutes, and its declination 58 deg. north. It is quite faint, and its motion is increasing the right ascension by about 20 minutes, and diminishing the declination by about 1 deg. daily.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM CAPE MAY.

How a Rustic Enjoyed Himself there.

Mr. Editor:—Having read the most vivid descriptions of pleasure, and the most astonishing instances of personal benefit derived from the congenial and select associations, and "supers" bathing of Cape May, I came to the conclusion to realize for myself the blissful sensations of a dip in old ocean, and enjoy the many advantages of pleasure, dispensed here with such a lavish hand. After having been snubbed repeatedly for my stay-at-home propensity, and being voted out of the small circle of my friends, who left some time since for this renowned resort, I was finally induced, out of compunction for my obduracy, and from a desire to redeem my past short-comings, to visit, for the first time in my life, the scene which I had pictured to myself as a real "Fountain of Youth." But, I must confess that my pre-conceived notions of a popular bathing-place were about as near the reality as the shadowy imaginings of a midnight dream. It impressed me, at first sight, as an encampment of idolators, with Fashion for a shrine, on which the only sacrifice to be offered is *Money*. There is a spirit of rivalry here for the aim of the most devotional. The discipline of fashion is observed with the greatest rigor; her votaries are expected to be so otherealized as to require no terrestrial sustenance, and so insensible to the requirements of human nature, that sleep itself must be a matter of but trivial importance, compared with the more rapturously delightful hopsin a state of semi-nudity through the small hours of night, with the thermometer ranging among the ninieties, and revelling amid visions of "dragons, hydras, and chimeras dire," until, worn out by the hops, anxieties and nightmares of the season, they have the crowning satisfaction of footing the bills, which, thanks to their good papas, (which in society signify pa pays,) they are generally able to do. But the hour for bathing has come, and such a scene! As far as the eye can reach, squads of bathers, in platoons, double and single files and *echelon* dressed *a la* Highlander, look as if about to make a conquest of the ocean itself. Now, bear with me, if you please, a few moments, while I make a few observations. There, an old fellow, with the borporeal dimensions of A Lambert, seeks to recruit his shattered health in the briny waves. Here, the fast young man, fresh from his mint julips, brandy cocktails, gin cocktails, his midnight orgies and libertine sprees of the city life. Yonder, the pale-faced lady, from the lap of ease and luxury—an inanimate chrysalis wrapped up in a butterfly's wings, whose greatest effort at exercise has been plying the needle at some tissue embroidery, or doing a little shopping on pleasant afternoons, in the fashionable promenades of the city. But, lo! there goes the dandy, that burlesque on humanity, an indistinct outline of something like the shades of the departed, with legs attenuated until they vanish into the nonentity of homeopathic soup. The only distinctive feature about him is a part of hair, the cultivation of which has cost him many months of care and solicitude, and many precious shillings, which would have been more profitably invested in the purchase of a spelling book, or gone to the pockets of his landlady. What a pity that Old Ocean should ever ungulph, in his waves, a creature which baffles the skill of the naturalist to describe its species, and the philologist to give it a name.

But the character of the bathing multitude is as varied, that we cannot do justice to the picture. Let us for a moment watch the buffeting, plunging, strangling, coughing, sneezing, swimming scene before us, while ever and anon the surf breaks over them, regardless alike of the high and the low. "What a pity," I hear one say by my side, "that society can't have the exclusive use of the ocean during the season, as I *do* dislike to bathe with a mixed company." Ah! yes, dash on old ocean, and wash by the same wave these "*ultra democratic*" and the *Patchouli* from the love locks of the codfish aristocracy. Could some modern Elisha stand on the beach, and bid the bathing multitude drop its moral stains, like the leprosy that dropped from Naaman's skin in the waters of the Jordan, what a time there would be. My imagination pictures a scene which I am almost afraid to describe. Methinks the blood of avenged innocence would tinge the waters, the tears of penitential anguish would make them as bitter as the streams of Marah,—those awfully exorbitant "shaves" would come rattling from the pockets of the usurer, and the stealing weight of broken hearts would fall from the conscience of the libertine,—last of all, with every stay and hoop braced, would float far out on the roaring main the gewgaws and "superfluities of insupportables," from the fashionable belle. The plunge is over, and dripping with brine, they toddle like half drowned rats to perform the great desideratum of the drama. They leave the surf as social beings, and as portions of a common humanity, only to clothe themselves with the marks of distinction, and to assume an exclusiveness, which implies that the different degrees of human excellence depend upon the caprice and pride of pecuniary fortune. The wardrobes are ransacked for the latest Paris cut, Brocades, Moire Antiques, Point D'Alencong, and the most gaudy silks stretched around enormous hoops, dash, flutter, and gracefully undulate under the influence of a vital undertow. The innumerable scollopings, flounciings, frillings, gnarlings, and crotchetings of this conglomerate mass of Fashion, only afford hooks, as it were, to hang on the most costly wares of the jeweller. Gold breastplates, broad as the shields of the ancients, flash in the sunlight, and protect the target of Cupid from the insidious darts of the gold-seeking amateurs that so plentifully abound here. Millionaires, all important and exclusive, strut in full consciousness of their unsullied reputation on 'Change. Men, with fortunes well nigh established, essay to cast aside the anxieties of a life-time, and assert their claim sto a free range of the charmed circle. Politicians are bobb