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FROM NEW YORK.
New York, Saturday, June 20, 12 noon.
Edinburg, Saturday, July 11, 12 noon.
Glasgow, Wednesday, Aug. 5, 12 noon.
New York, Saturday, Aug. 22, 12 noon.
Edinburg, Saturday, Sept. 5, 12 noon.

FROM GLASGOW.
Edinburg, June 17.
Glasgow, July 8.
New York, July 22.
Edinburg, Aug. 8.
Glasgow, Sept. 5.

RATES OF PASSAGE.
First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JOHN McGYMON, No. 11 BROADWAY. New York city bills or gold only received for passage. jy1-tf-w

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LEAVE NEW YORK.			
1857.		1858.	
Fulton, Saturday,	Aug. 22	Arago, Saturday,	Jan. 9
Arago, do.	Sept. 19	Fulton, do.	Feb. 6
Fulton, do.	Oct. 17	Arago, do.	March 6
Arago, do.	Nov. 14	Fulton, do.	April 3
Fulton, do.	Dec. 12	Arago, do.	May 1
		Fulton, do.	May 29

LEAVE HAVRE.		LEAVE SOUTHAMPTON.	
1857.		1857.	
Arago, Tuesday,	Aug. 25	Arago, Wednesday,	Aug. 26
Fulton, do.	Sept. 22	Fulton, do.	Sept. 23
Arago, do.	Oct. 20	Arago, do.	Oct. 21
Fulton, do.	Nov. 17	Fulton, do.	Nov. 18
Arago, do.	Dec. 15	Arago, do.	Dec. 16
1858.		1858.	
Fulton, do.	Jan. 12	Fulton, do.	Jan. 13
Arago, do.	Feb. 9	Arago, do.	Feb. 10
Fulton, do.	March 9	Fulton, do.	Mar. 10
Arago, do.	April 6	Arago, do.	April 7
Fulton, do.	May 4	Fulton, do.	May 5
Arago, do.	June 1	Arago, do.	June 2
Fulton, do.	June 29	Fulton, do.	June 30

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From New York to Southampton or Havre—First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $75.
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WILLIAM HELIN, " " Havre.
CROMELIN & CO., " " Southton.
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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, line of the ships sailing EVERY SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA:
THE STEAMSHIP KEYSTONE STATE,
CHARLES P. MARSHALL, Commander,
Will receive freight on THURSDAY, August 20th, and sail on SATURDAY, August 22d, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.:
THE STEAMSHIP STATE OF GEORGIA,
CONRAD GARVIN, Commander,
Will receive freight on THURSDAY, August 13th, and sail for Charleston, S. C., on SATURDAY, August 15th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

At both Charleston and Savannah these ships connect with the coasters for Beaufort, Georgetown, and all intermediate ports in South Carolina and Southern Georgia.

Cabin Passage in either ship.....$20
Steerage do do.....$10
No freight received on Saturday morning.
No bills of lading signed after the ship has sailed.
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Agents at Charleston, T. S. & T. G. Budd.
Agent at Savannah, O. A. Greiner.

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FOR FLORIDA, from Charleston, steamer CAROLINA, every Tuesday.

FOR HAVANA, from Charleston, steamer ISABEL, on the 4th and 19th of every month. aul

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; every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to ensure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75; from Liverpool to New York, 30 and 20 guineas. No berths secured 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. 22,	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
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BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., 27 Austin Friars, London.
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Cabin Passage.....$80
Second Cabin.....30
Steerage.....18
Second Cabin and Steerage Passengers furnished with provisions, according to the American Passenger Act.
aul THOS. RICHARDSON & CO.

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FREDERICK BROWN, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, north-east corner FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia, sole Manufacturer of BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, which is recognised and prescribed by the Medical Faculty; and has become the Standard FAMILY MEDICINE of the United States.
This Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence. During the Summer months, no family or traveller should be without it. In relaxation of the bowels, in nausea, and particularly in sea sickness, it is an active and safe, as well as a pleasant and efficient remedy.
CAUTION.—Persons desiring an article that can be relied upon, prepared solely from pure JAMAICA GINGER, should be particular to ask for "Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger," which is warranted to be what it is represented; and is prepared only by FREDERICK BROWN, and for sale at his Drug and Chemical Store, north-east corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia; and by all the respectable Druggists and Apothecaries in the U. States. aul-3m

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The Press.

VOL. I.—NO. 14. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1857. TWO CENTS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS,

The Cheapest and Best Weekly Newspaper in the Country.

Great Inducements to Clubs.

On the 15th of August the first number of THE WEEKLY PRESS will be issued from the City of Philadelphia. It will be published every Saturday.

THE WEEKLY PRESS will be conducted upon National principles, and will uphold the rights of the States. It will resist fanaticism in every shape; and will be devoted to conservative doctrines, as the true foundation of public prosperity and social order. Such a weekly journal has long been desired in the United States, and it is to gratify this want that THE WEEKLY PRESS will be published.

THE WEEKLY PRESS will be printed on excellent white paper, clear, new type, and in quarto form, for binding.

It will contain the news of the day; Correspondence from the Old World and the New; Domestic Intelligence; Reports of the various Markets; Literary Reviews; Miscellaneous Selections; the progress of Agriculture in all its various departments, &c.

☞ *Terms invariably in advance.*

THE WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to subscribers, by mail, per annum, at.....$2 00
Three copies for.....5 00
Five copies for.....8 00
Ten copies for.....12 00
Twenty copies, when sent to one address.....20 00
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For a club of twenty-one, or over, we will send an extra copy to the getter-up of the Club.

Post Masters are requested to act as agents for THE WEEKLY PRESS.

I will esteem it a great favor if my political and personal friends, and all others who desire a first class Weekly Newspaper, will exert themselves to give THE WEEKLY PRESS a large circulation in their respective neighborhoods.

JOHN W. FORNEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

Publication Office of THE WEEKLY PRESS, No. 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Press.

MONDAY, AUGUST 17, 1857.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Mr. BUCHANAN was sixty-six years of age on the 23d of April last. Every biography written of him during the last campaign stated this fact, and nobody would doubt it, unless from a malignant predisposition.

"Brutus" wholly misapprehends us. We wrote him, fully thanking him for his handsome list of subscribers, and only decline acting upon his suggestion because it is our determination, as far as possible, to keep personalities out of "THE PRESS."

"Time," old friend, "makes all things even."

The Washington Monument is uncompleted, and indeed neglected. "Edward" can get a full history of its present condition, and the causes of its condition, by addressing Mr. YORKE ATLEE, at Washington City.

FLETCHER WEBSTER has not been removed by Mr. BUCHANAN. He is still Surveyor at Boston.

JAMES K. PAULDING, Secretary of the Navy under President VAN BUREN, is not dead. He is still living at Hyde Park, New York, and will be eighty years of age on the 22d of August, 1859. His faculties are unimpaired, and he is one of the most writers of the day on all subjects, being a fast friend of constitutional doctrines.

"THE PRESS" was not wrong about Mr. DOBBIN's age. We said he was not yet fifty. He was born in 1814, and was, not, therefore, forty-four years old when he died.

GEORGE PEABODY, the London American banker, was born at Danvers, Massachusetts, February 18, 1795.

"Who is the editor of *Harper's Weekly?*" If it is not Mr. THEODORE BENWICK, whose style we think we know, we have made a bad guess.

Both J. RANDOLPH CLAY and TUSCONOMB S. FAY are holding diplomatic positions under the present Administration—the one at Lima, the other at Geneva, Switzerland. CLAY is a Pennsylvanian, and FAY is New Yorker.

JOHN EDGAR THOMPSON, President of our great Central Railroad, *was* the manager of the main Georgia road, before he came here.

We cannot answer the question of "Delaware." All we know is this: Commodore STOCKTON was *not* for FREMONT, though he did go against Alexander. As to the Commodore's present position, we believe him to be as hostile to the Abolitionists as ever he was.

Nor can we tell "Edgar" when Mr. FORREST is to begin another series of personations in Philadelphia, but of course, when he does, it will be at the Academy of Music.

To "A FRIEND."—*We have said, and we repeat,* that our columns shall not be closed to a fair discussion of both sides of any local or business topic, provided writers condense their thoughts, and give a plain calligraphy, and do not use both sides of a sheet.

Our Washington friend is right. We cannot answer all our letters as soon as received. Our correspondence is vast. But will he send us one of his articles of "Navy Reform" as a trial?

BATON ROUGE.—No! Senator BENJAMIN's term has not expired.

NOT DEAD!

It appears that, after all, LUIGI LABLACHE, literally the giant of song, who was reported dead, is no more dead than the writer of these lines. He was at Kissingen, in Germany, when the last accounts left, in company with Madame SINGER, one of his daughters. Not being a particularly old man—for he had a robust constitution and had not reached the age of sixty-four—he may yet live some years, particularly as report says that he already had derived much benefit from the waters of Kissingen. The rumor of his death, hastily copied from a Paris paper, caused great regret to all who knew LABLACHE, for he was a genial, good-humored, pleasant companion. The Queen of England, to whom he had attempted to teach singing, was much attached to him, and long after her accession to the throne, would chit-chat and gossip with him by the hour—the singer being talkative and communicative, and the Queen being extremely inquisitive, as all her family have been. PETER PINDAR (Dr. WOLCOT) has immortalized the rapidity with which GEORGE III., his butt, used to ask question after question, without waiting for a reply to any. One of the monarch's most profound inquiries, on a point which perpetually troubled his mind, (while he had any mind at all,) was to solve a philosophical doubt, as to how, without any visible way of admission, the fruit got into an apple-dumpling? LABLACHE used to speak very patronizingly, and even affectionately, of Queen VICTORIA, and constantly lamented that he had been unable, from three slight causes, to make her anything of a vocalist: he said that, first, she had no voice; next, that she had no ear; and lastly, that she had no application.

LABLACHE is not the only person who has been killed by the newspapers. In 1840 London was startled by a positive statement that Lord BROUGHAM had been thrown out of his carriage near Penrith, (which is quite close to Brougham Hall, in Westmoreland,) and unfortunately killed. The details were given—the place of the fatal accident described—the names of the party enumerated—and so on. This was before Professor MORSE had made mankind his debtor by inventing the electric telegraph, and there was no way, therefore, of immediately ascertaining whether the report were true. Had such intelligence arrived in the present time, the postmaster of Penrith would have instantly been communicated with, and the fact ascertained. The London papers—all *except The Times*—eagerly published the news, and every one of them came out with memoirs, characters, and anecdotes of the noble and eccentric ex-Chancellor. As this was towards the close of the week, the Sunday papers followed in the wake of the dailies, and expatiated largely upon the character of the man—as politician, orator, lawyer, and man of letters—and, on the whole, treated him extremely well. Many of them said that of him, believing him dead, which they never would have written while he was living. Opposing his politics, they were so generous as to bury their resentment and enmity in his (supposed) grave. Like ZANGA, in "The Revenge," they felt, "We war not with the dead."

Amid this regret, which was general among the opponents as well as the friends of Lord BROUGHAM, and while the public were most anxiously looking for the promised "further particulars" of the accident, a faint suspicion began to arise among the newspaper people that they had been—*sold!* By and by, the suspicion increased, and it was observed that certain persons connected with *The Times*, while they said nothing, looked very significantly as if they knew a great deal, and shook their heads as sagaciously as Lord BURLEIGH does in that solemn tragi-comic drama "The Critic." At last, down came the surprise—like an avalanche! A letter from Mr. ALFRED MONTGOMERY, one of the guests at Brougham Hall, where the alleged accident was said to have taken place, simply declared that the whole statement was—*a hoax!* A carriage had been overturned, but without personal injury to Lord BROUGHAM or any of his companions. It was never discovered who perpetrated this hoax. A brief letter had been despatched to London when the accident occurred, and somebody there worked it up into "Shocking Occurrence; Death of Lord BROUGHAM." It was long suspected that *The Times* had adroitly managed the whole scheme, in order to have the laugh at its rivals. BROUGHAM had the pleasure of reading, in advance, what his contemporaries would say and think of him after he had passed away, and the opinion was very much in his favor. There were some who suspected that Lord BROUGHAM himself had concocted the whole plot; but this suspicion was wholly unwarranted. More than seventeen years have passed away since that pretended death, and now, far advanced in years, (he will be 79 next month,) he is as constant, energetic, and vigilant as ever in his endeavor to consummate the great labor of his life—Law Reform.

Only a few months ago the religious world (in America) were startled with the intelligence that the Rev. Dr. PUSEY, of Oxford, nominal founder of the schism called "Pusoyism," had been summoned from this mortal existence to immortal life. The New York papers, which affect to be great on biographies, immediately rushed to the "Men of the Time," that very useful compilation, and grasping at the few particulars it gave of Dr. PUSEY, worked them up into something like biographies, serving the articles up, according to custom, as if they were original. It turned out, however, that Dr. PUSEY was *not* defunct. The clerks in the telegraphic office, working with their usual rapidity, had put the name of PUSEY for that of HUSSEY.

Instead of EDWARD BOUVERIE PUSEY, Regius Professor of Hebrew and Canon of Christ Church, Oxford, it was ROBERT HUSSEY, Professor of Ecclesiastical Literature in the same University, who had departed to that bourne from which no traveller returns. And so, Dr. PUSEY, was not dead—though recent accounts intimate that his health had much declined, of late. Though his name originated the term (Puseyism) by which a certain schism in the Anglican Church is known, he did comparatively little in that movement. Dr. PUSEY is a subtle thinker, but the great man of that schism was Dr. NEWMAN, formerly a Fellow of Oriel College, Oxford, and a clergyman of the Church of England. He had boldness, nerve, and great firmness, and literally ruled the doubters for a long time. At last his convictions became too strong to permit him to continue in the Anglican Church, and he "went over to Rome." For some time past Dr. NEWMAN has been the Principal of the Catholic University of Ireland, and a leading writer in the *Dublin Review*, the especial organ of Cardinal WISEMAN.

These are some of the principal cases in which eminent persons have been reported dead, and duly honored with newspaper obituary eulogies while living. They remind one of the reason given by Miss GRAY to the late lamented Mr. JOHN ROBINSON (of lyrical memory) for having entertained the opinion that he was no more; it expresses pretty clearly the rather loose *data* upon which personal information of this kind is often composed. The words are:

For somebody one day came and said,
That somebody else had somewhere read,
In some newspaper, that you were dead.

LABLACHE, BROUGHAM, and PUSEY are still living—though the newspapers have killed them off. They have ascertained what the world thinks of them, and it must, therefore, be a matter of very little importance (except to themselves and their kindred) what time they will really "shuffle off this mortal coil."

SLANDER BY A PEERESS.

A curious action at law was tried at the recent Assizes, in Derby, (England,) in which no less a personage than the once fashionable and beautiful Countess of HARRINGTON figured as defendant. This lady is not to be confounded with the Dowager-Countess, widow of the late Earl of HARRINGTON, and formerly well known, in the annals of gallantry and the stage, as the Miss FOOTE who was very basely treated by that remarkable reprobate, Colonel BERKELEY, now Earl FITZHARDINGE, and (at the last accounts) supposed now to be on his death-bed. The present Countess would not look across the street, we dare say, for fear of encountering her sister-in-law, who had naughtily been an actress, and, notwithstanding her stage and other antecedents, had been most exemplary as a wife. The ex-actress, on the other hand, might truly boast, that, even if she had been a sinner, she had not slandered her neighbor—passing off, all the time, for a saint of the first water.

A clergyman named HIGHMORE was appointed rector of Elvaston, in Derbyshire, by the late Earl of HARRINGTON. Between this nobleman and the present Earl, who were brothers, there long had been a feud on account of the marriage of the former with Miss FOOTE. Elvaston Castle, where the HARRINGTON family reside, is situated in Mr. HIGHMORE's parish. But the Countess of HARRINGTON—who, having ceased to be eminently beautiful, has become eminently religious—disliked him, because he had been on *intimate* terms with the late Earl. Mr. JONES, a curate of Elvaston, deposed as follows:

"On Sunday, the 22d of February, I went *to the Castle to lunch. I saw the Countess of* Harrington in the drawing-room. After the ordinary compliments of the day, Lady Harrington asked me who was likely to administer the sacrament on Sunday, and went on to say, 'We never take the sacrament from that man Highmore, because he is so wicked a man; whenever I take it I go to Elvaston, or have it administered to me at Gawsworth. I never take the sacrament here because of that man Highmore; he keeps the sacrament money and never gives anything to the poor, and of the money which the Duke of Leinster gave for repairing the church. He is such a low and drunken and bad character that Lord Harrington cannot receive him. He is always playing at cards and gambling, and encouraging the people of the village in all kinds of gambling, card playing, and debauchery. He and his wife are constantly rolling drunk on the floor. Should consider it sacrilege from so bad and wicked a man.'

"On another occasion her ladyship said, 'How can you lay yourself under an obligation with these Highmores. You were told before *you came here what they were, and if you go* to them you will not be acceptable at the Castle. He keeps a most disreputable house, and you must take care of your character and your friends. They are always playing at cards from morning to night. They are a set of wicked people. I know the truth of it, for Sir Francis Stanhope told me he saw all three of them drunk on the floor.' I believe the Dowager Countess of Harrington was meant by the third person."

On cross-examination it came out that while Mr. HIGHMORE was absent, from ill-health, (which rendered him actually unable to take any stimulating drink,) he had a curate who was accused of having been intoxicated. Mr. HIGHMORE was also examined, under the English law which permits parties to be witnesses in their own case, and swore that Lady HARRINGTON's statements were untrue, and showed why they must be so. But the great feature of the trial was the evidence of my Lady, the Countess. It certainly shows a wonderful aptitude for gossip, tale-bearing, slanderous insinuations, and libellous assertions—exactly such as, in the time of HORACE WALPOLE, when tittle-tattle was everything, would have made the Countess a popular character. Here is my Lady's own account of what she did say:

"I remember Mr. Jones, the curate of Elvaston, coming to officiate for the first time, some time at the end of January or beginning of February. I remember a conversation with him about the sacrament, asking who was to administer it. He told me he did not know. I told him I should not take it from Mr. Highmore, as I thought Mr. Highmore *was not a good man*, and that I took the sacrament in London and Gawsworth. I said that *he had not accounted for the sacrament money.* Those were my precise words. I never said he had appropriated it to himself. I mentioned Mr. Thacker, the church-warden, as my authority. A few days after he told me he thought Mr. Highmore would administer the sacrament, and I told him I should not take it under these circumstances. He then began to argue with me. I listened a short time and then told him my opinion remained unchanged. I never said Mr. Highmore pocketed the money. There was no account rendered, and this was what I meant. I said the Duke of Leinster had given 10*l.* and the farmers 20*l.* to throw open the tower of the church, which had been used as a coal hole. I said he had not done what the Duke of Leinster gave the money for until many years had elapsed, that Lord Harrington, not liking to see the tower used as a coal hole, had given the balance, and it was done. I said there had been a great deal of card playing and gambling at the Castle during the late lord's time, and there was a great deal of card playing in the village; but I did not say 'Mr. Highmore is always gambling and encouraging the people of the village in gambling and debauchery.' I never used the word debauchery; but I said there had been a very bad example set in the village. I particularly alluded to Mr. Collins. I mentioned his name, and told Mr. Jones that there had been two drunken curates at Elvaston; the other was Mr. James, who only officiated one Sunday: he was there two or three weeks. I never said, speaking of Mr. Highmore, 'He and his wife are always rolling drunk on the floor.' I alluded to Mr. Collins; that was proved by Mr. Barron and Mr. Whitaker, the rural dean, who saw him drunk on the floor. *I did not say to Mr. Jones 'How can you lay* yourself under an obligation to these Highmores?' I said *the house had been very disorderly.* In that I alluded to those pupils shooting at a man of the name of Burton, and *firing his coat with the wadding, for which* they had to pay the man. I told Mr. Jones that *he had been preceded by two drunken curates*, and that he must take care of his character and be very cautious. I told him that Sir Francis Stanhope told me that he had seen Miss Foote (the Dowager Countess) drunk on the floor; but I never said that he had seen them all three drunk on the floor. The late lord was one of the soberest of men, and of course could not say that *he* was drunk. In the rolling on the floor I alluded to Mr. Collins. I may have said that *Mr. Highmore had been a rider at Astley's*, but that is not in the declaration. By his Lordship: I said that I should not take the sacrament from Mr. Highmore *because he was a bad man.* This was because he had put in two bad drunken curates, and his wishing to double the tithes, *which the Chancellor of the Diocese* branded with the words exorbitant and illegal."

The Judge, Sir CRESWELL CRESWELL, very properly informed the jury, that if they believed the evidence of Mr. Jones they must return a verdict for the plaintiff; if, on the other hand, they thought Lady HARRINGTON was correct in her deposition—supposing that other words used were not actionable—they must find for the defendant. The jury, after twenty minutes' deliberation, intimated that they did *not* believe the Countess, by returning a verdict against her of $8,750 as damages. But this is not all that she (or her husband) will have to pay. The costs of the suit, on both sides, are payable by the losing party, and probably amount in this case to some $2,000 more. The whole amount will be close on $6,000.

This ought to be (but will not) a great lesson to such of the fair sex as are a little too free in speech. As usual, a woman is at the bottom of the mischief. The dislike of the Countess to her predecessor, who was friendly with Mr. HIGHMORE, was the exciting cause. The Earl of HARRINGTON, who will pay handsomely for his wife's freedom of speech, used to have considerable musical taste, (when he was Col. LEICESTER STANHOPE,) and he might advantageously get up, for his Countess's edification, the fine old glee, "Pray, Goody, please to moderate the freedom of your tongue."

MODEL RESOLUTIONS.

What law-abiding and law-loving citizen will not approve the following resolutions of the Democracy of Ohio, in their State Convention, a few days ago? These admirable declarations of principle were adopted unanimously:

Resolved by the Democracy of the State of Ohio, in Convention assembled, That it is one of the first and highest duties of the people of a Republican Government to sustain the laws of the country, whatever they may be, until modified, repealed, or pronounced unconstitutional by a court of competent jurisdiction; and that all attempts to evade or resist this high obligation of our national compact is an act of rebellion leading to revolution, and should be frowned upon by every lover of the Union.

2. That at this, the first Convention of the Democracy since the Presidential Election of 1856, the Democracy of Ohio present their congratulations to the Democracy of the Union, who stayed the tide of sectional fanaticism which was fast sweeping the vessel of State upon the quicksands of dissolution.

3. That we have entire confidence in the patriotism, talents, and integrity of the National Administration, and cordially endorse the doctrine *enunciated by President Buchanan in his* Inaugural Address, to dispose of the slavery issue in Kansas by submitting the same to a vote of the actual residents of the Territory, as eminently wise and Democratic.

4. That the great doctrine of popular sovereignty, first proclaimed by Jefferson in the Declaration of Independence, reiterated by Mr. Jefferson in the resolve of 1784, endorsed by the Kansas-Nebraska Act, as re-affirmed in the Cincinnati platform of party creed, will rid the country of sectionalism.

5. That while we look to no authority but reason for our political opinions, we deem it proper to express deep gratification at the concurrence of the Supreme Court of the United States on the doctrine with regard to the constitutional power and political rights of the States and Territories which have been long maintained by the Democratic party, and formally avowed by it in the three National Conventions.

[For The Press.]

Thomas Jefferson's Ten Rules of Life.

1. Never put off till to-morrow what you can do to-day.
2. Never trouble others for what you can do yourself.
3. Never buy what you do not want because it is cheap.
4. Never spend your money before you have it.
5. Pride costs as more than hunger, thirst, and cold.
6. We never repent eating too much.
7. Nothing is troublesome that we do willingly.
8. How much pain have those evils cost us that never happened.
9. Take things always by their smooth handle.
10. When angry, count ten before you speak; if very angry, a hundred.

The following lines are taken from Sir Humphrey Davy's Salmonia:

"I envy no quality of the mind or intellect in others—be it genius, power, wit, fancy—but if I could choose what would be most delightful, and I believe most useful to me, I should prefer a firm religious belief to every other blessing; for it makes life a discipline of goodness; breathes new hopes, varnishes and throws a glow over the destruction of existence, the most gorgeous of all lights; awakens life even in death, and from corruption and decay calls up to beauty and divinity; makes an instrument of torture and shame the portal of a court to Paradise; and for above all combination of earthly hopes, calls up the most delightful visions of palms and amaranths, the gardens of the blest, and security of everlasting joys, where the sensualist and skeptic view only gloom, decay, annihilation, and despair.

[From the New York Times of Saturday.]

Movements of Mrs. Cunningham and her Children.

The celebrated house, No. 31 Bond street, is still occupied by the Misses Cunningham. On Thursday night Georgiana, by tears and petitions, prevailed upon Mr. Gray, the Warden, and Mrs. Foster, the Matron of the City Prison, to be allowed to sleep with her mother. Last night Augusta slept with her. The furniture will perhaps be partly removed to-day, but it is understood that the girls will be allowed to occupy the premises, if they *choose, to Monday. Helen, Georgiana and Mrs.* Barnes, with her two daughters and son, were the occupants of the house last night. The usual number of policemen are still in attendance.

Mrs. Cunningham took an airing in the corridor of the Female Department of the prison yesterday, and appeared as if she had made up her mind to throw off the sham. But Dr. Covell, who attended her on Thursday by direction of the District Attorney, found so many evidences of simulation in her conduct, that he refused yesterday to have anything *further to do with her, and by his advice Dr.* Fisk was sent for.

The two little boys of Mrs. Cunningham have been for some time at Mr. Wright's school at Goshen, in this State. They have been kept in ignorance of the new disgrace that has fallen upon their mother. They are truly to be pitied. Even those who condemn the daughters must have compassion for their little brothers.

The fecitious baby at Barnum's did not prove attractive yesterday. The weather was excessively hot, and people also *began to think, as one lady* visitor remarked, that there was no difference between Mrs. Cunningham's bogus baby and other babies.

The Demopolis (Ala.) *Gazette*, of the 30th ult, says: "We have been informed that Mr. Joseph Chambers, of Texas, committed suicide on Monday last, by cutting his throat with a penknife, while on a visit to the residence of Mr. Edwin A. Glover, of Springhill, the uncle of his wife. Temporary insanity is said to have been the cause.

GENERAL NEWS.

We learn from the *American*, published at Belair, Md., that on Monday morning last Mr. Daniel Watters was found dead in his stable, having committed suicide by cutting his throat. He had been in a depressed state of mind for some time, and is supposed to have committed the act under the influence of insanity. On the same day, as Mrs. Welsh and child (wife and child of Theodore Welsh, *living near State Ridge,*) were returning home during the heavy rain, in attempting to cross a stream which had been much swollen by the rains, the carriage upset, and before relief could be obtained Mrs. Welsh and the child were drowned.

A letter from Aiken, South Carolina, states that on the occasion of a local election in that town a few days since, two men, who were seen intoxicated during the day, were killed. One, Wm. R. Rumbal, it is thought fell from an embankment, some twenty feet above, and knocked out his brains on a railroad cross-tie. His leg and arm were also broken. The other man, John Taylor, was found stretched at full length between the rails of the road, with his skull fractured, and quite dead. The cow-catcher is supposed to have struck him while drunk and asleep on the track.

The trial of the counterfeiters recently arrested in Indiana is progressing in Ripley county. Some of the scoundrels arrested confessed their guilt and told where a list of the gang, three hundred in number, could be procured. The list was found at the place indicated, and the officers of Ripley, Dearborn and adjoining counties are now in pursuit of them. A great many persons, it is said, have been taken with a sudden leaving for Kansas and other new countries.

The Princeton (Ia.) *Clarion* tells a story of a scythe fight near Oakland, in that county. Some of the hands in a neighborhood got into a row, and used their ugly weapons so effectually that two were wounded, if not more dangerously, certainly more fearful to look at than any we have evidenced of who survived. One man received a wound in the thigh eighteen inches long by two inches deep, and another was wounded quite badly in the chest.

FREEMASONS IN THE CABINET.—There are several Freemasons in the Cabinet. The *Freemason's Magazine* tells us that Gen. Cass is a Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Michigan. President Buchanan is also a Past Master of a Lodge at Lancaster city, Pa. The Vice President, Hon. Mr. Breckinridge, is a member of Webb Encampment of Knight Templars, at Lexington, Ky., and the Secretary of the Treasury, Hon. Howell Cobb, is a member of the Order in Georgia.

It is stated that a farmer in Northern Illinois harvested forty acres of barley this season, which yielded sixty-five bushels to the acre. He employed reaping and threshing machines enough to cut and thresh it in two days, put the crop on the evening train of the second day, run it in Chicago, where it had been marketed at $1.60 per bushel, and took back with him $4,868, the cash for the produce of forty acres in one season.

THE GOODWOOD RACE.—*Porter's Spirit of the Times* attributes the defeat of the American horses, in the Goodwood contest, to the incapacity of their trainer, Palmer, who is celebrated for bringing his horses to the ground so fat that they cannot do themselves justice. It predicts that they will still win the day, after running successfully long enough to get themselves in good condition. *Bell's Life in London* attributes their defeat mainly to the wretched riding of the jockey Gilpatrick.

A tournament came off at the Orkney Springs, Ohio, on the 7th inst., which is described by a writer in the *Dispatch* as to have been a very pleasant affair. Mr. L. Hinkor was the successful knight, and at the ball that followed, Miss Newland, of Orange, was crowned Que