THE PRESS.
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BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE, No. 417 CHESTNUT STREET.

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WEEKLY PRESS.
THE WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to Subscribers, by mail, (per annum, in advance,) at.....$2 00
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Shipping.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND GLASGOW—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMIN, Commander; NEW YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CAMIC, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New York to Glasgow direct, as follows:
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 29.
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 MOSS, No. 11 BROADWAY. New York city bills or gold only received for passage. [mw10-1m]

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857.—The United States Mail Steamships ARAGO, 2,500 tons, David Lines, commander, and FULTON, 2,500 tons, Thos. A. Wetton, commander, will leave New York, Havre and Southampton, for the years 1857 and '58, on the following days:
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 WATER-STS. LEAVE SOUTHAMPTON.
1857. 1857.
Arago, Tuesday, Aug. 25 Arago, Wednesday, Aug. 26
Fulton, do. Sept. 22 Fulton, do. Sept. 23
Arago, do. Oct. 22 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
PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New York to Southampton or Havre—First Cabin, $150; Second Cabin, $75.
From Havre or Southampton to New York—First Cabin, $90 free; Second Cabin, $60 free.
For freight or passage, apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, 7 Broadway.
WILLIAM IRELIN, " 6 Havre.
CROSKEY & CO., " 6 Southton.
AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE CO., " Paris.
" 2 Lond.

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.
Will receive freight on THURSDAY, Sept. 3d, and sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 5th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE STEAMSHIP STATE OF GEORGIA;
JOHN J. GAYNER, Commander.
Will receive freight on THURSDAY, August 27th, and sail for Charleston, S. C., on SATURDAY, August 29th, 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.
For freight or passage apply to
A. HERON, Jr., 81 North Wharves.
Agents at Charleston, T. R. & T. G. Bulli.
Agent at Savannah, O. 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. [aug

THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The Ships composing the Line are
THE ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Richards.
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, 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, $100 and $60 gold.
No bills of lading will be signed unless paid for on the ships at Liverpool, nor baggage checked after one hour before the ship leaves the wharf.
PARTIES IN LIVERPOOL WILL FIND THE OFFICE OF THE AGENCY
Cunard Wharf, Liverpool.
SAILING OF THE STEAMERS FROM NEW YORK.
Saturday, June 27, 1857 Wednesday, June 24, 1857
Saturday, July 4, 1857 Wednesday, July 8, 1857
Saturday, July 18, 1857 Wednesday, July 22, 1857
Saturday, July 25, 1857 Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1857
Saturday, Aug. 15, 1857 Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1857
Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857 Wednesday, Sept. 9, 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
Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857 Wednesday, Dec. 23, 1857
For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall street, N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN TRUEMAN & CO., 27 Austin Friars, London.
D. S. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, or precious stones or metals, unless Bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein. [mwf-1y

Drugs and Chemicals.

FREDERICK BROWN, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, north-east corner FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia, sole Manufacturer of BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, which is recognized 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

HANDEL & HAYDN DRUG STORE, EIGHTH and GREEN streets, Philadelphia, D. L. STACKHOUSE, Proprietor. Always purchase the choicest articles of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, CIGARS, &c.
"Stackhouse's Patent Silver Soda Water Fountain" keeps the water at 33, &c. Ice Syrups and Creams are acknowledged by all to be the richest in the city. [aul-1m

Gas Fixtures.

ARCHER, WARNER, MICKLEY & CO., Manufacturers of GASALIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, FITTINGS, and all kinds of GAS and LAMP WORK, GIRANDOLES, &c., No. 529 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia; ARCHER, WARNER & CO., No. 276 BROADWAY, New York. Buildings fitted with Gas Pipes, and all kinds of altering and repairing of Gas Work. [aul-1m

Commission Merchants.

HANDY & BRENNER—COMMISSION MERCHANTS, and Dealers in Foreign and American HARDWARE and CUTLERY, No. 15, 23 and 27 NORTH FIFTH Street, East side, above Commerce street, Philadelphia. [aul-1f

CHARLES TETE, COMMISSION MERCHANT, and Importer of HAVANA SEGARS, (New) 135 Walnut street, second story. [aul-1y

CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBERS RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the trade generally that they have made arrangements for one of their Buyers leaving monthly for the French and German Markets.
From many years' experience, the permanent residence in Paris of two of the firm, and an abundant capital, they can offer unusual facilities for PURCHASE ON COMMISSION in any of the European markets for shipment direct.
They are also prepared to receive orders from samples for Flowers and Feathers from their extensive and well known manufactories in Paris, to be shipped direct, either under bond or duty-paid.
HENDERSON, SMYTH & CO., Importers,
aul0-2m No. 200 Broadway.

KNIGHT'S COOKING EXTRACTS FOR flavoring Pies, Pudding, Cakes, Jellies, Custards, Ice Creams, Blanc Mange, Sauces, Syrups, Soups, Gravies, &c., &c.
Comprising
Knight's Extract of Lemon.
Knight's Extract of Vanilla.
Knight's Extract of Rose.
Knight's Extract of Orange.
Knight's Extract of Peach.
Knight's Extract of Almond.
Knight's Extract of Strawberry.
Knight's Extract of Pineapple.
Knight's Extract of Raspberry.
Knight's Extract of Celery.
Knight's Extract of Nectarine.
Knight's Extract of Cinnamon.
Knight's Extract of Nutmeg.
Knight's Extract of Ginger.
Knight's Extract of Clover.
Knight's Extract of Allspice.
Knight's Extract of Mace.
Knight's Extract of Apricot.
These Extracts are made with great care, and are warranted to retain all the flavor and strength of the article represented, in a purified and concentrated form, convenient for all culinary purposes. Retaining their flavor for any length of time and in any climate, and can be used at all seasons of the year when the fresh fruit cannot be obtained.
They are put up in a neat and convenient manner for use, and are recommended to the attention of Hotels and Families, Messes, Bakers, Cabinet makers, and the public in general.
Price 25 cents per bottle, or 3 bottles assorted for one dollar.
For sale by C. D. KNIGHT, 164 North SIXTH Street, and by Druggists and Grocers generally.
[aul-1m

HARNESS, SADDLES AND BRIDLES.—The subscriber, Manufacturer of HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., of the best quality, at the lowest cash prices, at his store and manufactory, No. 1 South SIXTH street, one door below Chestnut, Philadelphia. Also, a larger assortment than usual of Trunks, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c., which he offers at wholesale or retail, cheaper than any house in the trade. The subscriber feels confident that his long experience in the business, and his facilities for manufacturing to such a perfect system that they are beyond all competition for quality, style and price.
☞ Country Merchants and others are invited to call and examine for themselves before purchasing elsewhere. [aul-1m

The Press.

VOL. I—NO. 21. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1857. TWO CENTS.

Strangers' Guide in Philadelphia.

For the benefit of strangers and others who may desire to visit any of our public institutions, we publish the annexed list:

PUBLIC PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.
Academy of Music, (Operatic,) corner of Broad and Locust streets.
Arch Street Theatre, Arch, above 6th street.
Parkinson's Garden, Chestnut, above Tenth.
National Theatre and Circus, Walnut, above Eighth.
Sanford's Opera House, (Ethiopian,) Eleventh, below Market.
Walnut Street Theatre, northeast corner Ninth and Walnut.
Thomson's Varieties, Fifth and Chestnut.
Thomas's Opera House, Arch, below Seventh.

ART AND SCIENCES.
Academy of Natural Sciences, corner of Broad and George's streets.
Academy of Fine Arts, Chestnut, above Tenth.
Artists' Fund Hall, Chestnut, above Tenth.
Franklin Institute, No. 9 South Seventh street.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.
Almshouse, west side of Schuylkill, opposite South street.
Almshouse (Friends'), Walnut street, above Third.
Association for the Employment of Poor Women, No. 229 Green street.
Asylum for Lost Children, No. 36 North Seventh street.
Blind Asylum, Race, near Twentieth street.
Christ Church Hospital, No. 8 Cherry street.
City Hospital, Nineteenth street, near Coates.
Clarkson's Hall, No. 103 Cherry street.
Dispensary, Fifth, below Chestnut street.
Female Society for the Relief and Employment of the Poor, No. 72 North Seventh street.
Guardians of the Poor, office No. 56, North Seventh street.
German Society Hall, No. 8 South Seventh street.
Home for Friendless Children, Buttonwood street, below Broad.
Indigent Widows' and Single Women's Society, Cherry, east of Eighteenth street.
Masonic Hall, Chestnut, above Seventh street.
Magdalen Asylum, corner of Race and Twenty-first streets.
Northern Dispensary, No. 1 Spring Garden street.
Orphans' Asylum, (colored,) Thirteenth street, near Callowhill.
Odd Fellows' Hall, Sixth and Haines street.
Do. do. S. E. corner Broad and Spring Garden streets.
Do. do. Tenth and South streets.
Do. do. Third and Brown streets.
Do. do. Ridge Road, below Wallace.
Pennsylvania Hospital, Pine street, between Eighth and Ninth.
Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind, corner Race and Twentieth street.
Pennsylvania Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, Sixth and Adelphi streets.
Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children, School House Lane, Germantown, office No. 152 Walnut street.
Philadelphia Orphans' Asylum, northeast cor. Eighteenth and Cherry.
Preston Retreat, Hamilton, near Twentieth street.
Providence Society, Prune, below Sixth street.
Southern Dispensary, No. 08 Shippen street.
Union Benevolent Association, N. W. corner of Seventh and Sansom streets.
Will's Hospital, Race, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Girard avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth.
Episcopal Hospital, Front street, between Huntingdon and Lehigh avenues.
Philadelphia Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, S. W. corner of Chestnut and Park streets, West Philadelphia.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.
Custom House, Chestnut street, above Fourth.
County Prison, Passyunk road, below Reed.
City Tobacco Warehouse, Dock and Spruce streets.
City Controller's Office, Girard Bank, second story.
Commissioner of City Property, office, Girard Bank, second story.
City Treasurer's Office, Girard Bank, second story.
City Commissioner's Office, State House.
City Solicitor's Office, Fifth, below Walnut.
City Watering Committee's Office, Southwest corner Fifth and Chestnut.
Fairmount Water Works, Fairmount on the Schuylkill.
Girard Trust Treasurer's Office, Fifth, above Chestnut.
House of Industry, Catharine, above Seventh.
House of Industry, Seventh, above Arch street.
House of Refuge, corner Poplar and William.
House of Refuge, (colored,) William and Brown.
Health Office, corner of Sixth and Sansom.
House of Correction, Rush Hill.
Marine Hospital, Gray's Ferry road, below South street.
Mayor's office, S. W. corner Fifth and Chestnut streets.
New Penitentiary, Coates street, between Twenty-fourth and Twenty-fifth streets.
Navy Yard, on the Delaware, corner Front and Prime streets.
Northern Liberties Gas Works, Malden, below Front street.
Post Office, No. 237 Dock street, opposite the Exchange.
Post Office, Kensington, Frankford road, below Shackamaxon street.
Post Office, Spring Garden, Callowhill, near Eighth street.
Philadelphia Exchange, corner Third, Walnut and Dock streets.
Philadelphia Gas Works, Twentieth and Market; office, No. 8 S. Seventh street.
Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Broad and Pine streets.
Penn's Treaty Monument, Beach, above Shackamaxon street.
Public High School, S. E. corner Broad and Green streets.
Public Normal School, Sergeant, above Ninth.
Recorder's Office, No. 3 State House, east wing.
State House, Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
Sheriff's Office, State House, near Sixth street.
Spring Garden Commissioner's Hall, Spring Garden and Fifteenth streets.
Union Temperance Hall, Christian, above Ninth street.

LOCATION OF COURTS.
United States Circuit and District Courts, No. 24 Fifth street, below Chestnut.
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Fifth and Chestnut streets.
Court of Common Pleas, Independence Hall.
District Courts, Nos. 1 and 2, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets.
Court of Quarter Sessions, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.
American Baptist Publication Society, No. 118 Arch street.
American and Foreign Christian Union, No. 144 Chestnut street.
American Sunday School Union, No. 316 Chestnut street.
American Tract Society, new No. 929 Chestnut.
Mennonite, Crown street, below Callowhill street.
Philadelphia Bible Society, corner of Seventh and Walnut streets.
Presbyterian Board of Publication, No. 265 Chestnut street.
Presbyterian Publication House, No. 1334 Chestnut street.
Young Men's Christian Association, No. 162 Chestnut street.
Philadelphia Bible, Tract, and Periodical Office (T. H. Stockton's,) No. 606 Arch street, first house below fifth street, north side.

Traveller's Guide.

RAILROAD LINES.

Penna. Central R. R.—Depot, Eleventh and Market.
7 A. M., Mail Train for Pittsburgh and the West.
12.15 P. M., Fast Line for Pittsburgh and the West.
2.30 P. M., for Harrisburg and Columbia.
4.30 P. M., Accommodation Train for Lancaster.
11 P. M., Express Mail for Pittsburgh and the West.
Reading Railroad—Depot, Broad and Vine.
7.30 A. M., Express Train for Pottsville, Williamsport, Elmira and Niagara Falls.
3.30 P. M., as above (Night Express Train.)
New York Lines.
1 A. M., from Kensington, via Jersey City.
6 A. M., from Camden, Accommodation Train.
7 A. M., from Camden, via Jersey City, Mail.
10 A. M., from Walnut street wharf, via Jersey city.
2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express.
3 P. M., via Camden, Accommodation Train.
5 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Mail.
6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation.
Connecting Lines.
6 A. M., from Walnut street wharf, for Belvidere, Easton, Phillipsburg, Water Gap, Scranton, &c.
8 A. M., for Freehold.
7 A. M., for Mount Holly, from Walnut street wharf.
3 P. M., for Freehold.
2.30 P. M., for Mount Holly, Bristol, Trenton, &c.
3 P. M., for Palmyra, Burlington, Bordentown, &c.
4 P. M., for Belvidere, Easton, &c., from Walnut street wharf.
5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Burlington, &c.
Baltimore R. R.—Depot, Broad and Prime.
8 A. M., for Baltimore, Wilmington, New Castle, Middletown, Dover, and Seaford.
2 P. M., for Baltimore, Wilmington, and New Castle.
6.15 P. M., for Wilmington, New Castle, Middletown, Dover, and Seaford.
6 P. M., for Perryville, Fast Freight.
11 P. M., for Baltimore and Wilmington.
North Pennsylvania R. R.—Depot, Front and Willow.
6.15 A. M., for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, &c.
6.45 A. M., for Doylestown, Accommodation.
2.15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, &c.
4 P. M., for Doylestown, Accommodation.
6.35 P. M., for Gwynedd, Accommodation.
Camden and Atlantic R. R.—Vine street wharf.
7.30 A. M., for Atlantic City.
10.45 A. M., for Haddonfield.
4 P. M., for Atlantic City.
4.45 P. M., for Haddonfield.
For Westchester.
By Columbia R. R. and Westchester Branch.
From Market street, south side, above Eighteenth.
Leave Philadelphia 7 A. M., and 4 P. M.
Westchester 6.30 A. M., and 3 P. M.
On Sundays.
Leave Philadelphia 7 A. M.
Westchester 3 P. M.
Westchester Direct Railroad, open to Pennellton, Grubbs Bridge.
From northeast Eighteenth and Market streets.
Leave Philadelphia 6, and 9 A. M., 2, 4, and 5 P. M.
Leave Pennellton, Grubbs Bridge, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
On Saturdays last train from Pennellton at 7 A. M.
On Sundays.
Leave Philadelphia 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave Pennellton 9½ A. M. and 6 P. M.
Germantown & Norristown R. R.—Depot, 9th and Green.
6, 8, and 11 A. M., and 3, 4.45, 6.45, and 11.15 P. M., for Norristown.
6 A. M. and 3 P. M., for Downingtown.
6, 8, 9, 10, and 11.30 A. M., and 2, 4, 6, 8, and 9 P. M., for Chestnut Hill.
6, 7, 8, 9, 10.10, and 11.30 A. M., and 1, 2, 3.10, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11.30 P. M., for Germantown.
Chester Valley R. R.—Leave Philadelphia 6 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Leave Downingtown 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

STEAMBOAT LINES.
2.30 P. M., Richard Bickerton, for Bordentown, from Walnut street wharf.
10 and 11.45 A. M., and 4 P. M., for Tacony, Burlington and Bristol, from Walnut street wharf.
8.30 A. M., Delaware, Boston, and Keyspoint, for Cape May, first pier below Spruce street.
7.30 A. M. and 2, 3, and 6 P. M., John A. Warner and Thomas A. Morgan, for Reis not, Burlington, &c.
8 A. M., General McDonald, for Cape May, every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, from Arch street wharf.

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 fanticism 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.*

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JOHN W. FORNEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

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

The Press.

TUESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1857.

CROWNER'S QUEST LAW.

A tragic drama, which occurred in New York on Friday, has already proceeded to the close of Act II. In the bar-room of a dining saloon in Broadway, an amateur actor happened to meet a Tombs lawyer, (of the species vulgarly called *Shyster*,) and the result was a quarrel. The lawyer, a powerful man, struck the actor, who, as the report states, "drew a revolver and fired twice in quick succession," at his opponent. The first ball hit the man's arm, and passed into the breast, injuring the lungs. The second ball passed through the mouth, and upwards through the head, a part of which was shot off. The victim fell to the floor—a corpse. The actor fled, but, soon after, gave himself up. A jury was empanneled, and it was proved that the lawyer had first struck the actor. The jury retired for an hour and a half, and returned a verdict, simply stating the fact that one man "came to his death by a pistol-shot, fired" by the other. The jury were then discharged with the thanks of the coroner.

All this time the actor was in custody. He was now brought into the room, and the coroner addressed him as follows:

"The jury in this case have rendered the following verdict." (Reads it and continues.) "From the testimony which is given in this case, it has the matter open, and I shall, therefore, discharge you upon *my own* responsibility. The case is not one, in my opinion, which could warrant me to hold you. It is clearly a case of self-defence. I shall, however, hand the paper over to the grand jury for their future action. You are discharged, sir."

The actor's friends gathered around him and congratulated him on his escape. "He seemed much gratified at his release" [not a little surprised, too, no doubt,] and came forward and shook hands with the coroner, thanking him at the same time, for the patience which he and the jury had evinced in the investigation." The report does not add that the party adjourned to have a friendly drink together, but it is probable that they did.

In this case it must be observed that the jury actually gave a verdict of "Manslaughter." It said no word about the man-shooting being "clearly a case of self-defence." *That* was the conclusion arrived at by the astute coroner, *after* the jury had been discharged and their functions ended. Now, a coroner is *ex-officio* a magistrate, with power to commit persons even *suspected* of guilt. Here, it is not mere suspicion—it is *fact*. The body of the slaughtered victim was itself the accusing witness of the crime. It bore two wounds—"the least a death to nature." The jury, on their oaths, had declared that the man who fired the pistol shots had done the bloody deed. What was the coroner's action? He had the prisoner brought in, and read that verdict to him. By that time, no doubt, in the re-action of the prisoner's mind, Conscience was at work within his bosom. No doubt, also, when he heard this verdict of "Manslaughter," his heart throbbed with joy. In the eye of the law ("Crowner's quest law") he was not denounced as a murderer, with the scaffold in perspective. No doubt, too, he began to calculate his chances of being able to procure bail—small chances, it may be, if the newspaper report be true when it said of him and his victim, "They were well known about the town. They moved among the crowd, both male and female, generally denominated as *fast*." He might doubt which of his friends "in the crowd" were sufficiently solvent to be accepted as bail. And then, the coroner having informed him what the damnatory verdict was, proceeded to say that the testimony left the matter open, after the jury had thus solemnly decided on it! "I shall, therefore, discharge you upon *my own* responsibility. The case is not one, in *my* opinion, which could warrant me to hold you; *it is clearly a case of self-defence.*"

So thought the coroner. So, it is evident, did *not* think the jury. Had they formed this opinion of the testimony, they would have added to the verdict that the said death-shots had been fired in self-defence. The coroner, however, virtually supersedes the verdict and discharges the prisoner, promising to hand the papers over to the Grand Jury. We do not ask any lawyer, but we ask any man of plain and practical common sense, whether this action of the coroner does not amount, at least, to an error of judgment? We are very chary in imputing wrong *motives* to any one, especially to a public officer, and only beg to express a doubt whether this amiable coroner is quite a Solomon.

Nor is this all. The coroner is a magistrate. The laws of New York State expressly declare it illegal for any man to carry about his person dangerous weapons of offence. The prisoner, even *supposing that he had killed his man* only in self-defence, had violated the law by being secretly armed with a loaded revolver—doubly loaded, too, for he fired two shots with it "in quick succession." It appears to us that it was the coroner's duty, as a magistrate, to have detained this deadly-weapon carrier, and required him to put in bail to answer the charge of having violated the laws of the State. There have been too numerous instances of homicide of late, not in New York alone, but in many other places—all caused by the secret possession, on the person, of lethal weapons, so ready for instant action that the hand can immediately obey the bidding of impulsive passion, and—without thought, without deliberation, almost without intent or malice—destroy the life of a fellow-creature. So in Italy and Spain, the inhabitants of which are "Children of the sun, with whom revenge is virtue,"

the knife, the stiletto, is ready at hand, and assassination is frequent. Better than this, surely, is the less hurtful habit practised in England, (and daintily abused for its "brutality," in this country,) of settling a dispute by a fair battle with the fists, and ending it, when the best man wins, by shaking hands. This subject of carrying bowie-knives and revolvers is too fruitful and suggestive to be hastily discussed here, at this moment. It is important, because it involves the lives of our fellow-creatures and the very character of the country itself.

It may be noticed that we have carefully avoided giving the name of the actor who figures as the unfortunate hero of this sad tragedy. We abstain, because it is impossible, if the legal authorities of New York city do their duty, that this matter *can* rest where the coroner has placed it. Unless Mr. OAKEY HALL, the district attorney, be too much occupied in assisting in the "production" of another infant from Bellevue Hospital, for some other Mrs. CUNNINGHAM BURDELL, he *must* act, and without delay, upon the verdict of "manslaughter," as rendered by the jury. If the party implicated by it possess ordinary common sense, (and we understand him to be a young man of considerable ability, and, until now, of generally good conduct,) he has cleared away out of the jurisdiction of New York before this.

We had nearly committed the injustice of not mentioning the name of the coroner who officiated on this occasion. It is not Mr. Connery, the *bufo* of the Burdell inquest, but Mr. Perry. It is all right, we must suppose. "Crowner's quest law" is eccentric, variable, and surprising.

THE POSITION OF WOMEN.

The following article comes to us from a woman whose own life is the very best commentary upon the text of her discourse. She has earned the right to be heard and regarded; for she has added to the heroism of enduring the customary disabilities of her sex a brave endeavor to overcome them, in a spirit remarkable for its considerate moderation. She makes an appeal to the democratic principle for relief, and that principle in power never yet turned a deaf ear to the demand of right. Men in the pride of place may scorn it, but it has ever been a city of refuge for the oppressed. Pennsylvania has been among the earliest of the States to legislate justly for the rights of women in the matter of property in the form which can be secured to them without opening the door to fraud and confusion of rights and remedies. Only in respect to the joint earnings of husband and wife, and the separate earnings of the married woman, has the State failed to provide a protection for the wife's rights, and this is a matter of such difficulty in practice that we can see as yet no safe and certain policy for accomplishing complete justice.

We do not boast of our progressiveness, but we do endeavor to do justice, to the very verge of safe experiment; and as we have so little of the old-time tyrannies in our civil code to reproach ourselves with, we can afford to listen patiently to temperate expostulation.

Our people are prudent and cautious, because they are practical; but still, if any one can find a hole in our coat, we are ready to see and mend it. We are neither so bad, nor think ourselves so good, that we cannot listen to remonstrance; nor are we afraid to hear our faults, as if we were unable or unwilling to correct them. Especially is the grace of kind and respectful consideration due to the claims of women, for whom we legislate without allowing them the right of instruction or holding ourselves responsible to them through the ballot-box. When women defiantly organize themselves against us, they must rely upon such power as they have for their success; but when they appeal to us, the whole state of the case is changed; then we owe it to our own manliness, to justice and right, to do whatever we may be convinced is our duty.

If women were fairly and fully protected from all the civil and social wrongs for which men are responsible, we know that they would never complain of their exclusion, or exemption as we prefer to say, from the exercise of political power. Therefore, let the lady be heard for whatever of real worth and force there may be in what she has to say, which, indeed, they should not ask, and which certainly will never be granted, opposed as it is by so many social and political obstacles, and especially by that sense of delicacy and refinement which is the characteristic of the gentle sex.—ED. PRESS.

Healthful activity is a law of our nature—Irritable restlessness is an indication of disease. When there is a full play of all the powers, when action and repose duly relieve each other, when external relations and duties call forth and exercise hope, the energies of life, it is well with the individual and well with society; but inaction and spasmodic impulses, perpetual self-consciousness and self-investigation, dissatisfaction with daily duties, and strife for unattainable objects, prove individual unhealthiness or social error.

Judging by this plain rule, there is evidently a wrong in the condition of women. Their position is a subject constantly forcing itself upon our attention as something to be considered and amended; and the freer our state of society becomes, the more distinctly these complaints are uttered.

In the far East, under Mahommedan rule, we hear no voice direct from the women, but wrong is just as clearly indicated in the general acknowledgment of wickedness of the sex.

"I stood at the gate of Hell," says the Prophet, "and lo! most of its inmates were women." "Consult them," says another, "and do the contrary of what they advise." "Women are deficient in sense and religion" is one of the common proverbs. Europe furnishes us striking examples of feminine discontent. In Germany the Emanzipirte Frauen are spoken of in whispers by women, and with sneers by men. Yet there they are, a large class under violent protest, who will smoke, will wear masculine habiliments, will go about where they please, and sneer in their turn at the restraints submitted to by their more peaceful sisters.

In England the force of ridicule is brought to bear upon the rebels; the caricature of the Henpecked, and the unavailed John Bull with a leer grin, proved a potent weapon against the aspiring petticoats. But the expression cannot be checked, the discontent remains, and breaks out from time to time, in the most unexpected quarters.

Here, however, in America, where women are treated with the utmost deference, here where the state of society is indubitably freer than in any country the sun ever shone upon—here arises the most general expressions of discontent, and here, for the first time, the discontent shapes itself in a form that for numbers and character may be called a party.

Now, that there is something wrong in a state of things that will permit of so much discussion and dissatisfaction, is clearly evident. To find out the exact nature of the evil may not be so easy. All theories on one side or the other in relation to the position of women will be most likely to mislead us. To settle just what a human being ought to do, we must first know what he is capable of, not only at present, but in the possibilities of the future; and that is what no human being can judge of for another, much less for a class. It is of no use to say that men and women are differently constituted, therefore their work is different; and then proceed to plan out their separate lives—the plan cannot be worked out from any such proposition. We grant the difference, but there we must stop. We cannot dogmatize upon that difference—we can only learn from it as its results unfold themselves year by year.

As function cannot be inferred from structure, so destiny cannot be deduced from function. No human being was ever wise enough to pronounce such judgment, for the reason that it requires a knowledge of cause and effect, an acquaintance with existence in its most intimate relations, and a full comprehension of the destiny of humanity—knowledge which no one ever yet reached to, and which is rendered impossible, by that gradualness of growth in knowledge, which is a law of our nature.

We judge of truth by fragments. The highest truth discovered by one age has always been overshadowed by the higher truth of a succeeding age. We never have, and, unless our nature is changed, we never shall acquire that complete knowledge which alone can enable us to fix the destiny of any human being.

We run great risk by theorising on human life, and attempting to act on these theories, of violating one great principle of our nature, which should be the basis of all human relations, viz: the principle of justice.

Each human being must determine his own destiny, helped or hindered by the conditions under which he grows. It is our duty as members and guardians of a free society, to see that the natural rights of every individual constituting this society, are guarantied by our laws; and that the conditions of growth, viz: means of instruction, opportunity of employment, acknowledgment of merit, are insured by the customs of society.

This is all that the State can be expected to do for its members—give freedom and opportunity, and let each individual prove his own ability. This is all that women can ask, and this they ought to have. Let us see if they have any just cause of complaint in relation to the laws or customs of our country.

Do the laws of the land secure to women the exercise of all natural rights?

In answering this question, we must at once make a broad distinction between married and single women. With one exception, the law places men and single women on the same footing. It does not legislate for sex, but for human beings, and so far secures entire freedom for individual growth. The one exception to this equality of law is the right of voting. The importance to be attached to this deprivation must be determined by the value which is given to the elective franchise. If the ballot-box be in effect of little consequence, the distinction of sex, in regard to it, is of little account; but if justly regarded as the corner-stone of liberty, and the most valued privilege of a free citizen—his only means of enforing his will and securing his rights—then the injustice is of great magnitude, and the withholding of this right from women is a violation of the fundamental principle of a Democratic Republic. This conclusion is unavoidable, unless there be something affecting their capacity for its exercise, or rendering its exercise incompatible with the public interests, which may justly suspend or abrogate the right, in itself unquestionably a natural one, held in virtue of their mere humanity. Of this the statement of Jefferson may be taken for the authoritative formula, "Civil government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed."

Now, it is not at all apparent that any condition or circumstance, connected with the elective franchise, lies against its exercise by single women, whatever of policy, or propriety, or temporary necessity may operate against the married.

But the municipal laws