THE PRESS.

PUBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) BY JOHN W. FORNEY.

OFFICE, NO. 417 CHESTNUT STREET.

DAILY PRESS:

TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carriers. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City, at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM; FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS; THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City, at THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to Subscribers, by mail, (one annum, in advance,) at.....$2 00
Three Copies, " " " 5 00
Five Copies, " " " 8 00
Ten Copies, " " " 12 00
Twenty Copies, " " (to one address).....20 00
Twenty Copies, or over, " (to address of each subscriber) each.....1 20

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an extra copy to the getter-up of the Club.

☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Shipping.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND GLASGOW—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUNNIE, Commander; NEW YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,862 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 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 MCKEMON, No. 17 BROADWAY, New York city bills or gold only received for passage. au 10-1m

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857.—New York and Havre Steamship Company.—The United States Mail Steamships ARAGO, 2,500 tons, David Minturn, commander, and FULTON, 2,500 tons, Jacob A. Wotton, commander, will leave New York, Havre, Southampton, for the years 1857 and '58, on the following days:

LEAVE NEW YORK. 1857.		LEAVE HAVRE. 1857.		LEAVE SOUTHAMPTON. 1857.	
Fulton,	Saturday, Aug. 22	Arago,	Tuesday, Aug. 25	Arago,	Wednesday, Aug. 26
Arago,	do. Sept. 19	Fulton,	do. Sept. 22	Fulton,	do. Sept. 23
Fulton,	do. Oct. 17	Arago,	do. Oct. 20	Arago,	do. Oct. 21
Arago,	do. Nov. 14	Fulton,	do. Nov. 17	Fulton,	do. Nov. 18
Fulton,	do. Dec. 12	Arago,	do. Dec. 15	Arago,	do. Dec. 16
1858.		1858.		1858.	
Fulton,	do. Jan. 12	Fulton,	do. Jan. 15	Fulton,	do. Jan. 13
Arago,	do. Feb. 9	Arago,	do. Feb. 12	Arago,	do. Feb. 10
Fulton,	do. March 9	Fulton,	do. Mar. 12	Fulton,	do. Mar. 10
Arago,	do. April 6	Arago,	do. April 9	Arago,	do. April 7
Fulton,	do. May 4	Fulton,	do. May 7	Fulton,	do. May 5
Arago,	do. June 2	Arago,	do. June 5	Arago,	do. June 3
Fulton,	do. June 29	Fulton,	do. June 30	Fulton,	do. June 30

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New York to Southampton or Havre—First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $75.

From Havre or Southampton to New York—First Cabin, 500 francs; Second Cabin, 300 francs.

For freight or passage, apply to MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, 7 Broadway.
WILLIAM REELIN, Havre.
CROSKEY & CO., Southampton.
AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE CO., Paris. au8

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON LINE.—FREIGHTS REDUCED.—The very fast and 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. MARSHALL, Commander, will receive freight on THURSDAY, Sept. 24, and sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 26, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.

THE STEAMSHIP STATE OF GEORGIA, JOHN J. GIRVIN, Commander, will receive freight on THURSDAY, September 10th, and sail for Charleston, S. C., on SATURDAY, September 12th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

At both Charleston and Savannah these ships connect with steamers for Florida and Havana, and with railroads, 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. S. & T. G. Budd.
Agent at Savannah, C. A. Gridler.

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. 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 ARCTIC, 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, $120; in second do., $75; from Liverpool to New York, 80 and 20 guineas. No berths reserved unless paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
	1857.		1857.
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.
STEPHEN KENNARD & SON, 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading shall be signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein. aul-tf

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 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

HANDEL & HAYDN DRUG STORE, EIGHTH and GREEN streets, Philadelphia. D. L. STAILMAN, Proprietor. Always on hand the choicest articles of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, CIGARS, &c.

Stackhouse's Patent Silver Soda Water Fountain Keeps the water at 33 deg.; his Syrups and Creams are acknowledged by all as being the richest in the city. aul-1m

Gas Fixtures.

ARCHER, WARNER, MISKEY & CO., Manufacturers of GASALIERS, BRACKETS, PENDANTS, FITTINGS and all kinds of GAS and LAMP WORK, GIRANDOLES, &c., No. 222 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. ARCHER, WARNER & CO., No. 706 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 Domestic HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Nos. 23, 25 and 27 NORTH FIFTH Street, East side, above Commerce street, Philadelphia. aul-tf

CHARLES TETE, COMMISSION MERCHANT and Importer of HAVANA SEGARS, (New) 138 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 THE 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, SMITH & CO., Importers, au10-2m No. 200 Broadway.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

BAILEY & CO., CHESTNUT STREET, Manufacturers of BRITISH STERLING SILVER WARE. Under their inspection, on the premises exclusively. Citizens and Strangers are invited to visit our manufactory.

WATCHES.

Constantly on hand a splendid stock of Superior Gold Watches, of all the celebrated makers.

DIAMONDS.

Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, and all other articles in the Diamond line. Drawings of NEW DESIGNS will be made free of charge for those wishing work made to order.

RICH GOLD JEWELRY.

A beautiful assortment of all the new styles of Fine Jewelry, such as Mosaic, Stone and Shell Cameo, Pearl, Coral, Carbuncle, Marquisite, Lava, &c., &c.

SILVER-PLATED TABLE WARE.

SHEFFIELD OASTORS, BASKETS, WAITERS, &c. Also, Bronze and Marble CLOCKS, of newest styles, and of superior quality. aul-4w&1y

JACKSON, JOB PRINTER, MERCHANT STREET.

CHECKS, NOTES, DRAFTS,
BILL HEADS, CIRCULARS,
And JOB PRINTING generally, at shortest notice and low prices. aul-1m

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—200 bbls Spirits Turpentine, to arrive, for sale by MARTIN & MACALISTER, 119 North Water Street. au1

WELCOME RANGE.—Sold by CHADWICK & BRO., 324 N. SECOND St., au15-3m

GAVE HUFTY'S AMERICAN MANUFACTURED STEEL PEN is what you want. 307 CHESTNUT Street, above Fourth. It pay you. aul-1m

The Press.

VOL. I—NO. 27. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 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, (Opera,) 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.
Thomas's Varieties, Fifth and Chestnut.
Thomas's Opera House, Arch, below Seventh.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Academy of Natural Sciences, corner of Broad and George 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. 224 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. 163 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 street.
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. 98 Shippen street.
Union Benevolent Association, N. W. corner of Seventh and Sansom streets.
Willis 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 Broad 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, Bush 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, Maiden, below Front street.
Post Office, No. 237 Rock 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 street.
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 Thirteenth streets.
Union Temperance Hall, Christian, above Ninth street.
United States Mint, corner of Chestnut and Juniper streets.
United States Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, near Federal street.
Naval Asylum, on the Schuylkill, near South street.
United States Army and Clothing Equipage, corner of Twelfth and Girard streets.
United States Quartermaster's Office, corner of Twelfth and Girard streets.

COLLEGES.

College of Pharmacy, Zane street, above Seventh.
Eclectic Medical College, Haines street, west of Sixth.
Girard College, Ridge road and College Avenue.
Homeopathic Medical College, Filbert street, above Eleventh.
Jefferson Medical College, Tenth street, below George.
Polytechnic College, corner Market and West Penn Square.
Pennsylvania Medical College, Ninth street, below Locust.
Philadelphia Medical College, Fifth street, below Walnut.
Female Medical College, 229 Arch street.
University of Pennsylvania, Ninth street, between Market and Chestnut.
University of Free Medicine and Popular Knowledge, No. 68 Arch 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, No. 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.
Menonist, Orown street, below Callowhill street.
Pennsylvania and 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. E. Stockton's,) No. 535 Arch street, first house below Sixth 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.
12.55 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 Rail road—Depot, Broad and Vine.
7.30 A. M., Express Train for Pottsville, Williamsport, Sunbury 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 Osmond, Accommodation Train.
7 A. M., from Camden, via Jersey City, and Amboy.
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.
8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation.

Connecting Lines.
5 A. M., from Walnut street wharf, for Belvidere, Easton, Water Gap, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M., for Freehold.
7 A. M., for Mount Holly, from Walnut street wharf.
2 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.

Eastern R. R.—Depot, Broad and Prune.
8 A. M., for Baltimore, Wilmington, New Castle, Middletown, Dover, and Seaford.
1 P. M., for Baltimore, Wilmington, and New Castle.
4.15 P. M., for Wilmington, New Castle, Middletown, Dover, and Seaford.
8 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.
8.45 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 Hatboro', 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 6 P. M.
" Pennellton, Grubbs Bridge, 7, 8, and 11 A. M., and 4 and 6 P. M.
On Saturdays last train from Pennelton at 7 A. M.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
" Pennelton 9½ A. M. and 6 P. M.

Germantown & Norristown R. R.—Depot, 9th and Green.
6, 9, 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.
Leave 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.30, 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 7½ A. M. and 1 P. M.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

9.30 P. M., Richard Stockton, 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.
9.30 A. M., Delaware, Boston, and Kennebec, for Cape May, first pier below Spruce street.
7.30 A. M., and 2, 3, and 3 P. M., John A. Warner and Thomas A. Morgan, for Bristol, Burlington, &c.
3.30 P. M., General McDonald, for Cape May, every Tuesday, 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 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
Twenty copies, or over, to address of each subscriber, each per annum.....1 20

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.

JOHN W. FORNEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

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

The Press.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 1, 1857.

THE ORGAN GRINDERS.

The Superintendent of Police, in New York, has issued the following order to his deputy:

"Many complaints have come to this office of the *intolerable nuisance of hand organs in the public* streets late at night. You will therefore instruct the members of your command, that hereafter they must be particular in stopping all such music after ten o'clock P. M. If any complaints come to this office after the promulgation of this order that the nuisance is not abated, the policeman will be promptly suspended on whose post it is."

Mr. TALLMADGE (the superintendent) has done well in this matter, as far as he has gone. But he has not gone far enough. It is not only "late at night," but all through the day, from the earliest hour, that hand-organs are making harsh discords. They prevail, not in New York alone, but in every city in the Union, and the more out of tune the instrument is, the more profitable to the itinerant who carries it, for while people might tolerate a low-toned, musical organ, they hasten to send out their cents and dimes to get rid of the wretched ear-rending discords of a bad instrument. Wherever a person is lying sick in bed; wherever domestic affliction throws sorrow and silence into a house; wherever a studious man may be reading, or writing, or meditating, *there* the abominable jar of an out-of-tune organ harshly breaks in. Indeed, this is a complete nuisance. What is more, the organ grinders know that it is, (the villains!) and they play on until their departure be purchased. If the money given be beneath their expectation, they continue to play—setting the barrel to their harshest tunes—and do not leave until further blackmail be levied. We have less of this nuisance in Philadelphia than in many of the large cities, but we have our share, and the suburbs are especially afflicted by it. In London the inhabitants were so annoyed that they petitioned the Legislature to put it down by special statute, and the result was an Act of Parliament which virtually recognises the organ grinder's right to be peripatetic on the streets—*provided they make no noise!* Should any of them venture into a street, and not discontinue his mockery of music the moment that any inhabitant commands him to silence, his contumacy brings him under the guardianship of the police, introduces him to *the honor of a personal and public interview* with the magistrate, and provides him, "as a rogue and vagabond," with a month's residence in Bridewell, with low diet and hard labor. Consequently, street music is rarely heard in London now.

JEFFERSON'S PORTRAIT OF WASHINGTON.

The subjoined sketch of the life, character, and services of General WASHINGTON, is from the pen of Mr. JEFFERSON, and is to be found in a letter of his, to Doctor WALTER JONES, dated at Monticello, January 24, 1814. It is a powerfully drawn picture, and being entirely free from fulsome panegyric, or attempt at exaggeration, we commend it to the careful attention of our readers, as embodying in a short space all that need be said of that great and good man. It is written in the concise and vigorous style for which its illustrious author was so remarkable, and is worthy of being treasured in the memory of every admirer of the "Father of his Country," or the immortal writer and signer of the Declaration of Independence:

I think I knew General Washington intimately and thoroughly; and were I called on to delineate his character, it should be in terms like these:

His mind was great and powerful, without being of the very first order; his penetration strong, though not so acute as that of a Newton, Bacon, or Locke; and, as far as he saw, no judgment was ever sounder. It was slow in operation, being little aided by invention or imagination, but sure in conclusion.

Hence the common remark of his officers, of the advantage he derived from councils of war, where, hearing all suggestions, he selected whatever was best, and certainly no General ever planned his battles more judiciously. But if slow in conceiving and digesting the action, *if any member of his plan was distracted* by sudden circumstances, he was slow in a re-adjustment. The consequence was that he often failed in the field, and rarely against an enemy in station, as at Boston and York. He was incapable of fear, meeting personal dangers with the calmest unconcern.

Perhaps the strongest feature in his character was prudence, never acting until every circumstance, every consideration, was maturely weighed; refraining if he saw a doubt, but, when once decided, going through with his purpose, whatever obstacles opposed. *His integrity was most pure, his justice the most inflexible I have known; and no* [illegible] *interest or consanguinity, of friendship or hatred being able to bias his decision. He was, indeed, in every sense of the words, a wise, a good, and a great man.*

His temper was naturally irritable and high-toned; but reflection and resolution had obtained a firm and habitual ascendancy over it. If ever, however, it broke its bounds, he was most tremendous in his wrath.

In his expenses he was honorable, but exact; liberal in contributions to whatever promised utility, but frowning and unyielding on all visionary projects, and all schemes of charity. Charity in him was not warm in its affections, but he exactly calculated every man's value, and gave him a solid esteem proportioned to it. His person, you know, was fine, his stature exactly what one would wish, his deportment easy, erect, and noble; the best horseman of his age, and the most graceful figure that could be seen on horseback. Although in the circle of his friends, where he might be unreserved with safety, he took a free share in conversation; his colloquial talents were not above mediocrity, possessing neither copiousness of ideas nor fluency of words.

In public, when called on for a sudden opinion, he was unready, short, and embarrassed. Yet he wrote readily, rather diffusely, in an easy and correct style. This he had acquired by conversation with the world, for his education was merely reading, writing, and common arithmetic, to which he added surveying at a later day. His time was employed in action chiefly, reading little, and that only in agriculture and English history. His correspondence became necessarily extensive, and, with journalising his agricultural proceedings, occupied most of his leisure hours within doors. On the whole, his character was, in its mass, perfect—in nothing bad, in few points indifferent; and it may truly be said, that never did nature and fortune combine more perfectly to make a man great, and to place him in the same constellation with whatever worthies have merited from man an everlasting remembrance; for his was the singular destiny and merit of leading the armies of his country through an arduous war, for the establishment of its independence, of conducting its councils through the birth of a Government, new in its forms and principles, until it had settled down into a quiet and orderly train; and of scrupulously obeying the laws through the whole of his career, civil and military, of which the history of the world furnishes no other example. I felt on his death with my countrymen, that "verily a great man hath this day fallen in Israel."

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For the Press.]

THE WESTMINSTER REVIEW, AND MANIFEST DESTINY.

The *Westminster Review* entertains its readers, in the July number of that periodical, with an elaborate treatise on the *manifest destiny* of the United States. The malignity of British antipathy to, and jealousy of, the greatness and future of this Republic, are perceptible in every page of the article to which we refer. Undoubtedly, the agitation of the anti-slavery question in the United *States has been much fostered by British emissaries* and by the British press. Failing to conquer us in the seven-years war of the last century, they have ever since sought to promote the dissolution of the Union, upon the principle of *divide et impera.*

No people are more jealous than the British of any interference by others with their social polity or their local authority, no matter how inconsistent they may be with the principles of liberty, humanity, or justice. Her press is now, on more suspicion, denouncing Russia for having sowed the seeds of the revolt which threatens her unmitigated and infamous tyranny and oppression in India. The rapacity and wickedness of her Indian conquests and domination have, for more than a century, provoked the maledictions of the good and humane of every Christian country, including eminent philanthropists of her own. Yet she now affects wonder and surprise that her great European rival should even desire to arrest the progress of her Asiatic Empire.

Yet, while denouncing Russia on the *bare suspicion* that some travelling Russian has ventured to tell the Sepoy, or the Brahmin, how easy it were to drive the handful of British troops who were despoiling their country with discomfiture to their ships, she has for a quarter of a century and more, through every avenue in which she could operate systematically, made war on the integrity of the Union of these United States.

And now one of the principal organs, which forms and directs the public opinion of one of her miserable, cowardly factions, which professes admiration for republican institutions, but crouches with servility to the lordly aristocracy; who own, and hold up, all British bonds and mortgages; trade with them for lucre or for conquest in every quarter of the globe—this organ, in solemn mockery, proclaims that the United States are now in *the midst of a revolution*, and exults that its end can be nothing else than disruption of our Union!

The anti-slavery agitation is pronounced by the *Westminster Review* to be a revolution.

It is not my purpose to refute propositions so silly as those of the Reviewer to which I refer, nor to notice the ignorance of the people of the United States which he displays.

If the Union were really threatened with danger from the fanatics either of the North or the South, the Democracy of the country is strong enough, and would be willing enough, when occasion required, to put them both down. The truth is, that the aristocracy of England is so all-powerful in repressing political agitation, that even the press of England knows not what is freedom of discussion, and they naturally mistake the insane ravings of the Abolition papers in New England for something dangerous to the stability of the Republic. As well might the Christian tremble for the endurance of the divine Revelation, because the infidel press enjoyed the privilege of assailing it.

Sectional jealousy and animosities have always entered largely into our political contests in the United States, long before the anti-slavery agitation.

Washington, in his earliest correspondence in the commencement of the Revolutionary war, refers to the repugnance between Northern and Southern military men. No sooner was the present Government put in operation than sectional feelings displayed themselves in Congress.

In the Farewell Address of Washington, he particularly addresses himself to those hostile geographical divisions. Sectional animosities distinguished every Presidential election after the third one—to the second election of Mr. Monroe. They revived with the election of his successor, and have more or less embittered every subsequent election.

The politics of the country were influenced by sectional considerations in the adjustment of almost every important question. In relation to financial questions—in relation to the question of protection, internal improvements, or even our foreign policy was determined by section considerations. New England was almost unanimous against the war of 1812, though waged for "free trade and sailors' rights." Owing to the predominance of the puritanic element in the New England States, which have always been inflated with the pharisaic sentiment, "God, I thank Thee that I am not as other men are, or even as this Publican," they have been generally in the minority. *Proscriptive* and intolerant, they have always demanded that the Republic should be conducted according to their notion of policy. Zealots in New England plotted against the Union in 1812-'14, because they could not control the Government. There have been, at the time of almost every severe struggle since the origin of the Government, leading men in New England—aspiring demagogues—who, for *conscience sake*, were eager and ready, had occasion offered, to contribute to the dissolution of the Union. *It is so now.* Puritanism is insolent, dogmatic, and imperious. It hardly tolerates equality, but aspires incessantly to the exercise of despotic authority. Originally, Puritanism in New England and in all government were a theocracy. It was, to all practical purposes, New England is *now* a theocracy.

The *higher law*, or the law of conscience, is still supreme with them; and its supremacy they insist shall be recognised by all others. New England has colonized New York, Ohio, and parts of other States; thence the *higher law* has its votaries and disciples spread throughout the whole country to a greater or less extent commensurate with the colonization of the Puritans.

The anti-slavery agitation, (to return from this digression) is not, therefore, so much the *cause* of sectional hostility and antipathy, as it is the *effect* of that geographical repugnance towards the South which has existed ever since the Puritans of New England, and her puritanic offshoots and not Southern slavery to wage their war upon, they would soon find some other cause of complaint against the South, as in former times. Such being my views on this subject, the imperthnent and malevolent diatribe of the British Reviewer could not fail to provoke my indignation. I do not consider the refutation of his fallacious theory (for it is nothing else) worth the paper and ink it might consume.

But, adopting the Reviewer's style of argument and theory, and applying them to his own country—with much more verisimilitude than distinguishes his article—we might show that England is in the vortex of a revolution.

It was in the distant provinces of imperial Rome that decay and paralysis were first perceptible. There the mortification which precedes death first attacked her extremities. One after another the members of her colossal fabric perished and fell off. So, too, with Great Britain. The United States—her former American colonies—were the first loss in that revolution of destiny through which she is now passing. The next step in the revolution was the destruction of the prosperity of her West India islands. Canada is no longer an element of wealth or power to Great Britain; she is only waiting a convenient season to sever the last feeble ligament which connects her with the parent country. From *Australia* the indications are indubitable that British ascendancy there will not continue long.

But the intelligence from India is more portentous than any which ever before struck terror to the guilty tyrants of the fest-anchored Albion. The retribution which Fox and Burke and Sheridan prophesied that a just God would visit upon them for their crimes in that oppressed country, seems to be at hand. If the insurrectionary movement there be national, as appears now most probable, it would seem to us that England can never recover her ascendancy there. She has taught the Indian all she knows of the art military; and for every European soldier she sends to India, twenty armed and disciplined natives, accustomed to the climate, will stand prepared to meet him. She conquered her recent empire in India, step by step