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

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

Shipping.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUNNIN, Commander; NEW YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIGS, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,850 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 27.
Glasgow, July 8.
New York, July 22.
Edinburg, Aug. 5.
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 MOSYMON, No. 17 BROADWAY. New York city bills of gold only received for passage. jun 10-1m

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

1857.		1857.	
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. 1857.		LEAVE SOUTHAMPTON. 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

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New York to Southampton or Havre—First Cabin, $130; Second Cabin, $75.
From Havre or Southampton to New York—First Cabin, 800 frncs; Second Cabin, 500 francs.
For freight or passage, apply to
NORTHERN LIVINGSTON, Agent, 7 Broadway.
WILLIAM ISELIN, Havre.
CROSKEY & CO., South'ton.
AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE CO., Paris, and
SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON SHIPS.
FREIGHTS REDUCED.
The well known fast class side wheel Steamships KENTONIC STATE and STATE OF GEORGIA, will 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 F. MAESHAL, 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. GARVIN, 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, &c., for all places in the South and Southwest.
Cabin Passage in either ship $20
Steerage " 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, G. A. Gresher.
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.
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 vessels 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 unsurpassed 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, 20 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. 23,	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall street, N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN ENNNARD & SON, 37 Austin Friars, London.
R. C. 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 shall be signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein. aul-1f

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 "FREDERICK 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. anl-3m

Commission Merchants.

HANDY & BRENNER—COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Dealers in Foreign and American HARDWARE and CUTLERY, Nos. 23, 25 and 27 North FIFTH Street, East side, above Commerce street, Philadelphia. [illegible] aul-1f.

CHARLES TETE, COMMISSION MERCHANT and Importer of HAVANA CIGARS, (New) 138 Walnut street, second story. [illegible] aul-1y

CARD.—THE SUBSCRIBERS RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the trade generally, that they have made arrangements for the coming 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 OR COMMISSION in any of the European Markets for short and cash direct.
They are also prepared to receive orders from samples for Flowers and Feathers from their extensive and well known manufactory in Paris, to be shipped direct, either under bond or duty paid.
HENDERSON, SMYTH & CO., Importers,
[illegible] No. 299 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.
SHEFFIELD CASTORS, BASKETS, WAITERS, &c.
Also, Bronze and Marble CLOCKS, of newest styles, and of superior quality. aul-1t&wly

Tobacco and Cigars.

HAVANA CIGARS—A handsome assortment, such as
Figaros, | Partagas,
Cabanas, | Sultanas,
Gloria, | Jupiter,
Colosso, | Conversionetes,
Henry Lopez, | Union Americanos,
Oregon, | Flora Cubana, &c., &c.,
&c., in M, M, 1-8 and 1-16 boxes, of all sizes and qualities, in store and constantly receiving, and for sale low by
CHARLES TETE,
(new) 138 WALNUT Street, below Second, second story
aul-1y

FIGARO, CABANAS AND PARTAGAS CIGARS.—A choice invoice of these celebrated brands on board brig "New Era," daily expected from Havana, and for sale low, by CHARLES TETE,
(New) 138 Walnut street, below Second, second story.

Merchant Tailors.

JAMES SHERIDAN, MERCHANT TAILOR, No. 10 and 12 South NINTH STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT.
A large and well selected stock of CLOTHS and CASSIMERES always on hand.
All clothing made at this Establishment will be of the best quality, and in the most fashionable style.
Particular attention given to UNIFORM CLOTHING. [illegible] aug-1f

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—200 bbls Spirits Turpentine, to arrive, for sale by
MARTIN & MAGALLNER,
[illegible] 13 North Water Street.

The Press.

VOL. I—NO. 31. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 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.
Thomas' 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. 8 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. 262 Green street.
Asylum for Lost Children, No. 30, 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, corner Twenty-third and Brown streets.
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 Fairhill.
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. 88 Shippen street.
Union Benevolent Association, N. W. corner of Seventh and Sansom streets.
Wills 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 Bank.
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 Refuge, (white,) Parrish, between Twenty-second and Twenty-third street.
House of Refuge, (colored,) Twenty-fourth, between Parrish and Poplar streets.
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.
Mayor, Penitentiary, Coates street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.
Navy Yard, on the Delaware, corner Front and Prime streets.
Northern Liberties Gas Works, Maiden, below Front street.
Post Office, No. 237 Dock street, opposite the Exchange.
Post Office, Kensington, Queen street, below Shackamaxon street.
Post Office, Spring Garden, Twenty-fourth street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
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 Square Twenty Monument, Beach, above Hanover street.
Public High School, S. E. corner Broad and Green streets.
Public Normal School, Sergeant, above Ninth.
Recorder's Office, No. 2 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.
United States Hall, Christian, above Ninth street.
United States Mint, corner of Chestnut and Juniper streets.
United States Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, near Federal street.
Wards 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, 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, (new) No. 1122 Chestnut street.
American Tract Society, new No. 929 Chestnut.
Moravian, Crown street, below Callowhill street.
Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Bible Society, corner of Seventh and Walnut streets.
Presbyterian Board of Publication, (new) No. 821 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. 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 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. (*Connecting 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.

Delaware Division. (*Connecting Lines.*)
6 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.
3 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.
1 P. M., for Baltimore, Wilmington, and New Castle.
4.15 P. M., for Wilmington, New Castle, Middletown, Dover, and Seaford.
11 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 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 Pennelton, Grubbs Bridge.
From northeast Eighteenth and Market streets.
Leave Philadelphia 6, and 9 A. M., 2, 4, and 6 P. M.
" Pennelton, 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 2, 4, 5, 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 2 P. M.
Leave Downingtown 7¼ A. M. and 1 P. M.

STEAMBOAT LINES.
3.30 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.
6.30 A. M., Delaware, Boston, and Kennebec, 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 Bristol, Burlington, &c.
9 A. 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.*

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JOHN W. FORNEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

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

The Press.

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 5, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR,
WILLIAM F. PACKER,
OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

FOR JUDGES OF THE SUPREME COURT,
WILLIAM STRONG,
OF BERKS COUNTY.
JAMES THOMPSON,
OF ERIE COUNTY.

FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
NIMROD STRICKLAND,
OF CHESTER COUNTY

PITIABLE POVERTY.

The present Bishop of London will not live, it is said, at Fulham. The small, though fixed, income of the see will not allow of a house in St. James' square and a palace at Fulham.—*Illustrated London News.*

The will of the Right Hon. and Right Rev. Charles James Lord Bishop Blomfield has been sworn under £60,000 personalty.—*Ibid.*

Wealth and poverty are comparative. The Marquis of Westminster, with a *daily* income of $7,000, looks down with pity, we presume, on Lord LYNDHURST—American born, by the way—who has nothing to live upon except the $25,000 a year with which England has gratefully pensioned him off, as Ex-Chancellor, an office which he held under *four* Administrations, and finally declined to accept, a fifth time, when pressed on him by Lord DERBY in 1852. The Dukes of Devonshire, Buccleugh, Portland, Athol, Sutherland, and Bedford, whose annual incomes respectively amount from $1,600,000 to $1,750,000 may pityingly contemplate the hard lot of such poor devils as Lords BYRON, ERSKINE, DUNGANNON, GIFFORD, and KINGSALE, none of whom possess as much as $25,000 a year. Indeed, Lord KINGSALE, whose peerage dates from the year 1181, is really so poor, that he can live only in a small country house, on some $2,000 per annum, with the satisfaction of knowing that (if the cost of a proper suit of clothes would not nearly ruin him,) he might go to Court, and wear his hat in the presence of Queen VICTORIA. This was a privilege granted to the first peer 700 years ago, by King JOHN,—a similar hereditary right was conferred, by HENRY VIII, on an ancestor of the present Lord FORESTER. There is a pleasant story on record of the enforcement of this right on the part of Lord KINGSALE. It was soon after the accession of GEORGE II, who, a German by birth, and bred up with grand notions of etiquette, was astounded and angry at beholding a tall Milesian walk into his public Drawing Room, hat on head, as independent as if he owned St. James's Palace. The matter was explained. The monarch saluted his hatted subject, thereby acknowledging the claim. Lord KINGSALE, his privilege conceded, should have uncovered his head. He declined doing so until Lord CHESTERFIELD, the most polite man of the time, courteously accosting him, stated that perhaps he was unaware that he was covered. "It is my privilege," said the haughty Irishman. "We know that," answered CHESTERFIELD. "You may wear your hat before the King, but—*before the ladies?*" Lord KINGSALE blushed, as much as his Milesian blood would allow, and instantly took off his hat, with an apologetic bow to the fair demoiselles who were present.

Enough of this gossip. We come back to our theme. The *Illustrated London News* is the property of a man of large wealth—Mr. HERBERT INGRAM, M. P. for Boston, and proprietor of the quack medicine called "Parr's Life Pills,"—who, contrasting his own abundance with clerical poverty, speaks withs ympathy and commiseration of the poverty of the Bishop of London. Disguise it as one may, Poverty is a bitter draught. Dr. TAIT, the hierarch of London, was formerly a schoolmaster, and then, we believe, not nearly so well provided for in the way of income as he is at present. At one time, as we know, he was only a curate, doing hard duty in a rural parish, on an income of $800 per annum. He has known, therefore, what a small salary means. Knowing it, one would wonder at his self-sacrifice in accepting the mitre, with the title of "My Lord," a seat in the House of Lords, and the "small, through fixed income" attached to the bishopric.

How much is that income, the limited amount of which saddens the sympathetic spirit of the *Illustrated News?* In the first place, there is a mansion in St. James's square, London, the rent of which may be $10,000 a year. Next, the "small, though fixed" income of the bishopric is exactly $68,500,—total, $68,500. Too small an amount for a clergyman to live respectably upon,—so small, that the present Bishop has to give up his suburban retreat, that humble dwelling called "The Palace of Fulham," charmingly situated on the banks of the Thames.

The late Bishop, Dr. BLOMFIELD, did not labor under the disadvantage of a "small, though fixed income." For nearly thirty years he was acting and actual head of the Church of England, in London. A great part of the north-west end of London happens to belong to the see, and the amiable Bishop had the pleasure of seeing most of it built upon in his time,—with the agreeable result, (from fines, leases, and renewals,) of throwing between $250,000 and $400,000 per annum into his purse. The amount fluctuated, and therefore was not "fixed," but, on the other hand, it was not "small." St. Paul, we are sure, would have opened his eyes, in wonder, at the magnitude of the amount.

The income of the present Bishop of London ($68,500 a year) would supply the salaries of a round dozen of Bishops in the United States. Yet the hierarchy in this country, of whatever denomination, is not inferior, we believe, in piety, learning, zeal, morals and practical goodness. The Bishop who would complain of $68,500 per annum being a "small, though fixed income," deserves to be remitted back to his pristine condition of curate, with $300 per annum. There are now some 15,000 clergymen of the Church of England, and a third of these do not receive $500 per annum each; while another third do not average $1,400. We do not see that the Bishop of London is so very much to be pitied, because, on $68,500 a year, he cannot have "a house in St. James's Square, and a palace at Fulham." What stately mansions, what splendid palaces did the Apostles reside in?

We have glanced at this subject, because it seems to give the key to the state of religion in England. The clergy there are generally underpaid—the bulk of them averaging only $1,250 per annum. There are many great prizes, however—deaneries, prebends, archdeaconries, canonships and bishoprics, which the fortunate minority monopolize. This is the English system to the letter; the Few well off, the Many in humble mediocrity. It has been proposed to throw the whole church revenues into one aggregate, and more equably divide it, so that the working clergy should have better incomes. But the church magnates, the fortunate well-provided-for, will not hear of it. No wonder! If this fair division were made, the "small though fixed income" of the Bishop of London would certainly be so much diminished, that, besides relinquishing his "palace at Fulham," he would have to shift his quarters, and, giving up his mansion in St. James's Square, be content with a house of moderate size and rent in some less fashionable part of London.

The mere contemplation of Apostolic poverty such as this so horrifies us that, to raise our readers' spirits, we shall relate a circumstance in the life of the late Bishop, who died a few weeks ago. By his first wife, a Miss HEATH, he had eleven children. She died, and his Lordship contracted a second marriage with Mrs. KENT, a widow with nine children. In fulness of time, the Bishop and his second wife had six children additional. Altogether, it made a pretty large family party, most of the male members of which, as they grew up, were provided for by good church preferments. To avoid confusion, when speaking to Mrs. BLOMFIELD of their "happy family," Bishop BLOMFIELD would severally designate them as "*my* children, *your* children, and *our* children!"

The late Bishop, it will be seen, left $800,000 in *personal* property. This is over and above his *real* estate, such as lands and houses which he had purchased, by way of investment.

THE PULPIT.

GOSPEL MYSTERIES.

A very learned sermon on the mysteries of the kingdom of Heaven, was preached on Sabbath evening, August 30th, in the Church of the Epiphany, (Episcopal,) Chestnut and Fifteenth streets, by Rev. Dr. May, of Virginia.

The text selected may be found in the Gospel according to Matthew, xiii, 11, 12, as follows:

"It is given unto you to know the mysteries of the kingdom of Heaven, but to them it is not given. For whosoever hath, to him shall be given, and he shall have more abundance: but whosoever hath not, from him shall be taken away even that he hath."

The sermon which followed—though, perhaps, too metaphysical in its character to be generally appreciated—was one of rare logical merit on so abstruse a topic.

The speaker remarked, in opening, that the word *mystery*, which frequently occurred in the Holy Scriptures, and especially in the New Testament, had not reference so much to the inconceivableness of the subject, as to the means of communication.

Some things there were which, in their very nature, could only come to us by revelation. Such, for example, were regeneration, the trinity, the incarnation, the atonement, &c. Other things there were which could only reach us through the qualifying grace of God, and such were the things pertaining to the kingdom of Heaven.

There were other gifts and truths for the reception of which the grace of God was not absolutely essential—of these were the sciences. A large field of truth and discovery was in them afforded to the skeptical and irreligious, equally with the believing and the devout. But science and philosophy could not satisfy the inquiries of the soul respecting the kingdom of heaven. Science could teach us nothing of the future state of the dead. All the light we could possibly obtain upon that great subject was to be found in the gospel; and there alone. The time had been when such knowledge had been transmitted from God to man direct, as when God in Eden talked with his creature man face to face. But in man's fall the Supreme had retired behind a veil, and since then, when He spoke, it had only been in thunders and darkness, as in Sinai.

So that revelation had become the only medium through which man could be reached by communications from God. Yet with the text of the Bible at our disposal, there was a *special gift* needed to understand it. The God of this world, we were told, blinded the eyes of them that believe not. From this it was evident that the difficulty of understanding the text consisted not in its own insufficiency, but in our blindness. God must shine into the heart to open up God in Christ to the understanding of man; and the greatest essential preparation for the reception of this truth, consisted in an *honest humility* on the part of the inquirer. "God resisteth the proud, but giveth grace to the humble," was the Gospel statement.

Respecting this mysterious understanding of things pertaining to the kingdom of heaven, there were *two* topics presented for our consideration. *First*, the *divinity* of the gift itself, and *secondly*, the rule in accordance with which it is dispensed.

Nothing could be more self-evident to the Bible student than, that the disciples of Christ had *sought* after his instruction, and in this respect *had* what others who were deprived of the Saviour's instructions *had not*.

Herein was revealed to us the key to our understanding the Bible. The *want of desire* was the great point of deficiency with too many. It was indeed notorious that many who did not know, did not *care* to know. They took no interest in the question, and consequently took no pains in its solution. This deplorable indifference on the part of dying men, was to the minister a mind a sad, sad reality.

There was a reprehensible levity manifested on the subject of religion. Whoever thought of laughing over the dead? he would ask. And yet to the reflective mind there was a grandeur in the conception of eternity, equally solemn. The question, whether we were to live when the body goes down to the dust, surely was sufficiently serious and important to awaken the inquiry of the most listless and indifferent.

If revelation was not all clearly intelligible to the mind at the first glance, there was certainly enough in it that was intelligible to induce serious reflections. If the inquirer could not proceed upon the solid ground of logic, he could at least glean from it sufficient to induce his conviction of the necessity of cautious procedure; just as a man in walking through a wilderness might perceive barely light enough to stimulate his caution.

It was the madness of folly for weak, blind mortals to deny the existence of a God, because they had found no direct proof of His existence. Even supposing that such direct proof were absolutely necessary for our reasonable belief in a Supreme Being, an undiscovered infinity would debar us from deciding. No skeptic yet had gone through the vale of the spiritual and discovered the realms of the departed, or winged his flight through distant worlds beyond the limits of vision; or had looked to the outer verge of everlasting space and silence, where the Almighty might have a field to work in, and eternity to write his records, and then returned to tell us "there is no God;" no, never!

And to those who would presume to pass judgment upon this momentous matter, from the mere finite evidences around them, he would say, "Vain man! miserable ephemeral! who, like the insect of a day, creeps to the outer verge of its natal leaf, fancies it has reached the brink of the universe, when a breath of air at the close of its twenty-four hours sweeps it away for ever."

Despite all the pains and calculations of gainsaying inquirers, then, *God was still possible*, and while a shadow of possibility remained of His existence, it was certainly most unwise to defy His requirements. But there was an internal, never-slumbering evidence in every man that could never be obliterated, no matter how much it might be seared. Conscience could never be entirely silenced.

Conscience was a pulsation corresponding with the central throbs of the universe. Yet, conscience, acting under the ban of a poisonous skepticism, was a treacherous monitor. The man that came to us with a trifling air upon this grave subject, was an unsafe instructor. The physician that should come to his chamber in the hour of sickness, said the speaker