THE PRESS,

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DAILY PRESS,

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WEEKLY PRESS.

WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to Subscribers, by mail, (per annum, in advance,) at..... $2 00
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Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Shipping.

NORTH ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857.—New York and Havre Steamship Company.—The United States Mail Steamships ARAGO, 2,500 tons, David Lines, commander, and FULTON, 2,500 tons, Thomas 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 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

RATES OF PASSAGE.

From New York to Southampton or Havre—First Cabin, $120; Second Cabin, $75.

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

For freight or passage, apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, 7 Broadway.
WILLIAM ISELIN, Havre.
CROSKEY & CO., Southton.
AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE CO., Paris.

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 F. MARSHALL, Commander.
Will receive freight on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, and sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 19th, 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 24th, and sail for Charleston, S. C., on SATURDAY, September 26th, 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, Agent at Charleston, S. C.
A. E. LEE, Agent at Savannah, G. A. Greiner, Agent at Savannah, Ga.

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 5th 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 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, $100; in second cabin, $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. 26,	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 & CO., 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The agents of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or any other articles bills of lading sign'd here of, and the value thereof expressed therein. aul-tf

Drugs and Chemicals.

FREDERICK BROWN,—CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, north-east corner FIFTH and CHESNUT 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 CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia; and by all the respectable Druggists and Apothecaries in the U. States. aul-3m

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-dtw&wly

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO., No. 432 CHESNUT, BELOW FIFTH STREET, Importers of Watches and Fine Jewelry, Manufacturers of Sterling and Standard Silver Tea Sets, Forks and Spoons, sole Agents for the sale of Charles Frodsham's new series Gold Model London Timekeepers—all the sizes on hand, prices $200, $275, and $300.

English and Swiss Watches at the lowest prices.

Rich fashionable Jewelry.

Sheffield and American Plated Wares. se5-y

S. JARDEN & BRO. MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE, First door above Chestnut, on Ninth street, second story, Philadelphia.

Constantly on hand and for sale to the Trade, TEA SETS, COMMUNION SERVICE SETS, URNS, CANDELABRAS, CANDLESTICKS, WAITERS, BASKETS, CASTORS, KNIVES, SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., &c.

Gilding and plating on all kinds of metal. se2-1y

FRANCIS F. DUBOSQ & SON, late of F. Dubosq, Currow & Co., Wholesale MANUFACTURERS OF JEWELRY, 204 CHESTNUT street, Philadelphia.

FRANCIS F. DUBOSQ. WM. H. DUBOSQ. au31 3m

Sewing Machines.

A GOOD SEWING MACHINE.—HUNT, WEBSTER, & Co., beg respectfully to introduce themselves to the public as the manufacturers of the IMPROVED SEWING MACHINE adapted to manufacturing or family purposes.

Free from the objections which have been urged against those already known in this market, THIS MACHINE COMBINES THE GOOD QUALITIES OF THEM ALL, and will be sure to commend itself upon examination, to families, tailors, saddlers, shoemakers, and manufacturers. Those in want of a GOOD ARTICLE, that will make a handsome lock-stitch, work WITH A LITTLE NOISE, that will HEM, BIND, STITCH, RUFFLE, GATHER; in fact, that will give entire satisfaction even after they have been used for years, are invited to call at our rooms, 108 South EIGHTH Street, up stairs.

HUNT, WEBSTER, & Co.

Sewing of every description executed in the best possible manner, and on reasonable terms. Samples of our work sent by mail to any part of the United States. au22-tutha 3m

THE WATSON SEWING MACHINE HAS COME!

And is now open for Exhibition at Second Story, front Room, No. 702 CHESTNUT Street. State and County Rights for sale. Apply as above. au26-tf.

Tobacco and Cigars.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A handsome assortment, such as

Figaro,	Partagas,
Cabanas,	Sultana,
Globe,	Jupiter,
Odoro,	Conversantes,
Forty Lopez,	Union Americanos,
Oregon,	Flora Cubana, &c., &c.,

in ½, ¼, 1-5 and 1-10 boxes, of all sized and qualities, in store and constantly receiving, and for sale low, by CHARLES TETE, (New) 138 WALNUT Street, below Second, second story

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.

Furniture.

B. KITE & CO. FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c. No. 418 (late 129) WALNUT st., Philadelphia.

A new and superior style of Spring Beds. JOSEPH WALTON

The Press.

VOL. I—NO. 38. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 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.
Sandford'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.

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. 202 Green street.
Asylum for Lost Children, No. 36 North Seventh street.
Blind Asylum, Race, near Twentieth street.
Christ Church Hospital, No. 3 Cherry street.
City Hospital, Ninetieth 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. 59 North Seventh street.
German Society Hall, No. 6 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 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. 98 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, 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, (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.
New 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. 5 S. Seventh street.
Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Broad and Pine streets.
Penn's Treaty Monument, Beach, above Hanover street.
Public High School, S. E. corner Broad and Green streets.
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.
Homœopathic 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. 141 Chestnut street.
American Sunday School Union, (new) No. 1122 Chestnut street.
American Tract Society, new No. 929 Chestnut.
Mennonist, 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 M. 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, 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.

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.
5 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 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 Pennellton at 7 A. M.

ON SUNDAYS

Leave Philadelphia 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
" Pennellton 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 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 7½ A. M. and 1 P. M.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

2.30 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 6 P. M., John A. Warner and Thomas A. Morgan, for Bristol, Burlington, &c.
9.30 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.

THE WEEKLY PRESS is issued from the City of Philadelphia every Saturday.

It is conducted upon National principles, and upholds the rights of the States. It resists fanaticism in every shape; and is 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 into gratify this want that THE WEEKLY PRESS is published.

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

It contains 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.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

GOVERNOR.
WILLIAM F. PACKER,
OF LYCOMING COUNTY.

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

CANAL COMMISSIONER.
NIMROD STRICKLAND, OF CHESTER COUNTY.

CITY NOMINATIONS.

SENATOR,
SAMUEL RANDALL.

ASSEMBLY,

J. C. KIRKPATRICK,	JOHN RAMSEY,
C. M. DONAVAN,	GEO. H. ARMSTRONG.

CITY AND COUNTY.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
JAMES R. LUDLOW.

SENATOR,
I. N. MARSELIS.

RECORDER OF DEEDS,
ALBERT D. BOILEAU.

PROTHONOTARY OF THE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN P. M'FADDEN.

CLERK OF THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS,
JOSEPH CROCKETT.

CORONER,
R. E. FENNER.

COUNTY.

ASSEMBLY,

JOHN WHARTON,	JOHN H. WELLS,
OLIVER EVANS,	HENRY DUNLAP,
J. H. ASKIN,	JOHN M. MELLOY,
JOSEPH H. DONNELLY,	L. ARTHURS,
DAVID B. M'CLANE,	JOHN B. DOHNERT,
TOWNSEND YEARSLEY,	JAMES DONNELLY.
JOSHUA T. OWEN,	

RUSSIA, ENGLAND, AND INDIA.

It was not to be expected that Russia, after the disasters in the Crimea, and the humiliation of defeat, could entertain anything like friendly feeling for England. The alliances between the two countries stretch far back, indeed. HENRY VII., a politic monarch, made treaties of amnesty with Austria, as far back as the Fifteenth century; his son and grandfather, HENRY VIII., and ELIZABETH linked, knit the bonds of friendship still more closely together. All of the STUARTS, during a period of nearly a century, kept up the alliance, and it was more strongly than ever cemented when PETER THE GREAT visited WILLIAM III. in 1698, and personally saw how desirable it was for a vast and rising empire like his own to be backed by such an established and dominant power as England. From that time, with the exception of the short interval, early in the present century, when the Emperor PAUL threw himself into the arms of NAPOLEON, the relations between the two countries have been most cordial. In the great struggle of 1814-1815, Russia fought side by side with England against NAPOLEON, and in 1827 the flag of Russia floated by the side of the standards of France and England, when in the Bay of Navarino, the Turko-Egyptian fleet was destroyed, and Greece was liberated from the chains, and *durcese* of centuries. After the Czar had marched his troops into the heart of Turkey, it was at the request of England that he consented to the Treaty of Adrianople (September 14, 1829,) and relinquished his conquests. In fine, for centuries, up to the year 1853, Russia and England were allies, firm and faithful.

The steps against Turkey, by Russia, in 1853, led to the late war. Here, any other man than LOUIS NAPOLEON on the throne of France, the chance is that war would not have taken place. Russia, it is clear, considered Turkey as a "sick man," (this was the very expression used by the Emperor NICHOLAS to Sir HAMILTON SEYMOUR,) and committed the rapacious error of going in for a division of the property before the sickness had eventuated in death. Manifest Destiny, thought NICHOLAS, pointed out Constantinople as the southern metropolis of Russia in Europe; it was the tradition of the House of ROMANOFF, and he could not, or would not, see why, cleverly making a partition of Turkey, the particular portion he required should not be appropriated to himself. England, under ordinary circumstances, would have interfered—not by arms but by diplomacy. But England was tied to a new and strange (because wholly unexpected) alliance with France. The astute child of fortune whom the French people had made Emperor had been insulted by Russia, which sent a cold, tardy, and almost impertinent reply to the announcement of his elevation to supreme power. Instead of commencing the reply with "Sir, my Brother" (*Monsieur, mon Frere,*) NICHOLAS used the words, "My friend" (*Mon Ami*), and LOUIS NAPOLEON affected to treat the matter lightly, (saying, "The Emperor NICHOLAS compliments me. He calls himself my friend and not my brother, this, as indicating his own personal predilection, is very flattering—for we choose our friends, but cannot choose our relations,) he felt the insult."

From that hour, one thought filled LOUIS NAPOLEON's mind—to show the Czar that he was not to be snubbed nor insulted. From that time, he bore bitter antipathy to Russia, and the Western Alliance, in aid of Turkey was the result. Very soon after the war commenced, Russia quitted the Principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, the armed occupation of which was the *casus belli*, and this backing out would have ended the contest under ordinary circumstances. But LOUIS NAPOLEON had not done enough, and, simply putting Austria in occupation of the Principalities, persuaded England and Sardinia to join with him in attacking the Czar on his own ground. Hence the war in the Crimea, virtually ended by the death of NICHOLAS.

Out of that war with Russia, France came a laurelled victor; England lost 70,000 men, one hundred millions sterling of money, and the *prestige* of invincibility in the Old World—for it was seen that, whatever the cause, Sebastopol yielded to French rather than to English valor. France, which had been on very distant terms with Russia, from the expulsion of Bourbons in 1830, formed an intimate alliance with the youthful Czar, and has ever since favored Russian interests as much as possible. On the other hand, Russia continues indignant with England, its oldest ally, for having abandoned it, in 1853-4, for the sake of Turkey.

It is uncertain what part Russia may have taken, or whether she took any, in exciting the natives against their English rulers. There is no doubt that the Persian troops who were engaged in the late contest with England had been disciplined and drilled by Russian officers—that, at Hérat, the commanders were Russian—and that the marked improvement in the arts of war, observed in the recent conflict before Canton, was the result of Russian instruction. We know only this, that Russia has her emissaries thickly strewn over British India, and that they are able, acute, observant.

The Russian view of the mutiny in India (translated from *Le Nord*, the Russian organ at Brussels,) which we published on Tuesday, shows such an intimate acquaintance with the whole case, with a full knowledge of the English system of misgovernment, such a recapitulation of the Indian causes for complaint, and such a thoughtful foreshadowing of the future, that nothing but the greatest sagacity and familiarity with the question, in all its bearings, could have conceived it. As a plea for the mutineers, as a grave indictment against India, it has the strength, solemnity, and strength of a State Manifesto. Appearing where it did, in the mouth-piece of the Czar, it has startling force.

As yet, then, the actual interference of Russia in the affairs of British India can only be *suspected*, though it is evident that her wishes—her resentment must be strong against England. No doubt, Russia would exult over the downfall of the British domination in India. So would not we. The petty thrones and dominations of Hindostan are not worth being re-established. They, with these accompanying institutions, would be blots upon civilization in Asia. That England, *at whatever cost* will resume as full power in India as she has ever enjoyed there, we look for as certain. The struggle may be expensive, but cannot be tedious. England is our best customer, and we cannot afford to have her wealth and credit weakened. We would go farther and say, putting the question on broader and more unselfish grounds—at this moment, England is the only country in Europe where constitutional liberty has a home, where the press is free, where the unfortunate political exile, banished on account of his opinions, finds a safe asylum. On these grounds, therefore, we feel that the interests of freedom, the prospects of fair humanity in the Old World, are deeply involved in the continuance of England's welfare.

While we frankly concede this, we must as frankly declare, that the British system of government in India is not only susceptible of, but *must* undergo, the most organic changes.

Between "John Company" in London, and British wrongs at Calcutta, the natives of India have been hardly dealt with. The grinding oppression to which they have been subjected was enough to cause a rebellion, and will constantly renew it, if continued.

PUTNAM'S MONTHLY.

Up to the time we write, no one seems to know what is to be done with *Putnam*. It is said that, a fortnight ago, MR. EMERSON, proprietor of the *United States Magazine*, had given $6,000 for the copyright and stock. Whether he will unite it with the *United States Magazine* or continue it separately, (for he could scarcely have bought it only to let it die,) is the mystery. The *United States Magazine* has gradually been improving under the editorship of MR. SEBA SMITH, (the original "Major Jack Downing,") and is strong enough now to stand by itself. It could *gain* nothing by swallowing *Putnam*, or being swallowed by it.

Putnam's Magazine was established early in 1853, by the publisher whose name it still bears. The sole editor, for some time, was MR. C. F. Briggs, who also conducted a weekly, (still flourishing,) the *Sunday Courier* of New York. Mr. Briggs, who had undivided power as to the conduct of the Magazine, succeeded in raising a good corps of contributors. He made a few mistakes—the most palpable was his allowing Mr. Richard Grant White, who was connected with one of the daily advertising sheets, to bore the public, for several months, with long-winded comments and criticism (chiefly re-productions of articles by Mr. Singer and in *Blackwood's magazine*) upon the curious volume of Shakspearian emendations, in which Mr. Payne Collier presented the public with manuscript corrections of the text of Shakspeare, discovered by him in an early folio edition of "the divine Williams"—as M. Ponsard of the French Academy calls the bard of Avon.

Under the management of Mr. BRIGGS, *Putnam* obtained a circulation of 35,000. Why he left, we know not, but after he did leave, *Putnam* became political, strongly advocating Abolition and anti-Southern politics. The result was soon apparent, in the vast decrease of its sale. After some changes of proprietorship, *Putnam* became the property of a New York firm, of which Mr. CURTIS, author of "The Potiphar Papers," was a member. It reverted to its purely literary course, and was rapidly recovering its circulation, when the business-misfortunes of its new owners throw it into the market, and, as we have stated, Mr. EMERSON became the purchaser.

COMMUNICATIONS.

THE COMMON-SCHOOL SYSTEM.

[For The Press.]

MR. EDITOR: In a republican form of Government, a public system of education seems indispensable. In other forms of Government, schools supported by individual enterprise might subserve the purposes of those who wield the power; but in this nation, where every man may be a witness, juror, judge, or ruler, and where every citizen is invested with a share of the public sovereignty, it seems useless to argue that intelligence ought to be the main characteristic of our people. It is, then, taken for granted that a republican nation ought to be intelligent. The question, then, turns upon the means of disseminating that intelligence.

There is established in our State a system of public education, in conformity with a constitutional provision, but which does not seem to give universal satisfaction. The writer, who is superintendent of Cambria county, is forced to admit that a better condition of educational affairs would be desirable, and there is no one whose whole heart is more deeply engrossed in the present effort to make the system better, and to render it fruitful of good results. The present law, and its policy, and its administration, have been studied, and watched, and scrutinized, with an ardent desire to detect the chief errors and defects of the system, and to assist in their removal; and the result of the examination made, is that three things must be done.

First, the public system must be abolished; or, secondly, the people must be contented with the present results; or, thirdly, there must be a more liberal grant of pecuniary aid.

To abolish the system would be to relapse into a state of barbarism. This is not saying too much. One grand result of such a step would be the loss of eleven thousand school houses, an abandonment of millions of dollars' worth of property, and a sudden deprivation of the means of an education. Directors are a kind of corporation, and the titles vested in them would die when the corporation would become extinct. Another fearful result would be to give to the wealthy portion of the community the power to control educational matters to their own advantage, and to the disadvantage of the poorer classes. The few would be well taught, but the masses would not be educated at all. Such a condition of things would indeed be deplorable, and the greatest enemy of our public system of education would shed a tear of bitterness over such a change, if it could be effected. It is well, therefore, that the Constitution imposes its authority, and demands of the legislature to devise a system that shall extend the means of education to all classes.

The next proposition, is to rest contented with the present condition of things, except so far as a rigid administration of the law is concerned. It is not expected that the common schools will make eminent scholars. Sixteen cents per month, the year round, or sixty-six cents per month for four months in the year, is not sufficient to secure a great education. The law only contemplates giving to each pupil the elements of an English education. The error lies in the people, who expect too much, and not in the law, which provides so little. It is true, a more prosperous state of things is to be desired. But a reformation cannot be had with the present limited resources, and the very people who complain of the present condition of our schools are the very ones who are opposed to higher taxation. The law has defects