THE PRESS,
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BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
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Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Shipping.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857.—New York and Havre Steamship Company.—The United States Mail Steamships ARAGO, 2,900 tons, David Brown, commander, and FULTON, 2,500 tons, James S. Wheldon, commander, will leave New York, Havre and Southampton, for the years 1857 and '58, on the following days:

FROM NEW YORK.
1857. | | | 1858.
Fulton, Saturday, Sept. 19 | Arago, Saturday, Jan. 9
Arago, do. Oct. 10 | Fulton, do. Feb. 6
Fulton, do. Nov. 7 | Arago, do. March 6
Arago, do. Dec. 5 | Fulton, do. April 3
Fulton, do. Dec. 22 | Arago, do. May 1
Fulton, do. May 29
FROM SOUTHAMPTON.
1857. | | | 1858.
Arago, Wednesday, Sept. 23 | Fulton, Wednesday, Jan. 20
Fulton, do. Sept. 22 | Arago, do. Feb. 17
Arago, do. Oct. 21 | Fulton, do. March 17
Fulton, do. Nov. 18 | Arago, do. April 14
Arago, do. Dec. 16 | Fulton, do. May 12
Fulton, do. Jan. 13
Arago, do. Feb. 10
Fulton, do. Mar. 10
Arago, do. April 7
Fulton, do. May 5
Arago, do. June 2
Fulton, do. June 30

REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin, with Stewards fee included to New York—First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60 from Havre.
Apply to CHARLES DE LAVIGNE, Agent, 7 Broadway.
WILLIAM HALL, Agent, 1 Havre.
NICHOLAS HILL, Agent, 1 Southampton.
JAMES M. BARBOUR, Agent, Havre.
JAMES ALLEN, Agent, Paris.
GUSTAVE RAMBOUT, Agent, Havre.

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON
STEAMBOATS.—
The new and powerful first class, side wheel Steamships ATLANTA and STATE OF GEORGIA, now form a fine line of Packets for New York and Southern ports, sailing EVERY SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
WM. ROBERTSON, Agent, 81 Wall street.
JOHN STEARNS, Agent, Savannah.
The new and splendid steamship KEYSTONE STATE, CHARLES F. MARSHALL, Commander, will sail for CHARLESTON, S. C., on THURSDAY, Sept. 17, and on SATURDAY, Sept. 19th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
For Freight or Passage, apply on board, foot of Canal street, North River, or to
WM. ROBERTSON, Agent, 81 Wall street.
The new and splendid steamship GEORGIA, WM. WEST, Commander, will succeed the STATE OF GEORGIA in the Charleston Packet Line, and will sail for Charleston, S. C., on SATURDAY, September 26th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
As the Charleston and Savannah these ships connect with steamers for Florida and Havana, and with railroads for all points in the South and Southwest.
Passage to either city, $20.
Steerage to either ..... $10.
No Freight or Passage received after the ship has sailed.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
JOHN F. TRUMAN, 181 South Wharves, Agent at Charleston, T. S. P. & G. Bell, Agent at Savannah, S. A. Greiner.
FOR FLORIDA, from Savannah, steamers St. MARYS and GEORGIA, every Tuesday and Saturday.
FOR FLORIDA, from Charleston, steamer CAROLINA, every Wednesday.
FOR HAVANA, from Charleston, steamer ISABEL, on the 8th and 23th of every month.

THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The Ships composing this line sail as follows:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ARABIA, Capt. James West.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service; every care has been taken in their construction, so as to insure 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, $100; second cabin, $60; from Liverpool to New York, $80 and $60 respectively. No berths secured unless paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulkheads.
PROPOSED DAYS OF SAILING.

FROM NEW YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 27,	1857	Wednesday, June 24,	1857
Saturday, July 11,	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
Saturday, Dec. 19,	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 23,	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall street, N. Y.
HENRY SHIELEY & CO., Liverpool.
JULES DE LAHENTHAL & CO., 27 Austin Friars, London.
M. E. LAWRENCE & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for any money, except the ordinary amount of passage money, unless a bill of lading is signed therefor, and the value and contents thereof therein stated.

BRIGHTON, BROWN, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, corner of Second street and Germantown road, Philadelphia, sole Manufacturer of the BALSAM OF JAMAICA GINGER, which has acquired and prescribed by the Medical Faculty and became the Standard FAMILY MEDICINE for the United States.
This Balsam is a preparation of unusual excellence; During the Summer months, no family or traveller should be without it. As a relaxation of the bowels, is a most efficacious and pleasant and efficient remedy.
CAUTION.—Persons obtaining an article that can be represented to be genuine Jamaica Ginger, should ask for "Brown's Balsam 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, corner of Second and FIFTH and CHESTNUT streets, Philadelphia; and by all the respectable Druggists and Apothecaries in the U. States. aug-8m

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

WALTER S. LO, CHESTNUT STREET, Manufacturer of
COIN SILVER STERLING SILVER WARE,
Under their inspection, on the premises exclusively. Citizens and Strangers are invited to visit our manufactory, where will be found a splendid stock of Superior Gold Watches, of all the celebrated makers.

DIAMONDS.
Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Earrings, Rings, Pins, and all other articles in the Diamond line. Designs 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, Jet, Coral, Carbuncle, Marquisite, Onyx, Lava, &c., &c.
SILVER PLATED CASTORS, BASKETS, WAITERS, &c.
Fine Bronze and Marble CLOCKS, of newest styles, and of superior quality. aul-4tw4wly

JAMES S. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 422 CHESTNUT, 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 patent Gold Medal London Timekeepers—all the style of best, price $250, $275, and $300.
English and Swiss Watches at the lowest prices.
Rich fashionable Jewelry.
Silver and Silver plated Ware.
Repairing done by skillful workmen.

J. TARDEN & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 307 Chestnut, one door above Ninth street, second story, front room.
Constantly on hand and for sale to the Trade,
TEA SETS, COMMUNION SERVICE SETS, URNS, FRUIT STANDS, CORNER DISHES, WAITERS, BASKETS, CASTORS, KNIVES, SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., &c.
Silvering and Plating on all kinds of metal. se2-1y

FRANCIS P. DUBOSQ & SON, late of P. Dubosq, Carrow & Co., Wholesale MANUFACTURERS OF JEWELRY, 304 CHESTNUT street, Philadelphia.
FRANCIS P. DUBOSQ, WM. H. DUBOSQ.
aug 15-3m

Sewing Machines.

A GOOD SEWING MACHINE.—HUNT, WEBSTER, & Co., beg respectfully to introduce themselves to the public as the manufacturers of the SINGER 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. They in view of a GOOD ARTICLE, that will make a handsome lock-stitch, work WITH ANY THE NEEDLE, that will HEM, BIND, STITCH, RUN, or SHIRR; indeed, that will give entire satisfaction even after they have been used for years, are invited to call at our rooms, 199 South EIGHTH street, up stairs.
HUNT, WEBSTER, & Co.
Working in 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. aug-tuths-3m

THE WATSON
GUM FAMILY SEWING MACHINE
HAS COME!
And is now open for Exhibition at Second Story, front room, 704 CHESTNUT Street. State and County Rights for sale. Apply as above. ..... ap26-tf.

Cigars and Tobacco.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A handsome assortment, such as

Partagas,	Bulldogs,
Bulldogs,	Jupiter,
Cabanas,	Conversacion,
Conversacion,	Union Americanos,
Flor de Cuba,	Flor de Cuba, &c., &c.,

put up in 1, 1-4, 1-2 and 1-10 boxes, of all sizes and qualities, are now and constantly receiving, and for sale low, by
CHARLES TETE,
(new) 138 WALNUT Street,
sel-1y below Second, second story.

SEGARS, CABANAS AND PARTAGAS
of the finest choice brands of these celebrated Segars on hand and in store, and daily expected from Havana, and for sale by CHARLES TETE, (New) 138 Walnut Street, below Second, 2nd story.

TOBACCO.
R. KITE & CO.
FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c.
No. 418 (late 120) WALNUT st.
Keep constantly on hand a general assortment of Furniture, Bedding, &c., of the best quality and superior style of Spring Beds.
R. KITE & CO. JOSEPH WALTON.
aug 25-3m

Sewing Machines.

The Press.

VOL. I—NO. 39. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 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.
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. 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. 209 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 Cooper.
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 Broad, north side.
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 Raines street.
Do. do. S. E. corner Broad and Spring Garden streets.
Do. do. Tenth and Tenth 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, Franklin, below Sixth street.
Southern Dispensary, No. 48 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 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, (white,) Ferrish, 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, Rush Hill.
Marine Hospital, Gray's Ferry road, below South street.
Mayor's office, S. W. corner Fifth and Chestnut streets.
New Penitentiary, Coates street, between Twenty-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.
Public Normal School, Sergeant, above Ninth.
Recorder's Office, No. 8 State House, east wing.
State House, Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
Sheriff's Office, Fifth street, above Chestnut.
Twenty-first Ward Station House, Master, above Ninth.
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, State street, above Seventh.
Eclectic Medical College, Hallowell street, west of Sixth.
Girard College, Ridge road and College Avenue.
Homoeopathic 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 Pennsylvania, Ninth, street, between No. 56 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. 113 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 (R. H. Stockton's,) No. 555 Arch street, five houses 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.
1 A. M., from Kensington, via Jersey City.
10 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.
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.
6 P. M., for Ferrville, 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 8.30 A. M., and 3 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 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 7 P. M.
" Pennelton 9 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 3, 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 8 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Leave Downingtown 7½ A. M. and 1 P. M.
STEAMBOAT LINES.
8.30 P. M., Richard Stockton, for Burlingtown, 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 3, 3, and 5 P. M., John A. Wood, for Tacony, Burlington, &c., from Market street wharf.
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 is to 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.
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
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Twenty copies, or over, to address of each subscriber, each, per annum 1 20
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JOHN W. FORNEY,
Editor and Proprietor.
Publication Office of THE WEEKLY PRESS, No. 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

The Press.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 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 A. RANDALL.

ASSEMBLY:

C. KIRKPATRICK,	JOHN RAMBO,
D. M. DONAHAY.	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 SUPREME COURT,
JOHN P. M'FADDEN.

CLERK OF THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS,
JOSEPH CROCKETT.

CORONER,
J. R. FRENCH.

COUNTY.

ASSEMBLY.

JOHN WHARTON,	JOHN M. WELLS,
OLIVER EVANS,	HENRY DUNLAP,
J. H. ASKIN,	JOHN M. MELLOY,
JOSEPH H. DONNELLY,	AJ. ARTHUR,
DAVID R. M'CLANE.	JOHN H. DONNERT,
TOWNSEND TRANSLEY,	JAMES DONNELLY.
JOSHUA T. OWEN,	

1757—1857—A CENTURY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Ours is not an old country. It has its past, and its past has a history; but when we think of the ages of the countries of Europe, Asia, and Africa, our minds are impressed with the fact that America is still a New World, and that our family of nations is yet in its infancy. England can look back along a pathway of a thousand years of authenticated history. Egypt and Persia can lose themselves in the dim distance behind them, till chronology itself grows tired in attempting to dig up their foundations. China and Hindostan are cunningly devised fables to the antiquarian. A hundred years in Pennsylvania is a short thing in combination with these experiences.

A hundred years ago! This is but a step in the march of Progress; but it is an age to mankind. The mind loses itself in attempting to grasp all the incidents crowded into it. A hundred years ago! when steam was unknown; when gas lights were undiscovered; when railroads existed not even in the imagination; ere the telegraph formed the nerves of a nation; when even daily mails between neighboring cities were things undreamed of! Truly, there is food for contemplation in a hundred years. One hundred years ago!

Pennsylvania boasted no higher title than a province of Great Britain, and knew no deeper feeling than loyalty for GEORGE the Second of England. Her people were then, as now, enterprising and industrious, but they had a wilderness to tame, and a savage foe to subdue, and a thousand deprivations to endure, while they laid the foundations of a great and happy nation. They had left homes endeared to them by many ties, and friends whose hearts beat in unison with their own, seeking new fields of usefulness, and creating new friends in a new land. The heart warms at the contemplation of all they endured, and their slightest acts become important when viewed through the magic lines of a hundred years.

These thoughts have been created by a cursory examination of the proceedings of the Provincial Council of the year 1757; and the contrast which that period presents to the present is so great that the pictures of both cannot be uninteresting. If we could accustom ourselves more frequently to pause in the onward march of time, and re-examine what we have left behind—recalling what is growing obsolete, and parting, in the gratitude for the good it has done, with what has grown useless to the world—we would be a wiser race; but we grasp at the train of improvement as it hurries on; we are hurled on board in the midst of excitement, and in a moment we are out of sight of old associations, without even a sad "good bye."

The Council of the Province met in Philadelphia on the 18th of January, 1757, eight members, including the Lieutenant Governor, being present. A message was read to the Council informing the members that His Majesty, GEORGE II., desired certain laws to be enacted, and it does not appear that the legislators thought it advisable to refuse to obey the King. The Council also made arrangements to light the city of Philadelphia, and a tax was levied to pay for the same. The treasury of Pennsylvania was at that time completely bankrupt.

It would seem, from the record of the Council, that the representatives of the people of the province of Pennsylvania entertained, or professed to entertain, great love for the King, and thus were brought in constant collision with the Governor who was appointed by the proprietors. At this remote period, it is scarcely possible for us to form correct impressions of the motives which controlled our legislative fathers, but the conjecture may be hazarded, that neither King GEORGE nor the heirs of WM. PENN had a strong hold upon the affections of the people. It answered very well to play one of these powers against the other, and it was done adroitly.

At that time, a number of the provinces were troubled by the savages, and the frontier settlements of Pennsylvania were much annoyed. The King of Great Britain had an army in the country, but, for want of means, it could not do much. In this state of affairs the council voted the King £100,000, to be used in defence of the settlers; but the Governor vetoed the bill, for the reason that it was appropriating the revenues which belonged to the proprietors, and he said that he could not sign it "without risking his honor and fortune." This act led to dissensions and disputes between the Executive and Legislative branches of the Government, during which both were loud in their protestations of duty and good faith. The Council, in the fullness of its loyalty, issued an address, in which it said, "that neither the proprietors nor any other power on earth ought to interfere between us and our sovereign, either to modify or refuse our free gifts and grants for his Majesty's service."

The dissensions and differences of opinion in time of a savage war caused, as might be expected, great distress throughout the province, and in the language of the times, "dark days seemed to have settled on the colony." In the midst of this distress a day of general fasting and prayer was set apart, on which the clergy were instructed, and the people requested, to pray for the blessings of Heaven on the British arms. The Governor, soon after this, thought matters were growing worse every day, and proposed to send for one of the proprietors to settle the troubles. The storm ultimately calmed down; King GEORGE got his money, and the colony got a new Governor.

While these troubles continued, in which it appears the Canadian French were as much feared as the savages, Lord LOUDON, who commanded the British forces, imagined that the press was a little too free with its information, and some correspondence passed between him and the Governor of this colony on the subject, particularly relating to "a newspaper published by a gentleman known by the name of Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN." In the course of this correspondence it was stated that the "post office of America was then executed jointly by Mr. BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, of Pennsylvania, and Mr. HUNTER, of Virginia. Its operations extended from Georgia to New Hampshire, and each of the managers had £300 salary, payable out of the proceeds of the office. Besides their salary they had the disposal of the deputy postmasters, twelve in number. Mr. FRANKLIN had, in particular, the great advantage of circulating his papers free, and receiving intelligence which he might make the best or the worst use of in the existing state of affairs. The Governor, therefore, asked authority to examine all articles of intelligence, and to prohibit the publication of such matters without his leave. It does not appear that this modest request of his Excellency was granted.

One can scarcely realize that such a Post Office Department, and such jealousy of a newspaper, existed in Pennsylvania only a hundred years ago. Extending from Georgia to New Hampshire, and twelve deputy postmasters to be appointed! and yet from this small beginning what wonders have resulted? In this age of progress, when newspapers swarm, and sometimes glory in their very licentiousness, such a Governor would stand a miserable chance for popular favor.

From a return made during this year, by authority of the Council, it appears that there were not over 200 Roman Catholics in the province. Of these there were 180, of both sexes, English and Irish, in Philadelphia county, and 40 in Chester county. This census was taken because some influential persons, connected with the Government, expressed the fear that the Roman Catholics were becoming dangerously numerous in the province. When their number was ascertained the fear subsided. It will thus be seen that the spirit of intolerance is one hundred years old in Pennsylvania.

With one other item this sketch of Pennsylvania in 1757 shall be closed, and that item is an

ESTIMATE OF THE EXPENSES OF THE PROVINCE FROM THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1758, TO THE 1ST OF JANUARY, 1759.

Arrears due provincial forces,	£13,540	8s. 8d.
Contractors' account for provisions, due the 1st January, 1759,	5,000	0 0
Twenty-five companies of foot, pay, and subsistence,	66,801	4 2
Fire, candles, &c., for the guard at Western Port,	50	0 0
Pay, provisions, ammunition, &c., for the province frigate, for nine months' cruise, at £1,000 per month,	9,000	0 0
Outfit of said province vessel,	500	0 0
Fire, candles, and other necessaries for the barracks,	500	0 0
An engineer to be taken into regular pay for the service of the province, at fifteen shillings per day,	273	0 0
Contingencies,	1,000	0 0
	£105,164	12 10

By this estimate it will be seen that all the expenses of Pennsylvania were for military purposes. The proprietary, the Governor, and the members of Council served their country without fee or reward.

COMMUNICATIONS.

OUR PUBLIC GROUNDS.

[For The Press.]

An article under the above title in Friday's PRESS, suggesting the removal of the unsightly ruins from Fairmount Park, has subjected the writer in your issue of Saturday to very unmeasured misrepresentation. Let him assure you that his intentions in suggesting this removal was simply to allow the grass to grow and relieve the eye from a disgraceful blur upon our public property. The assumptions of "Observer" are as gratuitous as false. If they had extended no further than to the writer, they would have needed no reply. But your correspondent, in common with other citizens, feels too deep a debt of gratitude to the "wealthy gentlemen" who made "the pretended donation," to use the ill-considered words of "Observer," to allow any attack upon them, however low the source, to remain unanswered. The subject itself is of too vital moment to us all. No one doubts that public grounds are beneficial to the people in every point of view. There is a universal longing for them; many of our best citizens have from time to time devised plans to secure for the use of the people large open spaces for pleasure grounds; the theme has often spoken in their behalf; the City Charter under which we live, makes it mandatory on the City Councils; but still every attempt to benefit the condition of those whose lives are spent within the confines of the city, by providing some few open spaces for the present and future generations, is met by some carping caviller with the cry of speculation!—a cry which is made only to deceive and delude the unwary, and to act upon the minds of those to whom the people delegate the power to make or mar the city, as a place of residence. The class of men of which "Observer" is a type may continue to retard the improvement of the city, but we trust the day will come when their arts will be no longer of service to them; when men of a different mould will take their proper station in the front rank, and by their wise counsels raise this city above the position she now occupies.

A few short months ago, citizens of all parties were rejoiced to hear that Councils had resolved to form a pleasure ground extending from Fairmount to the Spring Garden Water Works, and that in due time the grounds would be thown open to thousands of women and children as a place of pleasant recreation. To-day we look back to made on the project, which foreshadows the desperate efforts which are to be made to defeat it. Now what are the *facts* in relation to this Fairmount Park, which your correspondent has "closely examined," and found to be "a scheme of a band of speculators to get rid of a burden they were no longer able to bear?" The journals of Councils tell the whole story.

In October, 1851, Mr. Wetherill presented to Councils a sketch of the Lemon Hill estate, with a letter from Frederick Graff, Esq., and offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That the subject of the improvement of the Lemon Hill estate be referred to the Committee on City Property and the Watering Committee jointly," which resolution was agreed to.

The Councils of the old city, having thus taken the initiatory steps to convert this property into a park, the Councils of the Consolidated City followed up the matter. In September, 1854, Mr. P. A. Keyser offered the following:

"*Resolved*, That the Committee on City Property be requested to inquire and report to Councils, the price at which the Sedgley estate, north of and adjoining the Lemon Hill estate, can be purchased, and other property adjoining the Lemon Hill estate." At the same time Mr. O'Neill submitted the following:

"*Whereas*, The citizens of Philadelphia have, by petition, requested Councils to provide the public with Parks and Squares; therefore, be it resolved that the property owned by the city, known as the Lemon Hill estate, be, and the same is hereby, dedicated to public use as a Park."

The Committee on City Property, of which Mr. Herman was Chairman, made a report on the subject of the purchase of the property on each side of Lemon Hill. That report states that the property north of the Hill could be purchased on reasonable terms, and concluded with a resolution authorizing the City Commissioner to lease from the owners thereof the Sedgley estate, for the term of five years, and to enter into a covenant to purchase the same at the termination of the lease, for the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This resolution was adopted by Select Council.

Thus matters remained until about one year ago. On the 30th October, 1856, the Committee on City Property, Mr. Cuyler, Chairman, submitted a long report on the condition of Lemon Hill. This report laid open a state of things in relation to this property which at once drew the eyes of the whole people to the disreputable manner in which that estate had been given up to private use; and we simply call