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

DAILY PRESS,
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THE WEEKLY PRESS,
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THE WEEKLY PRESS,
WHICH 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.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857.—New York and Havre Steamship Company.—The United States Mail Steamships ARAGO, 2,500 tons, David Jones, 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, viz:

NEW YORK.

Fulton, Saturday, Jan. 24, 1857	Arago, Saturday, Feb. 7		
Arago, do. Feb. 21	Fulton, do. Feb. 28		
Fulton, do. March 21	Arago, do. March 6		
Arago, do. April 11	Fulton, do. April 3		
Fulton, do. May 9	Arago, do. May 1		
Arago, Wednesday, Aug. 26	Arago, Wednesday, Sept. 23		
Fulton, do. Sept. 23	Fulton, do. Oct. 21		
Arago, do. Nov. 18	Fulton, do. Nov. 18		
Fulton, do. Dec. 16	Arago, do. Dec. 16		
Arago, do. Jan. 13, 1858	Fulton, do. Jan. 13		
Fulton, do. Feb. 10	Arago, do. Feb. 10		
Arago, do. March 9	Fulton, do. Mar. 10		
Fulton, do. April 7	Arago, do. April 7		
Arago, do. May 5	Fulton, do. May 5		
Arago, do. June 2	Arago, do. June 2		
Fulton, do. June 30	Fulton, do. June 30		

Fare, New York to Southampton or Havre—First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $70.
From Havre or Southampton to New York—First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60 (currency).
For freight or passage, apply to
CROMWELL & BROTHERS, No. 177 Greenwich street.
CHARLES DE BOURGUENEVILLE, Agent, 2 Broadway.
WILLIAM ISELIN, Agent, Havre.
JAMES E. ALLEN, Agent, Southampton.
AMERICAN AND EUROPEAN EXPRESS COMPANIES, Paris.

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON LINE.—SEMI-WEEKLY REDUCED RATES.—The fast and favorite steamships ROBERT ADAMS, Capt. Crowell, and KEYSTONE STATE, Capt. Hutchinson, of the above sailing lines, will leave Wharf foot of Market street, as follows:
FROM PHILADELPHIA.
The KEYSTONE STATE, Saturday, Sept. 12, at 10 o'clock A. M.
The ROBERT ADAMS, Tuesday, Sept. 15, at 10 o'clock A. M.
FROM SAVANNAH.
The KEYSTONE STATE, Saturday, Sept. 19, at 12 o'clock M.
The ROBERT ADAMS, Tuesday, Sept. 22, at 12 o'clock M.
The ROBERT ADAMS will receive freight on THURSDAY, Oct. 1, and sail on SATURDAY, October 3, at 10 o'clock A. M.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
THE STEAMSHIP STATE OF GEORGIA, Capt. Foster, Commander, will receive freight on THURSDAY, September 24th, and sail for Charleston, S. C., on SATURDAY, September 26, at 10 o'clock A. M.
At both Philadelphia and Savannah, these lines connect with steamers for Florida and Havana, and with railroads for all places in the South and Southwest.
Cabin Passage from either ship $20
Steerage do do $7
No freight received on Saturday morning.
No bills of lading signed after the ship is sailed.
For freight or passage apply to
JAMES L. CRAVEN, No. 84 North Wharves.
Agents at Charleston, S. C., E. S. Ball.
Agent at Savannah, G. A. Gribble.
FOR FLORIDA, from Savannah, steamer ST. MARYS and SCIONS, every Tuesday and Saturday.
FOR FLORIDA, from Charleston, steamer CAROLINA, every Tuesday, at 10 o'clock A. M.
FOR HAVANA, from Charleston, steamer ISABEL, on the 5th and 18th of every month.

PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK, AND LIVERPOOL.—UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The Ships composing this line are not to be surpassed in strength, speed, or elegance and comfort.
THE ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
THE PACIFIC, Capt. Thos. Dickinson.
THE ARCTIC, Capt. James West.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for the Liverpool service, and are the largest and most commodious ships in the world, and possess all the improvements in the art of shipbuilding, including the application of the screw propeller, and the most accommodations for passengers are unsurpassed for elegance and comfort.
Rates of passage from New York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $120; in second do., $70; from Liverpool to New York, $80 and $70 guineas. No berths secured unless paid for. The ships of this line have improved watertight bulkheads.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

NEW YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 27, 1857	Wednesday, June 24, 1857
Saturday, July 4, 1857	Wednesday, July 8, 1857
Saturday, July 11, 1857	Wednesday, July 15, 1857
Saturday, Aug. 22, 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5, 1857
Saturday, Aug. 29, 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19, 1857
Saturday, Sept. 12, 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2, 1857
Saturday, Sept. 26, 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30, 1857
Saturday, Oct. 24, 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14, 1857
Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28, 1857
Saturday, Nov. 21, 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1857
Saturday, Nov. 28, 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25, 1857
Saturday, Dec. 19, 1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9, 1857
Saturday, Jan. 9, 1858	Wednesday, Dec. 30, 1857

For freight or passage, apply to
JOHN G. DALE, No. 86 Wall street, N. Y.
E. CORNELIUS & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN ROBERTS & CO., 2 Austin Friars, London.
JOHN G. FLETCHER & CO., Paris.
N. B.—Parties sending for their friends can have passage tickets here at the lowest rates.
Drafts for any amount, payable at all the principal places throughout Ireland, Scotland and Wales.
Persons who may be unable to leave their homes for some time after their arrival, will not be accountable for any other than gold or silver, or bank bills of this country.
Gold, Silver, Jewelry, or other articles, shipped as merchandise, will be charged freight and primage thereon.
For further information, apply at the office of the undersigned, who are the only authorized agents in Philadelphia.
JOHN G. DALE, No. 86 Wall street, New York.
E. CORNELIUS & CO., Agents, No. 417 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

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 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, being the strongest, purest, and most efficacious of any article of the kind in the market. In relaxation of the bowels, in nausea, and particularly in sea sickness, it is an active and safe, yet mild and pleasant and efficient remedy.
CAUTION.—Persons desiring an article that can be relied upon, prepare entirely 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.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

BAILEY & CO., CHESTNUT STREET, Manufacturers of
BRITISH STERLING SILVER WARE,
Under their inspection, on the premises exclusively.
Persons at a distance may be benefited by this arrangement.
WATCHES,
Constantly on hand, a splendid stock of Superior Gold Lever Watches, of all the celebrated makers.
DIAMONDS,
Necklaces, Brooches, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, and all other articles in the Diamond line.
JEWELRY, NEW DESIGNS, will be made free of the charge for fashioning work made to order.
A RICH GOLD JEWELRY, A beautiful assortment of all the new styles of Fine Jewelry, such as Mosaic, Stone and Shell Cameos, Opal, Coral, Carbuncle, Malachite, &c.
SILVER-PLATED CASTORS, BASKETS, WAITERS, &c.
Also, Fine Assortment of CLOCKS, of newest styles.
Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted.

JAMES S. CADWELL & CO., (Late Wm. Cadwell,) No. 432 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 and J. Brown's London Chronometers and Watches, Stock on hand, prices $150, $175, and $200.
English and Swiss Watches at the lowest prices.
Fine fashionable Jewelry.
Shirtings and American Plated Wares, in great variety.

J. E. SARDER & BRO., MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN SILVER-PLATED WARE, First door above Chestnut, on Sixth street, second story, Philadelphia.
Constantly on hand and for sale to the Trade, TEA SETS, COMMUNION SERVICE SETS, URNS, PITCHERS, GOBLETS, CORD WATERS, BASKETS, CASTORS, KNIVES, SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., &c.
Plating and plating on all kinds of metal.

FRANCIS P. DUBOSQ & SON, late of D. L. Dubosq, Carow & Co., Wholesale Manufacturers of JEWELRY, 304 CHESTNUT street, Philadelphia.
Francis P. Dubosq. Wm. H. Dubosq.

Tobacco and Cigars.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A handsome assortment, such as

Regalias,	Partagas,
Havanas,	Bultanas,
Glorias,	Jupiter,
Colonas,	Conferciantes,
Trabucos,	Union Americanos,
Orejonis,	Flora Cubana, &c., &c.

&c., in 1, 1-4, 1-2 and 1-10 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.

Furniture.

L. B. KITE & CO., FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c., No. 418 WALNUT st., Philadelphia.
A new and superior style of Spring Beds.
Sign of the Big Chair. JOSEPH WALTON.

Oils, Paints, &c.

H. GARDEN & CO., Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in WHITE LEAD, OILS, PAINTS, STRAW GOODS, FANCY SILK AND STRAW BONNETS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c., No. 166 MARKET Street, Below Sixth, south side.
And No. 522 MINOR Street, Philadelphia.
WM. D. GARDEN. WM. H. DONOVAN.
Country Merchants are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing.

SCHLENDER & PESCAL, HATTERS, No. 128 SOUTH SIXTH Street, Philadelphia.

ROSIN.—500 BARRELS SCAPMAKERS' ROSIN, to arrive per schooner E. H. Plunner; for sale by the lot, MARTIN & MARGRITER, No. 1 South Water street.

MANILLA ROPE.—SUPERIOR MANILLA ROPE, manufactured and for sale by WRAVER, BUTLER & CO., No. 29 N. Water st., and 32 N. Wharves.

The Press.

VOL. I—NO. 40. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 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.
Barkinton'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.
Thomas's Varieties, Fifth and Chestnut.
Thomas's Opera House, Arch, below Seventh.

ACADEMIES FOR THE ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Academy of Natural Sciences, corner of Broad and Race 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. 522 Green street.
Asylum for Lost Children, No. 56 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. 152 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 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. 752 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. 58 Shippen street.
Union Benevolent Association, N. W. corner of Seventh and Sanson streets.
Will's Hospital, Race, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Girard avenue, between Fifteenth and Seventh.
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,) 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. 8 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. 3 State House, east wing.
State House, Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
Sheriff's Office, State House, east wing.
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, Hallowell 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. 58 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.
Methodist, Crown street, below Callowhill street.
Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Bible Society, corner of Seventh and Walnut street.
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.
7 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.
2.30 P. M., as above (Night Express Train.)
New York Lines.
7 A. M., from Kensington, via Jersey City.
8 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, March Chunk, &c.
8.40 A. M., for Doylestown, Accommodation.
2.15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, &c.
4 P. M., for Doylestown, Accommodation.
5.35 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 2 and 4 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.
8 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.
8, 9, 9½, 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, 5 A. M. and 4 P. M.
Leave Downingtown 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
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, Hopkins and Kinsebend, for Cape May, first pier below Spruce street.
11.30 A. M., and 3, 3½, and 6 P. M., John A. Warner and Thomas A. Morgan, for Bridgeboro, Burlington, &c.
6.30 A. M., General McDonald, for Cape May, every Monday, Wednesday, and 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.*

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JOHN W. FORNEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

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

The Press.

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 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 MANLEY,
C. M. DONAVAN, GEO. R. 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,
J. R. FENNERS.

COUNTY.

ASSEMBLY,

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

LORD MACAULAY.

THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY elevated to the British peerage, without the adventitious aids of connexion, family, or wealth! The man who, five and twenty years ago, would have prophesied that the most ultra Radical in Lord GREY's Administration—the man who, while the Reform Bill was in agitation, fiercely challenged the propriety of having such an Estate of the Realm as the House of Lords; that MACAULAY should himself become a peer, would have been very greatly ridiculed. His elevation may be accepted as a compliment to literature—the greatest yet paid in England, for MACAULAY is the first man of letters placed in the Upper House. SCOTT, BULWER, and ALISON received the inferior honor of baronetcy, and Sir HUMPHREY DAVY, the great chemist and natural philosopher, had only the transitory honor of Knighthood. MACAULAY is made an hereditary legislator, and PALMERSTON, who wants efficient aid in the Lords, probably calculates upon occasional help from the new Baron.

On the 19th of January 1856, MACAULAY relinquished the Parliamentary Representation of Edinburgh, on the plea of bad health, and bade farewell to political life. It was expected that he would devote the comparative leisure thus obtained to the prosecution of his historical studies. Considering that in the four volumes already published, (containing nearly 2,000 octavo pages,) he has given us only nine years of English history—that seven years intervened between the publication of the two portions of the work, that his purpose was to write the annals of a hundred and thirty years, and that, with a broken constitution, MACAULAY has already passed the age of fifty-seven, there can be no reasonable ground for an expectation that his work will ever be completed. He committed a great fault, at the very commencement, by taking too large a canvas for his picture. His work, brilliant as it is in parts, will be a monument no less of his industry than his genius, but it runs too much into details; the breadth of the narrative is sacrificed by the relation of minute particulars. The result must be—we shall have a literary torso, grand and noble, indeed, but yet imperfect. To complete MACAULAY's work, on a scale proportionate with what is already published, would take at least thirty volumes. His only chance is to contract his design and close his history at the end of Queen ANNE's reign and the accession of the House of Brunswick. Even this would require at least half a dozen volumes more, and more constant application than MACAULAY is able to devote to it.

Wherever the English language is spoken, the name of MACAULAY is familiar. We shall scarcely err in sketching his political career, up to the present period, when he may be induced again to enter into the arena of politics and partisanship.

MACAULAY, born at Rothley Temple, in Leicestershire, in 1800, was educated in Devonshire, and freely made use of his knowledge of West of England localities, when relating the incidents of MONMOUTH's bootless campaign and JEFFREIES' "blood assize." He entered the University of Cambridge at the age of 18, was elected (on competition) to the Craven scholarship three years later, graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1822, and in the same year was made a Fellow of Trinity College—a literary sinecure, yielding some £200 per annum, which he held until his appointment to India in 1834. At Cambridge, as at Oxford, there is a debating club called The Union. MACAULAY became a member, and soon was considered as by far the most eloquent of all who took part in the discussions. He was so strongly Democratic in his tendencies at that time, that he was compelled, in later years, formally to contradict a rumor, which had become embodied into a reproach and accusation, to the effect that, while in College, on the anniversary of the execution of Charles the First, he had significantly intimated his antipathy to Kingship, by inviting his friends to a supper, the principal dish of which was *a calf's head!*

While at Cambridge, between the years 1822 and 1824, MACAULAY contributed largely, in prose and verse, to The Etonian and Knight's Quarterly Magazine—short-lived but brilliant periodicals, which are now so eagerly sought for that almost any price can be obtained for complete sets. The ballads called "The Song of the League," "The Battle of Ivry," and the "Lays of the Cavaliers," (scarcely known in this country,) appeared in Knight's Quarterly.

In 1826, MACAULAY became a barrister, at Lincoln's Inn, (he was elected Bencher of that society in 1849, on account of his literary merit,) and soon after, was made Commissioner of Bankrupts, an office then worth about £800 a-year. Early in 1827, having then settled in London, and got into the liberal and literary society of Holland House, he contributed his first article, "On English Politics in 1827," to the *Edinburgh Review*. The paper on Milton followed, and the remainder of the brilliant series which he has since published together in a collective form.

It was soon perceived, that as a lawyer MACAULAY had little inclination to "live laborious days." He was strongly urged to bestow himself upon politics. ZACHARY MACAULAY, his father, who was one of the leaders of the English Anti-Slavery movement, was largely mixed up with the liberal party. The future historian's own feelings were liberal also. The influence of Holland House was great, and early in 1830, the pocket-borough of Calne, (the property of the Whig Marquis of Lansdowne,) had the honor of returning Mr. MACAULAY as one of its representatives. For that borough he sat until December, 1832, when the Reform Bill came into operation. The newly enfranchised borough of Leeds then elected him, and he continued its representative until February, 1834, when he went to India. He sat for Edinburgh from May, 1839, to the autumn of 1847, (when he was cashiered, by the Anti-Catholic electors, for voting for the further endowment of Maynooth,) and was again elected in July, 1852, without any solicitation on his part, without his even issuing an address to the voters. Over seven-and-twenty years have passed since MACAULAY entered Parliament, but he has had a seat in the Commons for little more than half that period.

From the very first, he took a leading and striking part in the debates, and succeeded in becoming a popular speaker, although he labored under many personal disadvantages. His delivery was as rapid as SHEIL's; his voice shrill and rather monotonous; and he so much lacked the power of the ready orator, which is half the battle in a debate, that his speeches "smelt of the lamp" very much, and, in fact, were cut-and-dried essays carefully elaborated beforehand, and committed to memory. In this, he resembled another man of genius—Mr. SMITH—and few Parliamentary speakers of any note followed their example. The House of Commons, which generally objects to prepared orations, was singularly tolerant towards MACAULAY and SHEIL. But it cannot be doubted that *extempore* addresses from these politicians, however inferior to their carefully composed speeches, would have had more weight, by a great deal. The House listened to them, applauded, thronged to hear them; the public eagerly and admiringly perused the newspaper reports of their brilliant speeches—sky-rockets flashing in the midst of the debates—but a plain, ready, practical speech emanating on the moment from almost any other member who had the ear of the House would have done more service than the brilliant rhetoric of MACAULAY and SHEIL.

Some months after he entered Parliament, there was a change of Ministry. WELLINGTON retired and GREY came in, pledged to Parliamentary Reform. MACAULAY, though he had made only one speech, and that a brief one (in favor of removing the civil disabilities of the Jews,) was considered of so much promise that the Reform Ministry made him Joint Secretary of the India Board. This recognition gave him official status, nor could the salary (£1,500 a-year) be wholly unimportant to one whose income, save what he derived from his fellowship and legal commissionership, was limited, for his father, though wealthy, made him a small allowance.

The greatest public excitement prevailed in Great Britain and Ireland in the years (1831 and 1832) during which the GREY Ministry battled for Parliamentary Reform and their own continuance in office. Some of the most effective speeches, in advocacy of the measure, (then called the "Second Magna Charta," and now universally condemned for its one-sidedness and incompleteness,) were those of MACAULAY. They were highly declamatory and *ad captandum*, but they abounded in facts and adroit illustrations. Even yet they read well, though very much awakening reminiscences of their author's manner as an essayist. He spoke also upon the slavery question, the Anatomy bill, the Government of Ireland, the overgrown Tithe-fed Church of Ireland, the monopoly of the East India Company, and other leading subjects. He was always rhetorical and full of information, but was not ready, and could not join in the debates.

In 1833, his services were rewarded by a magnificent appointment. He was sent to India as fifth member of the Supreme Council, with £10,000 a-year for five years, and with additional rank and income as legal adviser to the Council. He resigned his seat for Leeds, and went to India in 1834. On his return, early in 1839, he brought home a fortune of nearly £50,000. On re-entering Parliament in the prime of life, (he was in his thirty-ninth year,) he was made Secretary at War, with a salary of £2,480 a-year—his letter to his constituents, dated from "Windsor Castle," excited much satirical comment at the time—and continued in that office until the break-up of the MELBOURNE Ministry, in September, 1841. When Lord JOHN RUSSELL assumed the reins of Government, in June, 1846, MACAULAY again became a Cabinet Minister, holding the office of Paymaster General of the Forces, which he resigned, early in 1848, when his rejection by the electors of Edinburgh left him without a seat in Parliament. He has not since held any office. Since his return to the House of Commons, in 1852, his oratorical displays were few. The most important one was a speech, in 1853, on Indian Government, when the Company's charter was remodelled and renewed.

MACAULAY's speeches, after his return from India, preserved the characteristics of his earlier efforts—perhaps, indeed, his diction had more brilliant hues, his imagination a more poetical expression. He certainly adorned every subject which he touched. Whether it was Vote by Ballot or the successes of British arms in India,—Privilege or the Mutiny Bill,—the Chinese War, or Irish Elections,—Copyright Law or the Sugar Duties,—Cheap Bread or the Income Tax,—the People's Charter or Sunday travelling,—the Gates of Somnauth or the Treaty of Washington,—Rebellion in Ireland or GRAHAM's letter-opening manœuvres,—Sugar Duties or National Education,—Maynooth or the Scottish Universities,—he threw light upon everything, and, though no debater, gave an interest to every question which was in debate.

Public opinion has already passed its verdict upon MACAULAY's character as a public man. He was rather a partisan than a politician—more of a politician than a statesman. His mind revelled in apposite recollections of the past, and it may be said that, in such memories, he too much forgot the future. He had not the mind of a legislator, but he possessed a cyclopædic knowledge of every subject to which legislation could be applied, and was able to tell you—provided he had sufficient time to make the research, and to array its fruits in the manner which he liked—what had been done, on that or every other subject, from the earliest records of civil government. He enlightened and graced, rather than excited, a debate. His auditors were rewarded for their attention by splendid oratory—but his speeches interested rather than persuaded. It never could have been said of MACAULAY on any subject, as was truly said of PLUNKET, on the Catholic question, that his speech had actually convinced and converted five hostile votes in one debate.

Posterity will place him high among the Parliamentary orators of his time—higher, perhaps, than his contemporaries may be disposed to estimate him. It will be remembered that BURKE, whose speeches are now read with admiration of their eloquence and wisdom, had so little weight with their spoken delivery, that he was called "the Dinner B