The Press.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1857.

THE FIRST PAGE this morning contains the proceedings of the Grand Federal Procession in 1788, Editorials, Communications, and General News.

FOURTH PAGE—Original Poetry, Southern Chivalry, Horrible Affair at Leghorn, and Facetiæ.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE ADOPTION OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION THIS DAY.

Seventy years ago this day the Constitution of the United States of America was adopted by the delegates assembled in Convention, at Philadelphia, from the following States: New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, and by Mr. HAMILTON, of New York. Over this Convention GEORGE WASHINGTON presided. On the 17th September, 1787, the Convention, through their President, addressed the President of Congress upon the conclusion of their labors, and among other things said:

"It is obviously impracticable in the Federal Government of these States to secure all the rights of independent sovereignty to each and yet provide for the interest and safety of all. Individuals entering into society must give up a share of liberty to preserve the rest. The magnitude of the sacrifice must depend as well upon situation and circumstances as upon the object to be obtained. It is at all times difficult to draw the precise line between those rights which must be surrendered and those which may be preserved, and on the present occasion this difficulty was increased by a difference among the several States as to their situation, extent, habits, and particular interests.

"In all our deliberations on this subject we kept constantly in our view that which appears to us the greatest interest of every true American, the consolidation of our Union, in which is involved our prosperity, felicity, safety, perhaps our national existence. This important consideration seriously and deeply impressed our minds, and led each State in the Convention to be less rigid on points of inferior magnitude than might have been otherwise expected; and thus the Constitution which we now present is the result of a spirit of amity and of that mutual deference and concession which the peculiarity of our political situation rendered indispensable."

These words, uttered through the illustrious medium of the Father of our Country, and in behalf of the great States we have enumerated, speak at the present time a language of patriotic admonition and encouragement to all the members of our Confederacy. When we recur to the struggles of our fathers before and during the Revolution, to their toils and privations when the Articles of Confederation had been agreed upon, and to their patient endurance while the Constitution itself was being established, we ought to feel humiliated to the uttermost at every exhibition of sectionalism, whether from the North or South, manifest at the present time. We, in the midst of the affluence of prosperity and the splendor of national advancement, cannot too often refer back to those who, surrounded with inconceivable peril and evil, labored to achieve for us the countless blessings we now enjoy. GEORGE WASHINGTON was himself a slaveholder, and the States represented in the Convention that framed the Federal Constitution were nearly all slaveholding States, and yet he stood ready and stood foremost with Georgia and South Carolina, and Virginia and other States, yielding up strong prejudices and inclinations for the purpose of securing that bond of Union which made and has preserved us a nation. Side by side with him in the Convention which gave to mankind the glorious charter of civil liberty, we find ROGER SHERMAN, of Connecticut, JOHN LANGDON, of New Hampshire, RUFUS KING, of Massachusetts, ALEXANDER HAMILTON, of New York, WILLIAM LIVINGSTON, of New Jersey, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, ROBERT MORRIS, GEORGE CLYMER, THOMAS MIFFLIN, JARED INGERSOLL, JAMES WILSON, and GOVERNEUR MORRIS, of Pennsylvania, GEORGE READ, of Delaware, DANIEL CARROLL, of Maryland, JAMES MADISON, of Virginia, WILLIAM BLOUNT, of North Carolina, CHARLES COATES PINCKNEY and PIERCE BUTLER, of South Carolina, and others, all intent upon the consummation of the same grand object, and all inspired by the sentiments above quoted.

It is fitting that Philadelphia should be foremost in commemorating the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, that great instrument which was framed and consummated in our city. Succeeding the Declaration of Independence, also drawn up and proclaimed from Philadelphia, the Constitution placed the cap-sheaf upon the column of our national independence, and gave alike to those who participated in its formation, and to the city that witnessed their deliberations, an immortality of renown. Impressed with the emotions which such an event is calculated to inspire, we have deemed this a fitting occasion to spread before our readers, from the *Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser*, of the 10th July, 1788, the impressive proceedings of the celebration on the part of the people of Philadelphia, which took place after the adoption of the Constitution, on the Fourth of July, 1788.

We need not invite attention to this most interesting reminiscence. Every line breathes the most patriotic spirit. The joy of the people manifested when the Declaration of Independence was announced in 1776, was feeble in comparison with the popular enthusiasm that hailed the closing of the labors of the patriotic men assembled in the Convention that framed the Constitution. Not merely the professions—not merely the capitalists, not those interested in the defence of real estate, and looking forward to political honors, participated in the wonderful uprising of the people of Pennsylvania in 1788, but the trades, the laborers, the producers, came forth from every part of Philadelphia reverently to thank God for their escape from the terrors of anarchy, and the machinations of foreign intermeddlers. Amid the excess of prosperity and comfort which surrounds us, we are too apt to forget the recurrence of these memorable anniversaries.

It is right that we should be brought to our duty and to an acknowledgment of our obligations to those who served us in the days that tried men's souls. The names of the actors in the great celebration of the 4th of July, 1788, which we this morning spread before our readers, are as familiar as household words; and more than one heart will palpitate with gratitude as these names recall the sacred memories of other days. We find among them the MUHLENBERGS, the CLYMERS, the INGERSOLLS, the LEIPERS, the HOPKINSES, the WILLIAMSES, the HOWELLS, the SOUDERS, the NIXONS, the JACKSONS, the SHEES, the MCKEANS, the ATLEES, the RUSHES, the INGRAHAMS, the STOCKTONS, the MEADS, the MORRISES, the PETERS, the WILLINGS, the MEREDITHS, and the POWELLS, together with hundreds of others, whose descendants are now living, and flourishing around us, enjoying the innumerable advantages which have flowed from the sacrifices and the sufferings of their illustrious forefathers. Let the posterity of such men be admonished day by day, that inasmuch as they enjoy a superabundant share of domestic happiness, and inasmuch as they are the envy and the wonder of the world, they cannot too often pause in the midst of their onward career, and offer grateful thanks and praise to the wise and good men of the revolutionary era.

HON. GEORGE G. DUNN.

Of Hon. GEORGE G. DUNN, who died at Bedford, Indiana, on the 4th, the Louisville Democrat says:

"He has labored for eighteen months under an affection of the spleen, and his death was not unexpected. Mr. Dunn was one of the most remarkable men of Indiana, and occupied a first position in the legal profession. He had filled many high official trusts, and represented his district in the last Congress. Although a member of the American Republican party, he was never very intense as a politician. His style of oratory was elegant and winning in the extreme. He died at the age of forty-four years, admired by all who knew him, and generally beloved."

Mr. DUNN was of tall stature and most imposing appearance, pale complexion and thin hair, and was constantly laboring under great physical debility. He served through two Congresses, and in the contest for Speaker in 1856, distinguished himself by his bitter assaults upon the Hon. N. P. BANKS, the Republican candidate for that position. Every day he introduced some proposition for the purpose of dividing the forces of the Republicans. His voice was clear and distinct, and his style most captivating. We shall never forget the day when he announced in those thrilling tones so becoming to him, and so full of terror to his friends, "I belong neither to the party of ANTHONY, nor to the party of CÆSAR; I stand here for Rome." He was patriotic, but eccentric, and fond of abstractions. It was charged that he himself was ambitious of the high position of presiding officer. As it was, while he could not effect his object in defeating Mr. BANKS, he did much to divide and demoralize the Republican column in the last Congress. He was a man of learning and of great purity of character, and his death will be deeply regretted by those who knew him. It is not long sice we chronicled the death of an accomplished son of Mr. DUNN, and now we are called upon to record the decease of the father.

THE EFFECT OF THE POLICY OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY ON THE FINANCES OF THE COUNTRY.

A large proportion of the business men of the United States have frequently been forced into a position of antagonism to the Democratic party by an erroneous but honest conviction that its policy was inimical to their interests, and calculated to "ruin" the country. In the progress of events this impression has been fully removed from the minds of many by the advantageous effects which have resulted from the practical operation of Democratic measures. The unusually earnest scrutiny of financial affairs, induced by the present crisis, will, we think, greatly serve to strengthen the conviction that in many things the policy once bitterly denounced as pregnant with evil, is in truth eminently wise and beneficial—that Democratic laws which were inconsiderately condemned as missiles of devastation are in reality sheet anchors of protection.

The much-reviled Independent Treasury system has exercised a conservative influence, universally felt and acknowledged. Had the money of the Government been deposited in the banks, and made the basis of additional expansions, as under the old system, the corresponding re-action would have been infinitely more serious in its effects than the existing contraction can possibly be. Under the alluring enticements of a smooth sea, we would have launched much further out into the ocean of extravagant expenditure and speculation, and when the storm came on, been exposed to infinitely greater dangers, and been much less likely to speedily return to a safe harbor than we are at present.

The acquisition of California was bitterly opposed, and was a purely Democratic measure. But for the persistent and earnestly resisted efforts of the Democratic party, we should have been altogether deprived of that wonderfully rich source of supply of the precious metals. It is true that much of the gold mined there is exported, but a large per centage of it has permanently remained with us and greatly increased our metallic currency. If small notes were driven from circulation, as they should be, a much larger portion of it would be retained and pass into general circulation. Unfortunately, Congress does not possess the power to inaugurate this important reform. It can only be done under the Constitution by the State Legislatures, and as many of these are in the hands of our opponents, there is little room to hope that they will permit their characteristic devotion to speculative interests to be outweighed by an honest regard for the welfare of the great body of the people, and the best interests of the country.

In 1840, Mr. BUCHANAN introduced in the United States Senate a resolution directing an inquiry into the expediency of so amending the Constitution as to authorize Congress to pass a general law prohibiting throughout the whole Union the circulation of small notes, but, unfortunately, the proposition was attended with too many difficulties to be then practicable. Were such a measure adopted, the currency of the country would soon be put upon a firm and substantial basis, far beyond the reach of any panic, and a permanent and unfailing remedy would be afforded for those frightful financial convulsions to which we have been frequently subjected.

The caution which the Democratic party has displayed in its efforts to prevent an excessive increase of banking capital, and the guards it has thrown around those institutions for the protection of note-holders, and the public generally, in nearly all the States where it has been in power, are now gratefully referred to by those who, but for its policy, would find, many of the bank notes in their possession which are now fortunately good, irredeemable, and almost worthless. The notes of New York are secured by State stocks, through Democratic agency, while the comparatively limited number of banks which existed in our State until the late batch was established under Governor POLLOCK's administration, the individual-liability principle, and the restrictive features of our banking laws, will greatly aid in preserving the solvency of the monetary institutions of Pennsylvania.

The foreign emigration to America has brought with it a tide of wealth of immense value. It brings us annually an importation of a large number of able-bodied, industrious inhabitants, in the prime of life, the great majority of whom are always eager to obtain useful employment. If it be true that labor is the real source of wealth, who can calculate the benefits which will flow from the reinforcement of the ranks of toil by the addition of so many strong arms and willing hands? But, independent of the physical wealth thus acquired, the records of Castle Garden show that a very large amount of specie is also brought into the country by emigrants. Were we at this moment destitute of the specie obtained from this source during the last ten years our condition would indeed be deplorable. Yet, notwithstanding the benefits which have been conferred upon the country by foreign emigration, it has been a standing reproach against the Democracy by their opponents that they would not assist in checking the influx of that fruitful source of wealth, nor enter into a crusade against the civil and religious rights of adopted citizens.

The great article which, above all others, furnishes the basis of our foreign trade is cotton. The value of our cotton export in 1855-6 was $128,000,000. The principal mission of the leading opposition party of the present day is to denounce the system of labor under which this important product is cultivated, and to annoy and harass the Southern planters, while the severance of the people of the non-slaveholding States from all "union with slaveholders," is evidently regarded by many of our antagonists as a "consummation devoutly to be wished for." The Democracy of the North are constantly being villified and denounced because they will not join in refusing to the people of the South that equal measure of justice to which they are entitled by the Constitution, because they will not repudiate the obligations of that instrument, and thus imperil the existence of the Union, and thereby inflict a blow upon all the industrial interests of the country from which they would probably never recover.

"We learn that Mr. Caleb Cushing proposes to engage in the practice of the law in this city, in conjunction with Mr. Sidney Webster, formerly private Secretary to President Pierce. Mr. Cushing, in his professional and judicial life, and especially by the able manner in which he discharged the duties of Attorney General of the United States, has given such proofs of fitness for the duties of the bar and the claims of clients, that it would be superfluous in us to add anything to the announcement of his intention. Mr. Webster is a graduate of Yale College, and also of the Law School at Cambridge. He is a young man well qualified by tact, industry, good sense, and practical knowledge of men, for the practice of law, and to act as junior to his distinguished associate."

The foregoing notice is taken from the Boston *Daily Courier*, of the 10th inst. Of the learning and ability of Mr. CUSHING we can say little that is not already known familiarly to the country. Mr. SIDNEY WEBSTER, though young, is also well known to a large number of his countrymen. When President PIERCE selected him to be his private secretary, he was practising law in New Hampshire, his native State, and the official position which he held for four years in Washington brought him into intercourse with the most distinguished men of our country; and while he made many warm personal friends, and has many admirers, we are sure that he made no enemies. Distinguished for a modest and amiable bearing to all, no one who has opportunities of judging can fail to perceive that he is possessed of talents, sound sense, and a maturity of judgment, remarkable in one of his age—qualities which, joined to industry and high integrity of purpose, must carry him honorably and prosperously through life.

COL. WM. HANNINGS has placed us under great obligations by lending us his files of the old *Pennsylvania Packet and Daily Advertiser*, from which we obtain full proceeding of the original celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution.

STATE POLITICS.

Meeting This Evening.

The meeting of the Keystone Club, this evening, to celebrate the anniversary of the adoption of the Federal Constitution, at Independence Square, will doubtless be largely attended. The occasion will be a most interesting one. It deserves to be honored by the presence of all men; for in reverence for the Constitution, we are, we hope, of one voice, whatever party name we may answer to. We notice that some very able speakers will be present to address the assemblage. We regret to hear, however, that our accomplished candidate for Governor, General Packer, will not be one of them. Still, on such a theme, and at such a time, there are never wanting able orators to give utterance to the popular gratitude.

PARTISAN JUDGES.

Upon no question is public opinion more unanimously or wisely formed, than upon the impropriety of active partisanship by the law judges of the State. The example of Judge WILMOT, while holding his office as judge, has been followed by no one but Judge KELLEY, whose course received general disapproval, and who so far respected public opinion as speedily to resign his office. Judge WILMOT's career through his judicial district, which has been accompanied for years with political exasperation, stump speeches, and the bringing in questions of judicial impartiality and dignity, has been nowhere more emphatically rebuked than in a report made to the Senate of this State upon the 24th of March, 1856, by one of his present supporters. On that day Senator JORDAN, of Bedford, on behalf of himself and Mr. PRICE, constituting a minority of the Judiciary Committee, made a written report to the Senate, from which we extract the following sensible and forcible observations:

"We are far from intending to give any countenance to the propriety of any judge interfering in any manner with partisan politics. At the same time that we would secure the high functionaries of that responsible department of the Government all the rights secured to other citizens, we would have them preserve the dignity and honor of the Judiciary untouched by any participation in party excitements and strife, which must inevitably bring in question the impartiality of their judgments in the estimation of the people, and thus impair official usefulness.

"Upon the Judiciary must at last depend our security for all we hold most dear as citizens—property, reputation, liberty, life, and the honor of those we hold dearer than life. When that department of our Government shall be lost to a proper sense of justice, propriety, and honor, and shall lose the confidence and respect of the people, frail indeed will be all dependence upon law for protection and security. It is the rightful expectation of the people, therefore, and the duty of all judges who would be faithful to the high duties of their station, and who would preserve their office unimpaired in dignity and usefulness, that they should abstain from all practices that may derogate from the respect and confidence in which they should ever be held by the community, or impair the authority of the laws committed to their administration."

NORTHAMPTON COUNTY.—The Democratic Convention of Northampton county met at Easton on Tuesday, and nominated MAX GEPP and JOSEPH WOODRING for Assembly; HENRY F. STECKER for Prothonotary; LEWIS B. STOUT for Clerk of the Oplhan's Court; THOMAS H. LYNN, Register of Wills; JOHN F. BACHMAN, Clerk of the Sessions, and GEORGE SCHLABLACH for Recorder. JOHN DAVIS and LESLIE MILLER were appointed delegates to the next State Convention, and judicial conferees appointed to support the Hon. JOHN K. FINDLAY.

OUR GUBERNATORIAL CANDIDATES.—*Harper's Weekly* devotes a page to portraits and biographical notices of the three candidates for the Governorship of Pennsylvania—General Packer, Mr. Hazlehurst, and Hon David Wilmot. They are good likenesses and well engraved. By an error in the "making up," the name of General Packer is placed under Judge Wilmot's portrait, and *vice versa*.

The Democratic conferees of Dauphin and Lebanon counties have nominated R. J. HALDEMAN, of Dauphin, for the State Senate.

☞ We are greatly indebted to E. P. MIDDLETON & BROTHER, No. 5 north Front street, for a superb bottle of real old Port, the vintage of which would make an Englishman's heart rejoice. It is a rare article.

FAUST AT THE ACADEMY.

In the olden time, when anything *very* remarkable was done, it was fathered upon "The Devil or Dr. Faustus." This was all very well, three hundred years ago, but here and now, actually in the later moiety of the nineteenth century, we have a necromancer, commonly called E. A. Marshall, who has actually revived, not only Dr. Faustus, but introduced him into "our best society," (as Mrs. Potiphar would say,) in company with—well, we need not name him, but, patent leather it as he may, his cloven foot *will* appear.

Introduced to our best society! says some proud *dame*, whose eyes outdun the brilliancy of her diamonds. Yes, Madame. Our best society was congregated at the Academy of Music last night, and a fine array they made. Nay, there was genius present, as well as beauty and fashion, for the leading *literati* of the city were there, and (or we are much mistaken) we saw as much of the serene and thoughtful countenance of C. R. Burkhardt, *the* musical and dramatic critic of New York, as his whiskers and moustache would permit, and—quietest of mortal men, a human volcano ere it bursts into a fiery blaze—inimitable DOESTICKS, who dissects plays and players in the *Tribune*, and laughs at them in his own *Punch*-like "Picayune."

The performance concluded at a quarter past eleven. Do not be angry, madame, or mademoiselle. You had more time for listening to soft nothings. Do you think that nobody saw you accept that one flower from—but we shall not give names, because duels might ensue—and, just touching it with your lips, hand it back, to be cherished by the recipient as a *gage d'amour*, along with two score similar trifles. Ladies, Mr. Marshall has just sent a telegraphic message round (in the person of a lame orand-boy) to say that the future performances will be over about half past ten. *Nota Bene*—if requested by flirtation parties, he will delay it half an hour longer; but do not tell mamma.

"All this time, Mr. Critic," says some charming creature—scores of them, no doubt—"you do not tell what sort of a thing 'Faust' really is."

The answer is plain. The story, as dramatically rendered by Goethe, (an old brute, who picked up two or three jewels from the dunghill of his mind,) is closely followed—at a cost, we verily do believe, of over $10,000. Over six hundred new dresses have been made—some of the dancers have *ten* changes of attire. The scenery is all new—every bit of it—painted by Heister and Smith, who are the Stanfield and Roberts of America.

The great feature of "Faust" is its wonderful *representation*. Movement, of truth and feature, without one uttered word, does all the dialogue does in the actual drama. It is not that the dancing and the pantomime are wholly out of the common run, but that *they do all but speak*. When Celeste was in this country she gave a foretaste of this language of action—here we have its fulfilment and perfection.

At the late hour we write, (it is now after 1 A. M.) we cannot pretend to convey more than a general impression. The whole thing, foreignand home, the performers and the getting up, may safely be pronounced a triumph. Nothing more unique and gorgeous than the banquet scene in Act II. has ever met our eyes, and we have seen every principal theatre in Europe, except the grand Theatre at Madrid, and the Opera House at St. Petersburgh.

Among the particularly effective and surprising dances in "Faust" was that in the close of act I., in which Faust is tempted,—the unequalled *Pas de Fascination* in act II.,—the succession of dances in the Coronation scene,—that wonderful *Pas de Deux*, by that bewildering Lucia Lamoureux, (we like to write her name,) and Filippo Baratti—and a sort of Infernal, but very charming, dance by the fair Lamoureux, and the whole strength of the Ballet.

It is wrong to call these—*dances*. They constitute *acting*, in many cases, so expressive are they. It is astonishing how much novelty there is in all the dancing. And did not the audience applaud? At the end of each act, the principal performers were called out, and honored with an ovation.

That typographic imp, with his "Any more copy, sir? It is half-past one, and five columns overset." No more, Peter, except that the Academy will be open nightly. Run down with this last copy, and do not fall asleep on the way.

After the above was written we received the following letter, evidently written by a lineal descendant of the legal gentleman who, being present at the performance of "Macbeth," when one of the Weird sisters said she was doing "A deed without a name," vociferated, "Then, it is not good in law—a proper deed must have a signature." At all events, here is what our correspondent sent us:

"MR. PRESS: In common with hundreds, I might say thousands, of my fellow citizens, I visited the Academy of Music this evening, to see 'Faust.' I must own, which I do with infinite regret, that I was dreadfully disappointed. I say *dreadfully*.

"Not with the getting up of the piece, which was magnificent—nor with the scenery, which was beautiful—nor with the dresses, which were splendid—nor with the performers, who were admirable, (that charming Louise Lamoureux fascinated me wonderfully,) but with the sandy foundation of the whole piece.

"The whole *motif* of 'Faust' is supposed to rest on the *validity* of the legal instrument by which he sold his soul to the—to the Gentleman in Black.

"Sir, I pledge my reputation as a lawyer, that this bond was illegal and invalid from first to last.

"As to its *execution*. In Germany, from time immemorial, it has been the custom, for the sake of revenue, to put a stamp upon all bonds. There was no stamp on that by which Mephistophiles claimed personal property in Faust, at the expiry of a certain time, and that invalidates it. Moreover, as all the audience could see, there was no witness to Faust's signature. Thirdly, though signed—it wanted to be sealed and delivered, (in presence of a subscribing witness,) as Faust's act and deed. Fourthly, it was not duly registered in the Recorder's office, though this would only establish the prior claim of Mephistophiles, in case some one else had another mortgage on Faust's soul. Fifthly, Mephistophiles evaded the usual formalities of foreclosing the mortgage. Sixthly, Faust's soul was not his own, strictly speaking, and he was guilty of illegally pawning it, while Mephistophiles, who had no right to make pecuniary or other advances on it, was bound to surrender the pledged article on demand. Lastly, if you remember the close of Act I., Faust was swindled out of his signature. He hesitated signing it until a goblet of whiskey-punch ("hot, sweet, and strong," as the ladies are reputed to like it) was handed to him, and not until he had drank off that fascinating drink, which quite bewildered him, did he write his name on the scroll handed to him by Mephistophiles.

It is a maxim in law, as most men know, that fraud vitiates all contracts. Now, here is a three-fold fraud. The signature was fraudulently obtained—Faust had no right to sell his soul—and, moreover, what the law calls *the consideration* was unlawful. The law explicitly declares that no man shall or can bind himself to do an impossibility. Now, it was impossible for Faust to have bargained away his immortal spirit.

"Even supposing that the whole procedure were correct, and that Mephistophiles had a right to foreclose on Faust, *he should have done so in a legal manner*. Instead of calling in the proper officers of the law, he calls the imps of darkness to aid him, thereby chiseling the constituted civil authorities—constables, tipstaves, and sheriff—out of their fees.

"In short, Mr. PRESS, the whole affair is a muddle. Its law is wrong, from first to last.

"Why do I point this out? Because a deep moral lies at the bottom. *Do not execute deeds without proper legal advice.*

"See what a mess Faust got into by neglect of this. Even at the last, if he had employed a lawyer, that dreadful catastrophe would have been avoided. When Mephistophiles moved off his victim into the courts *below*, a sharp lawyer—I know one of those human razors, a Philadelphia lawyer—would have got a writ of habeas corpus, and moved the case into the Supreme Court, thereby giving Faust a fair chance of setting the bond aside, on the grounds which I have here set forth. My friend, Judge Conrad, would have issued such a writ at once—aye, even if Jack Cade, instead of Faust, had been the party concerned.

"I throw those hints out, in the hope that Signor Domenico Ronzani may seriously consider them—first, and poetically, as Mephistophiles, in the piece; secondly, and practically, as *maitre de ballet*, and author of the pantomimic drama. If he should be puzzled how to make a new, striking, and strictly *legal* termination, let him call at my office, (I enclose my card, which you will kindly take charge of,) and, on receiving my proper fee, I shall give him my very best advice. If Ronzani is so blind to his own interest as not to see this, perhaps Signor Gaspare Pratesi, who represents Faust, may think fit to employ me. But I would rather have Mephistophiles for a client, inasmuch as, considering his sharp practice and the place he comes from, he is more entitled to the sympathy of

"A LAWYER."

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Appointments—Treaty with Siam—Ordnance Ship—Wagon Road—Naval Courts.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16, 1857.

The Secretary of the Treasury has appointed William Chase, keeper of Grand Traverse Bay light-house, Michigan, in place of Philo Beers, removed; salary $350 per annum.

Simon C. Toople, keeper of Point Iroquois light-house, Michigan, in place of Charles Caldwell, resigned; salary $350 per annum.

The Secretary of the Navy has received from Commander Foote, of the U S. sloop of war Plymouth, advices dated off Menam River, Siam, June 16, in which he announces that he arrived at that place, from Singapore, on the 27th of May, after the shortest passage of the season—six days from port to port.

Immediately on arriving off the river, Commander Foote proceeded in the king's steamer to Bankok, with Consul Bradley, the bearer of the treaty lately concluded between the United States and Siam. During the stay of the officers in Binkok, they were presented to the two kings of the country, and treated with great consideration by all members of the court. The second king, by invitation, visited the Plymouth, although no king of Siam had ever before gone on board of a foreign vessel.

The kings sent a present of lamp oil, rice, sugar, dried fish, and fruit, to the ship, for which pay was positively declined.

Commander Foote thinks that the treaties between Siam, Great Britain, France, and the United States, are fast developing the resources of the country. Several vessels were loading for the United States with sugar, the chief staple of the country.

It is due to the American missionaries to say that, through their exertions, these favorable treaties have been negotiated, as the Siamese were previously very exclusive and jealous of foreigners. Commander Foote reports the health of the officers and crew as good. He also states that the American commissioners and the king's ministers had considerable discussion concerning the rejection by the Senate of the fifth article of the treaty.

The Navy Department has received a letter, dated Lisbon, August 18, from Commander J. A. Dahlgren, commanding the United States ordnance ship Plymouth, in which he states that he arrived at that place on the 13th. Every arrangement was being made to leave the next day. The passage from the capes of Virginia to the Bay of Horta (Fayal) was made in 17½ days. The ship is healthy and in good condition, for which great credit is due to the officers.

During the stay of the Plymouth in Lisbon there had been no British or French ships of war there. A Dutch razee (the De Ruyter) was at the port when the ship arrived; and since that a screw frigate, (the Wassenar,) and a sloop of war, (the Gronigen,) had come in from Holland; also a side-wheel steamer.

Commander Dahlgren says: "The De Ruyter is a large vessel, about the size of the Independence, and has on board a number of midshipmen, who have passed the first stage of service in a smaller vessel. The Gronigen brought the Prince of Orange, who, being a naval officer, is making a cruise. All the proper ceremonial due to his rank was observed on board the Plymouth.

"The Wassenar is the latest Dutch screw frigate, but a few weeks in commission and on a trial cruise. The commander afforded me every facility for looking at her arrangements. On the gun-deck are mounted 32 guns, which are heavy 30 pounders, except 8 shell guns. On the forecastle is a heavy pivot-gun, which has similar appliances to those seen in the British navy. The engine is nominally 300 horse-power, but can be worked to 500, and can produce a speed of eight knots per hour on smooth water."

On Sunday evening the United States minister presented Commander Dahlgren to the King, who conversed at length on the subject of ordnance, in which he appeared exceedingly well versed.

The Interior Department has received advices, dated Omaha City, September 1st, from Col. Sites, superintendent of the party to construct the wagon road from the mouth of the Platte to the L'eau-quicourt. The Colonel entertains no doubt of the completion of the road by the advent of winter, if the weather continues favorable. To accomplish this, great physical labor must be endured, which, however, Colonel Sites has both the strength and disposition to undergo. We feel confident that he will spare no personal exertions to carry out the views of the Department.

It is expected that the entire road will be located by the 15th of October, with a large number of bridges built, and others in process of construction.

In the First Naval Court, in Lieut. March's case, Lieuts. Lee and C. M. Morris were examined.

In the Second Court, in Lieut Hunter's case, Lieut. Watson and Commander Taylor testified on the part of the applicant.

In the Third Court, in Lieutenant Glasson's case, Captain Adams, Purser Mitchell, and Lieutenant Reid, were examined in behalf of the Government, and Commander Harrard for the applicant.

X. Y.

AMERICANS AND SWISS.—We copy from the "*Revue de Geneve*" the following story:

"An American returning lately with his guide from the glacier of the Rhone, got into an altercation with him and struck him with his fist. The guide at first did not seem to be offended, but arrived at the village, he requested the American to pay him thirty francs, if he did not wish to be stoned by the inhabitants. What could our Yankee do? Resistance was impossible; he would have been sacrificed. He asked the guide if he would take another such blow for thirty-five francs more. The guide willingly agreed, and the powerful American struck him a stunning blow of his fist; but the mountaineer did not even frown, and the two gentlemen parted the best of friends."

The Scott Legion returned from New York yesterday evening, and were received and hospitably entertained by the National Guards, Captain Yoe.

LITERARY CRITICISM.

THE POETICAL WORKS OF LEIGH HUNT. Now first entirely collected, revised by Himself, and edited with an Introduction by S. ADAMS LEE. 2 vols. 24mo *Ticknor & Fields, Boston.*

Although only a second-rate poet, Leigh Hunt is sufficiently popular to justify the collection of his versicles into such a complete, compact, beautiful, and cheap edition as this. We have had great gratification in going through it, in reviving our recollection of what an amiable man has written. In these volumes, the only part to which reasonable objection can be taken is the introduction by Mr. Lee. American readers are sufficiently well informed and astute as not to require instruction on "how to admire" Leigh Hunt's writings. Mr. Lee's criticism is as impertinent and annoying as the recommendation given by the rotund house-keeper, at an English showplace, (Chatsworth, or Hardwick, or Eaton Hall, or Burleigh,) which points out, precisely, the particular objects which it is incumbent or the visiter to be charmed with. The manner, too, in which Mr. Lee delivers his opinions, so *ex-cathedra* and authoritative, by no means mends the matter.

Mr. Hunt, however, submits to be patted on the back, in this way, as complacently as a good-tempered lion could. He has appended an "Introductory Letter to the American Editor," which is highly interesting, and not the less so because it gossips very pleasantly about himself. At the age of seventy-three, a bard may become garrulous, and Mr. Hunt so overflows with reminiscences that he cannot fail to give satisfaction when he puts them upon paper, as he does here.

These volumes contain the dramatic poems, the narrative poems, sonnets, poems in blank verse, lyrics, miscellanies, and translations from the Greek, Latin, French, and Italian writers. Mr. Hunt has not strength enough to transfuse Homer into English verse, but the *concetti* of Italian poetry, and sometimes its pathos and humor, he has fully mastered. Among the narrative poems, we are glad to meet Rimini, (with its double catastrophe,) the Feasts of the Poets, Ballads of Robin Hood, The Feast of the Violets, The Palfrey, and (very applicable just now,) Captain Sword and Captain Pen. Among the blank verse is that delightful snatch of rurality, Our Cottage, and that singular reality, Reflections of a Dead Body. Far above the rest, and, indeed, Hunt's best-sustained poem, is The Story of Rimini, crowded with mannerisms and mere prettinesses, but a charming poem for all that.

There, also, are the versicles on Queen Victoria and her infants,—so strangely adulatory, which gained Mr. Hunt a pension of £200 a year—including that on the Princess Alice, in which he showed *why* he wrote the others, for in it he complains of the Laureateship being given to Wordsworth instead of to himself. There is The Legend of Florence, with the stereotyped declaration at the honor conferred on the play by the Queen's going to see it, and graciously touching her husband's arm at a particular passage, as if to show that she felt it. There, also, is another play, called Lover's Amusements—which is more of a poem than an acting play, and would scarcely have succeeded on the stage. Among the occasional pieces preserved is that mere nursery rhyme, to a four years old child, commencing thus babyishly:

Ah little ranting Johnny,
For ever blithe and bonny,
And singing nonny, nonny,
With hat just thrown upon ye.

Many beautiful lyrics are omitted. Among those is the serenade, thus beginning:

Mary, dear Mary! list, awake,
And now with the moon thy slumbers break.
There's not a vapor, and scarcely a sound
To be seen or heard from the cottages round,

are far too musical to be lost.

All points considered, it was worth while to collect and republish Hunt's versicles. It is emphatically the author's edition, prefaced and annotated by himself, and with a portion of the profits liberally reserved for him by his American publishers, Ticknor & Fields, of Boston. They have done him every justice—even to the putting a fine portrait of the author in the first volume—showing him as he looked forty years ago.

FRESH LEAVES. By FANNY FERN. 1 vol. 24mo. pp. 336. *Mason Brothers, New York.*

Mrs. Parton, who writes as "Fanny Fern," has here collected a variety of fugitive and occasional pieces, which, from time to time, have already become known through newspaper publication. She has added a new story, not previously published, which is by no means up to her mark. The whole collection makes a pretty, portable volume, and will have a large circulation.

For, frankly admitting the fact, "Fanny Fern" is a very popular writer. As a necessary result, perhaps, she is extremely ill-abused. Her first decided step into authorship was a wrong move, though it made her well known, and engaged some public sympathy on her behalf. However badly she had been treated by certain members of her family, (and we are not disposed to defend their heartlessness,) to attack them in a novel, almost by name, was somewhat unjudicious and unfeminine. Putting that aside, Mrs. Parton, as now established, may be considered a clever, dashing, plain-spoken writer, with large affectation of original and eccentric thought and expression, but, with all her boldness, not violating the rules of decorum, she is a keen observer, a shrewd looker-on, a common-sense writer, in the most emphatic sense. She loves nature, and hates the conventionalities of city life. If her conversation be half as good as her writing, she must be a charming companion.

HISTORY OF KING PHILIP, SOVEREIGN CHIEF OF THE WAMPANOAGS; Including the Early History of the Settlers of New England. By JOHN S. C. ABBOTT. 1 vol. 24mo. pp. 410. *Harper & Bros. New York.*

Among the numerous works, for the instruction and entertainment of youth, issued by the Harpers', scarcely any series has been more attractive, from intrinsic merit and appearance, than Abbott's Illustrated Histories. The present volume, the twenty-first of the series, is peculiarly interesting, for, while it gives the personal history of a remarkable man, it also throws light upon the question of the settlement of New England. On this account, the book, though nominally intended for children, is likely to have a most extensive circulation. It may be read with advantage by "children of a larger growth," who desire to have, in a full and perspicuous manner, a narrative of the struggles of the early settlers with the most warlike of the Indian tribes, and the ablest of the Indian Kings.

ALASCO, AN INDIAN TALE; two Cantos; with other Poems. 1 vol. 12mo. pp. 141. *J. B. Lippincott & Co, Philadelphia*

Beyond the circle of the author's immediate friends, this volume is not likely to meet with many readers. It contains, with minor pieces, two cantos of an Indian Tale, in blank verse, originally intended to extend to twelve cantos. Here and there, we find good descriptive passages, but the story lacks interest, and is heavy. Here and there, we find unusual expressions, such as "a kindred blood," and the "plainity" of a lake. In a note, there is mention of "*Sir* Benjamin West" the painter. West, who was offered a Knighthood, (as successor to Sir Joshua Reynolds, P. R. A.,) declined it, hinted at the hereditary title of baronet, and obtained neither. The notes to Alasco record many traits of Indian character. The minor pieces show a cultivated mind, but are not exactly what we call Poetry.

STOCKTON'S PERIODICAL NEW TESTAMENT. No 1. September, 1857. The Gospel According to St. Matthew. Received version in paragraph form. 24 mo. pp. 157. *T. H. Stockton, Philadelphia.*

The commencement of an edition of the New Testament, in paragraph form, with the well-known standard introduction and notes of its books, prepared by the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hartwell Home, D. D., and revised and brought down to the present time, by Dr. T. P. Tregelles. This first portion contains the Gospel of St. Matthew, with an analytic index. An appendix contains the introduction, treating of the New Testament generally, and the opening Gospel especially. The illustrations are a reference-map of Jerusalem, and delicately printed in tints, Wilson's pictorial views of the Holy City from the North West, and of the Mount of Olives. The typography, paper, and illustrations of this work are beautiful. The whole of the New Testament will be completed in ten or twelve Parts, and will all appear before Christmas. It promises to be an unique edition.

Separating the Sexes in School.

On this point Mr. Stowe, a celebrated Glasgow teacher, uses the following language:

"The youth of both sexes of our Scottish peasantry have been educated together, and, as a whole, the Scotch are the most moral people on the earth Education in England is given separately, and we never have heard from practical men that any benefit has arisen from this arrangement. Some influential individuals there mourn over the prejudice on this point. In Dublin, a larger number of girls turned out badly who had been educated alone until they attained the age of maturity than of those who were otherwise brought up; the separation of the sexes has been found to be injurious We may repeat that it is impossible to raise the girls as high, intellectually, without boys as with them; and it is impossible to raise boys morally as high without girls. The girls morally elevate the boys; and the boys intellectually elevate the girls. But more than this, girls themselves are morally elevated by the presence of boys, and boys are intellectually elevated by the presence of girls.

"Girls brought up with boys are more positively moral; and boys brought up in schools with the girls are more positively intellectual, by the softening influences of the female character. In the Normal Seminary at Glasgow, the most beneficial effects have resulted from the more natural course. Boys and girls, from the age of two