The Press.

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THE PRESS,
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BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
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DAILY PRESS,
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WEEKLY PRESS.
WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to Subscribers, by mail, (per annum, in advance,) at.....$2 00
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For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an extra copy to the getter-up of the Club.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Shipping.

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

LEAVE NEW YORK.			
1857.		1858.	
Fulton, Saturday, Aug. 22		Arago, Saturday, Jan. 9	
Arago, do. Sept. 19		Fulton, do. Feb. 6	
Fulton, do. Oct. 17		Arago, do. March 6	
Arago, do. Nov. 14		Fulton, do. April 3	
Fulton, do. Dec. 12		Arago, do. May 1	
		Fulton, do. May 29	

LEAVE HAVRE.		LEAVE SOUTHAMPTON.	
1857.		1857.	
Arago, Tuesday, Aug. 25		Arago, Wednesday, Aug. 26	
Fulton, do. Sept. 22		Fulton, do. Sept. 23	
Arago, do. Oct. 20		Arago, do. Oct. 21	
Fulton, do. Nov. 17		Fulton, do. Nov. 18	
Arago, do. Dec. 15		Arago, do. Dec. 16	
1858		1858	
Fulton, do. Jan. 12		Fulton, do. Jan. 13	
Arago, do. Feb. 9		Arago, do. Feb. 10	
Fulton, do. March 9		Fulton, do. Mar. 10	
Arago, do. April 6		Arago, do. April 7	
Fulton, do. May 4		Fulton, do. May 5	
Arago, do. June 2		Arago, do. June 2	
Fulton, do. June 30		Fulton, do. June 30	

PRICE OF PASSAGE:
From New York to Southampton or Havre—First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60.
From Havre or Southampton to New York—First Cabin, 600 francs; Second Cabin, 400 francs.
For freight or passage, apply to
MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, 7 Broadway.
WILLIAM JESUP, " Havre.
CROSKEY & CO., " South'on.
AMERICAN EUROPEAN EXPRESS AND EXCHANGE CO., Paris, and

SAVANNAH AND CHARLESTON SHIPS.
FREIGHTS REDUCED.
The well known first class side wheel Steamships KEYSTONE STATE and STATE OF GEORGIA, now form a Weekly Line for the South and Southwest, leaving of the ships sailing EVERY SATURDAY, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE STEAMSHIP KEYSTONE STATE,
CHARLES P. MARSHMAN, Commander,
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,
JOHN J. GARVIN, Commander,
Will receive freight on THURSDAY, September 24th, and sail for Charleston, S. C., on SATURDAY, September 26th, at 10 o'clock, A. M.
At both Charleston and Savannah these ships connect with steamers for Florida and Havana, and with railroads, &c., for all places in the South and Southwest.
Cabin Passage in either ship.....$20
Steerage do do..... 8
No freight received on Saturday morning.
No bills of lading signed after the ship has sailed.
For freight or passage apply to
A. HERON, JR., 81 North Wharves.
Agents at Charleston, T. S. & T. G. Budd.
Agent at Savannah, C. A. Greiner.
FOR FLORIDA, from Savannah, steamers St. MARYS and ST. JOHNS, every Tuesday and Saturday.
FOR FLORIDA, from Charleston, steamer CAROLINA, every Tuesday.
FOR HAVANA, from Charleston, steamer ISABEL, on the 4th and 19th of every month, and
THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The Ships composing this Line are:
The ATLANTIC, Capt. Oliver Eldridge.
The BALTIC, Capt. Joseph Comstock.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.
These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service, and every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to ensure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequalled for elegance and comfort.
Price of passage from New York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $100; in second do., $75; from Liverpool to New York, 20 and 20 guineas. No berths secured unless paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads.
PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Saturday, June 20,	1857	Wednesday, June 24,	1857
Saturday, July 4,	1857	Wednesday, July 8,	1857
Saturday, July 18,	1857	Wednesday, July 22,	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1,	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5,	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15,	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19,	1857
Saturday, Sep. 12,	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2,	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26,	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30,	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10,	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14,	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24,	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28,	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7,	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11,	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21,	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 26,	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5,	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9,	1857
		Wednesday, Dec. 23,	1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall street, N. Y.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., 27 Austin Friars, London.
H. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry or other articles of extra value, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein. sul-tf

Drugs and Chemicals.

FREDERICK BROWN, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, north-east corner FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets, Philadelphia, Sole Manufacturer of BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER, which is recognized and prescribed by the Medical Faculty, and has become the Standard FAMILY MEDICINE of the United States.
This Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence. During the Summer months, no family or traveller should be without it. In relaxation of the bowels, nausea, and particularly in sea sickness, it is an active and safe, as well as a pleasant and efficient remedy.
CAUTION.—Persons desiring an article that can be relied upon, prepared solely from pure JAMAICA GINGER, should be particular to ask for "Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger," which is warranted to be what it is represented, and is prepared only by FREDERICK BROWN, and for sale at his Drug and Chemical Store, north-east corner of FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets, Philadelphia; and by all the respectable Druggists and Apothecaries in the U. States. aul-3m

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

BAILEY & CO., CHESTNUT STREET, Manufacturers of
BRITISH STERLING SILVER WARE,
Under their inspection, on the premises exclusively.
Citizens and Strangers are invited to visit our manufactory.
WATCHES.
Constantly on hand a splendid stock of Superior Gold Watches, of all the celebrated makers.
DIAMONDS,
Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, and all other articles in the Diamond line.
Drawings of NEW DESIGNS will be made free of charge for those wishing work made to order.
RICH GOLD JEWELRY.
A beautiful assortment of all the new styles of Fine Jewelry, such as Mosaic, Stone and Shell Cameo, Pearl, Coral, Carbuncle, Marquisite, Lava, &c., &c.
SHEFFIELD CASTORS, BASKETS, WAITERS, &c.
Also, Bronze and Marble CLOCKS, of newest styles, and of superior quality. aul-tw&wly

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES AND IMPORTERS OF WATCHES,
121 SOUTH THIRD STREET, BELOW CHESTNUT, PHILADELPHIA.
CONSTANT PEQUIGNOT. AUGUSTE PEQUIGNOT.
sel9-3m5

JAMES E. CALDWELL & CO.,
No. 482 CHESTNUT, NEAR FIFTH STREET,
Importers of Watches and Fine Jewelry, Manufacturers of Sterling and Standard Silver Tea Sets, Forks and Spoons, sole agents for the sale of Charles Frodsham's new series, Gold Medal London Chronometers—all the sizes on hand, prices $250, $275, and $300.
English and Swiss Watches at the lowest prices.
Rich fashionable Jewelry.
Shobfield's and American Plated Wares.
se5-y

J. S. JARDEN & BRO.
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 304 Chestnut Street, above Third, (up stairs,) Philadelphia.
Constantly on hand and for sale to the Trade, TEA SETS, COMMUNION SERVICE SETS, URNS, PITCHERS, GOBLETS, CUPS, WAITERS, BASKETS, CASTORS, KNIVES, SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., &c.
Gilding and plating on all kinds of metal. se2-1y

FRANCIS P. DUBOSQ & SON, late of Wellington, Tyrer & Co., Wholesale MANUFACTURERS OF JEWELRY, 304 CHESTNUT street, Philadelphia.
FRANCIS P. DUBOSQ. WM. H. DUBOSQ.
aug31 3m

Tobacco and Cigars.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A handsome assortment, such as

Figaro,	Partagas,
Cabanas,	Saltanas,
Gloria,	Jupiter,
Cabeno,	Conveciantes,
Turey Lopes,	Union Africanos,
Orejon,	Flora Cubana, &c., &c.,

&c., in ¼, ½ 1-5 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
sel-1y

FIGARO, CABANAS AND PARTAGAS CIGARS.—A choice invoice of these celebrated brands on board brig "New Era," daily expected from Havana, and for sale low, by CHARLES TETE,
(New) 138 Walnut street, below Second,
sel1 Second Story.

Furniture.

L. B. KITE & CO.,
FURNITURE, BEDDING, &c.,
No. 413 (late 129) WALNUT st., Philadelphia.
A new and superior style of Spring Beds.
LYDIA B. KITE. JOSIAH WALTON.
aug31 6m

Hats, Caps, &c.

C. H. GARDEN & CO.,
Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in HATS, CAPS, FURS, STRAW GOODS, FANCY SILK AND STRAW BONNETS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, ROUCHES, FEATHERS, &c., &c.
No. 522, (old No. 196) MARKET Street, Below Sixth, south side,
And No. 523 MINOR Street, Philadelphia.
C. HENRY GARDEN, DANIEL DONOVAN.
Merchants are respectfully invited to examine our stock. se7-2m

SOLLENDER & PASCAL,
HATTERS,
No. 816 SIXTH street, Philadelphia.

GLENWOOD CEMETERY OFFICE, NO. 116 WALNUT St., below FIFTH, au 11w

Strangers' Guide in Philadelphia.

For the benefit of strangers and others who may desire to visit any of our public institutions, we publish the annexed list.

PUBLIC PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.
Academy of Music, (Operatic,) corner of Broad and Locust streets.
Arch Street Theatre, Arch, above 6th street.
Parkinson's Garden, Chestnut, above Tenth.
National Theatre and Circus, Walnut, above Eighth.
Sanford's Opera House, (Ethiopian,) Eleventh, below Market.
Walnut Street Theatre, northeast corner Ninth and Walnut.
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. 292 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.
Clackson'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. 3 South Seventh street.
Home for Friendless Children, corner Twenty-third and Brown streets.
Indigent Widows' and Single Women's Society, Cherry, east of Eighteenth street.
Masonic Hall, Chestnut, above Seventh street.
Magdalen Asylum, corner of Race and Twenty-first streets.
Northern Dispensary, No. 1 Spring Garden street.
Orphans' Asylum, (colored,) Thirteenth street, near Callowhill.
Odd Fellows' Hall, Sixth and Haines street.
Do. do. S. E. corner Broad and Spring Garden streets.
Do. do. Tenth and South streets.
Do. do. Third and Brown streets.
Do. do. Ridge Road, below Wallace.
Pennsylvania Hospital, Pine street, between Eighth and Ninth.
Pennsylvania Institute for the Instruction of the Blind, corner Race and Twentieth street.
Pennsylvania Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons, Sixth and Adelphi streets.
Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children, School House Lane, Germantown, office No. 152 Walnut street.
Philadelphia Orphans' Asylum, northeast cor. Eighteenth and Cherry.
Preston Retreat, Hamilton, near Twentieth street.
Providence Society, Prune, between Sixth and Seventh.
Southern Dispensary, No. 28 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 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, Penn Square.
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, Gatharine, 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 Sanson.
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, rear wing.
State House, Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
Sheriff's Office, State House, near Sixth street.
Spring Garden Commissioner's Hall, Spring Garden and Thirteenth streets.
Union Temperance Hall, Christian, above Ninth street.
United States Mint, corner of Chestnut and Juniper streets.
United States Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, near Federal street.
Naval Asylum, on the Schuylkill, near South street.
United States Army and Clothing Equipage, corner of Twelfth and Girard streets.
United States Quartermaster's Office, corner of Twelfth and Girard streets.

COLLEGES.
College of Pharmacy, Zane street, above Seventh.
Eclectic Medical College, Hainesbridge, west of Sixth.
Girard College, Ridge road and College Avenue.
Homœopathic Medical College, Filbert street, above Eleventh.
Jefferson Medical College, Tenth street, below George.
Polytechnic College, corner Market and West Penn Square.
Pennsylvania Medical College, Ninth street, below Locust.
Philadelphia Medical College, Fifth street, below Walnut.
Female Medical College, 229 Arch street.
University of Pennsylvania, Ninth street, between Market and Chestnut.
University of Free Medicine and Popular Knowledge, No. 68 Arch street.

LOCATION OF COURTS.
United States Circuit and District Courts, No. 24 Fifth street, below Chestnut.
Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, Fifth and Chestnut streets.
Court of Common Pleas, Independence Hall.
District Courts, Nos. 1 and 2, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets.
Court of Quarter Sessions, corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets.

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTIONS.
American Baptist Publication Society, No. 118 Arch street.
American and Foreign Christian Union, No. 144 Chestnut street.
American Sunday School Union (new), No. 1122 Chestnut street.
American Tract Society (new), No. 929 Chestnut.
Menonist, Crown street, below Callowhill street.
Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Bible Society, corner of Seventh and Walnut streets.
Presbyterian Board of Publication (new), No. 821 Chestnut street.
Presbyterian Publication House, No. 1334 Chestnut street.
Young Men's Christian Association, No. 162 Chestnut street.
Philadelphia Bible, Tract, and Periodical Office (T. H. Stockton's), No. 535 Arch street, first house below Sixth street, north side.

Traveller's Guide.

RAILROAD LINES.

Penna. Central R. R.—Depot, Eleventh and Market.
7 A. M.; Mail Train for Pittsburgh and the West.
12.55 P. M., Fast Line for Pittsburgh and the West.
2.30 P. M., for Harrisburg and Columbia.
4.30 P. M., Accommodation Train for Lancaster.
11 P. M., Express Mail for Pittsburgh and the West.

Reading Railroad—Depot, Broad and Vine.
7.30 A. M., Express Train for Pottsville, Williamsport, Elmira and Niagara Falls.
3.30 P. M., as above (Night Express Train.)

New York Lines.
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.
12 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.
4 P. M., for Wilmington, New Castle, Middletown, Dover, and Seaford.
5 P. M., for Perryville, Fast Freight.
11 P. M., for Baltimore and Wilmington.

North Pennsylvania R. R.—Depot, Front and Willow.
6.15 A. M., for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, &c.
8.45 A. M., for Doylestown, Accommodation.
2.15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, &c.
4 P. M., for Doylestown, Accommodation.
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 Pennelton, Grubbs Bridge.
From northeast Eighteenth and Market streets.
Leave Philadelphia 6, and 9 A. M., 2, 4, and 6 P. M.
" Pennelton, Grubbs Bridge, 7, 8, and 11 A. M, and 4 and 6 P. M.
On Saturdays last train from Pennelton at 7 A. M.
ON SUNDAYS
Leave Philadelphia 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
" Pennelton 9½ A. M. and 6 P. M.

Germantown & Norristown R. R.—Depot, 9th and Green.
6, 9, and 11 A. M., and 3, 4.45, 6.45, and 11.15 P. M., for Norristown.
6 A. M. and 3 P. M., for Downingtown.
6, 8, 9, 10, and 11.30 A. M., and 2, 4, 6, 8, and 9 M. for Chestnut Hill.
6, 7, 8, 9, 10.10, and 11.30, A. M., and 1, 2, 3.10, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11.30 P. M., for Germantown.

Chester Valley R. R.—Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Leave Downingtown 7½ A. M. and 1 P. M.

STEAMBOAT LINES.
2.30 P. M., Richard Stockton, for Bordentown, from Walnut street wharf.
10 and 11.45 A. M., and 4 P. M., for Tacony, Burlington and Bristol, from Walnut street wharf.
9.30 A. M., Delaware, Boston, and Kennebec, for Cape May, first pier below Spruce street.
7.30 A. M., and 2, 3, and 6 P. M., John A. Warner and Thomas A. Morgan, for Bristol, Burlington, &c.
9.30 A. M., General McDonald, for Cape May, every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, from Arch street wharf.

THE WEEKLY PRESS,

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTRY.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS.

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

It is conducted upon National principles, and upholds the rights of the States. It resists fanaticism in every shape; and is devoted to conservative doctrines, as the true foundation of public prosperity and social order. Such a weekly journal has long been desired in the United States, and it into gratify this want that THE WEEKLY PRESS is published.

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

It contains the news of the day; Correspondence from the Old World and the New; Domestic Intelligence; Reports of the various Markets; Literary Reviews; Miscellaneous Selections; the progress of Agriculture in all its various departments, &c.

☞ *Terms invariably in advance.*

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JOHN W. FORNEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

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

The Press.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 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 J. RANDALL.

ASSEMBLY,

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

CITY AND COUNTY.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
JAMES R. LUDLOW.

SENATOR,
I. N. MARSELIS.
RECORDER OF DEEDS,
ALBERT D. BOILEAU.
PROTHONOTARY OF THE DISTRICT COURT,
JOHN P. M'FADDEN.
CLERK OF THE COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS,
JOSEPH CROCKETT.
CORONER,
J. R. FENNER.

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. DOBNERT,
TOWNSEND YEARSLEY,	JAMES DONNELLY.
JOSHUA T. OWEN,	

HOW TO GOVERN INDIA.

It is estimated, in the latest intelligence from abroad, that up to the time the *Indian* left England, the reinforcements sent to Hindostan amounted to a force of 40,000 men. Large as is this accession of strength, we suspect that it must be greatly augmented, to give a *certainty* of fully re-establishing British rule in India. While we consider that what is facetiously called the "national independence" of the Sepoys would be a great barrier to the advance of civilization—from the anarchy certain to be created by parceling out Hindostan among a troop of barbaric rulers—we *submit that, if England desire to retain this* vast Indian Empire, she must make a wholesale and thorough change in her principle and practice of government there. England must buy out the East India Company, and assume the direct administration of affairs in India. Those attempts at prosleytism, which even LORD CANNING appears to have *encouraged*, must be put down, imperatively and wholly. The Hindoos, whether they adore BRAHMA, or declare "there is no God but God, and MAHOMMED is his Prophet," must be left to the enjoyment of their own religious faith, so long as it does not violate humanity. A just and honest Government must be established in India, or we shall have frequent recurrences of the horrible scenes lately presented there—officers murdered by their soldiers, women violated and cut to pieces, children roasted alive before their parents' eyes, and prisoners, surrendering on the most solemn pledges of kind treatment, shot down, bayoneted, and sabred, with yells of exultation from their vile assassins.

It may, indeed, come under discussion, ere long, whether it would not be good policy on the part of England to have a permanent Viceroy of India in the person of one of Queen Victoria's sons. The Hindoos like the pomp, splendor, and *prestige* of sovereignty, and would be gratified by having a ruler of Royal blood. Such men as LORDS DALHOUSIE and CANNING, who go to India with one main purpose—namely, "to shake the pagoda-tree"—are not adapted to such a Viceroyty as this. They go to India to make money, by saving the greater part of their magnificent salaries, and are unfitted for the great responsibility which they assume. The antecedents of these men show scanty training for statesmanship. Lord DALHOUSIE, appointed Governor *General of India at the age of thirty-five*, was President of the Board of Trade, for some time, under SIR ROBERT PEEL. Lord CANNING, who attained the mature age of fifty-five, when he went to India, had previously been a clerk in the Foreign office, Chief Commissioner of Woods and Forests, and Postmaster General. *He seems to have been made* Viceroy of India, first, because he was comparatively poor, and next, because he had Dogberry's qualification of being "the most dearticess man."

There would be policy and popularity in England as well as in India, in appointing one of Queen Victoria's sons as permanent Viceroy of Hindostan, with an Executive Government composed of able and experienced men. *Hindostan*, with its peculiar population, is not the place for a Republic. The natives have no democratic tendencies, and cannot exist, as a nation, without being under some recognised ruler—be he King or Chief, Emperor or Sultan. An English Prince, with the appanage and state of Sovereignty, would have a fair chance of popularity in India, and a fine field for noble exertion, by that good government which would improve the condition of the people and develop the vast resources of the country.

Unfortunately, Victoria has no son old enough to take the charge at present. The Prince of Wales is out of the question, for he is destined to wear the Crown of England. Queen VICTORIA'S second son is also engaged—for, by a family compact made some years ago and lately confirmed by the legislature there, he is to succeed his uncle as Grand Duke of Saxe Coburg. The third son, is much too young for India, just yet. But there is time for his being educated expressly *for the great duties he would have to perform.* Lord PALMERSTON may take the hint which we here throw out, when he reads it in "THE PRESS," and we freely make him a present of it. We are persuaded that the idea is a good one, if it were properly worked out.

"THE PATRIOT SEPOYS."

Perhaps we may be dull of apprehension, but we find it difficult to understand, and impossible to coincide with, certain ardent orators, at a public meeting in New York, on Thursday evening, for two purposes—one of which was "to sympathise with the Sepoys," whose indiscriminate, *blood-thirsty*, and perfidious cruelty has spared neither man, woman, nor child, in the revolted districts of Hindostan. We would rather reserve our sympathy for the victims of such diabolical and hellish cruelty, and for the relatives and friends of those most barbarously treated individuals. Neither age, nor youth, nor sex, was a protection against murder and other crimes, in which a devilish ingenuity of torture was employed. Sympathise with the Sepoys, indeed!—with assassins, murderers, ravishers, ruffians. No, not with *them*.

At the meeting referred to, one speaker (Mr. O'MAHONY) referred to the identity of the struggle of the fighting Sepoys with that of Ireland. Another (Mr. DOYLE) called the Sepoys "the patriots of the Eastern World." The general impression meant to be conveyed was that NENA SAHIB, the cowardly assassin of Cawnpore, was no more of a rebel than our own WASHINGTON, and—this was expressly declared and adopted in a resolution—that the Sepoy's "present resistance to the East India Company's Government, instead of being a rebellion and mutiny, as it has been falsely represented, is a *righteous and noble struggle* to recover their indefeasible rights and national independence, which should command the sympathies of mankind."

There is no use in arguing against such absurdity as this, nor shall we attempt it. NENA SAHIB likened to WASHINGTON, and the Sepoy's murders and other brutalities compared to our glorious and pure struggle for independence! We lament that this was an *Irish* meeting—Americans, we are sure, would not sympathise with NENA SAHIB, or the "Emperor and King of Delhi and India." We never can consent to have GRATTAN and CURRAN, EMMETT and FITZGERALD, SMITH O'BRIEN and MEAGHER—men pure of purpose and of deed—likened to such unmitigated barbarians as *the revolted Sepoys and their leaders.* Whoever else may do it, we shall not libel Ireland and her gallant sons, by comparing their efforts in 1798 and 1848, to the horrible proceedings against the Anglo-Indians by the Sepoys.

We are not without cause of just complaint against England, for having employed Indian warfare, *in addition to their own mode, against* us during the war of Independence. But the bulk of the English people were opposed to it, and Lord CHATHAM most eloquently resisted it. At the worst, what was it compared to the unmentionable and horrid warfare waged by the Sepoys against not man alone, but defenceless women and children.

On two points discussed at that meeting we have already expressed a decided opinion. We *cautioned persons in this country*, whatever their birth-place, *not* to enlist into a British corps, for any service, seeing how badly the American-German Legion was treated in the English service during the Russian war. We repeat the advice, on the same ground—but repeat our denial that enlistment in this country for service in Hindostan was illegal. The man who, for twenty-five cents a day, will become British food for powder, in any part of the world, must be a fool to risk his life so easily, or a criminal, who wants to fly the country.

The other point is the misgovernment of Hindostan by the East India Company. We have again and again argued that, the moment the revolt is put down, an entire change of Anglo-Indian Government *must be made.* It is inevitable—if Hindostan is to be retained by England, which will be the case, we earnestly hope. But "sympathy" with murderers, traitors, assassins, robbers—no! we leave *that* to the orators of the recent meeting in New York.

COMMUNICATIONS.

NEWSPAPER CRITICISM.

[For The Press.]

To the Editor of The Press: SIR—Though once a dabbler, I am now only a looker-on in what is called "The Republic of Letters." Yet literature always has been, and I trust always will be, a subject of great interest to me, as one of the most powerful instruments operating on national manners and morals, and as distinctly indicating the state of both. The public morals may be correctly inferred from the public taste, and the conclusion safely drawn, that when the latter is debased, the former will become licentious and corrupt, if not so before.

I was, therefore, much gratified with the article on "The Book Trade," in the PRESS of September the 16th, which I hope you will follow up by a more severe and searching dissection of the general features of the present fashionable literature, the causes which have produced them, and the mean, pitiful arts by which the most worthless abortions of a stinted genius, aproverbial taint on a corrupted mind are puffed up to the public as among the highest efforts of the human intellect. It cannot be denied that many of our public journals and periodicals have, for some years past, been accomplices in this most mischievous system of deception, and, as an honest, independent conductor of one of these, you owe it to yourself and the cause of sound literature to make all possible amends by exposing abuses which your brother editors have been such powerful instruments in inflicting on their readers. You have begun well, and I earnestly hope will end still better. It is a subject which ought not to be handled with gloves. Severe and bitter satire and reprehension should be resorted to, for the wound has become deep, and the virus has infected the whole system. The cautery and the knife are required to root out the cancer.

Criticism, whose province it is not to follow, but direct the public taste, to correct the faults, and point out the merits of authors, has for the most part degenerated into a mere organ of party, or a venal instrument, which, like the sword of the "Free Companions" of the middle ages, is at the service of those who pay best. But in this age, and this country, it is cheaply purchased. A copy of a new work transmitted to a critical editor is an irresistible compliment, and never fails to procure a wholesale testimony to the transcendant merits of the author and the book. To save the critic the trouble of reading and judging for himself, I am assured it is customary for the publisher *to accompany his donation by a choice morsel* of criticism prepared to hand by the writer of puffs, who is either the publisher himself, or an attache of the printing office. The editor, no doubt, is sometimes troubled with scruples of conscience at being thus an accomplice in imposing on the public. But everybody knows that editors are for the most part saturated with the milk of human kindness; and it would be both ill-mannered and ill-natured to refuse a present for which so small an equivalent is asked. Besides, it is the cheapest possible way of purchasing books, and I know several of the fraternity who have accumulated handsome libraries at the expense of the public. like our members of Congress. I say handsome, because they are handsomely printed and bound. As to other essentials, I say nothing. The good nature of the gentlemen has been so egregiously imposed upon, that they are constantly *committing themselves in praise of the most* mischievous productions and the most worthless abortions of a stinted intellect. Fustian and bombast is called "powerful writing;" false sentiment and vanity—possibly twaddle—tenderness and simplicity; absurdity, originality; and sectarian bigotry dignified with the honors of pious zeal. I could wish for the credit of the class editorial, and the great interests of literature, that so many of them were not so confoundedly good-natured.

It cannot, I think, be denied that they have done much to deceive the public, and defraud book purchasers, by wasting their money and time in buying and reading productions, not only worthless as works of intellect, but false in sentiment and pernicious in morals. They have most assuredly aided very powerfully in picking the pockets of credulous readers, who don't comprehend the occult mysteries of the sublime art of puffing quite as well as certain distinguished publishers who never sell less than "one hundred and seventy-five thousand copies." This system of defrauding the credulous reader is a *species of swindling, and if a rogue is liable to* prosecution for palming a worthless commodity on an