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

DAILY PRESS,
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TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City, at THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS.
WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to Subscribers by mail, (one annum, in advance,) at $2 00
Three Copies, " " 5 00
Five Copies, " " 8 00
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Twenty Copies, or over, " (to address of each subscriber), each 1 50
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.

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 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 Etruscan, Scotch 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. sul-tw&wly

Proposals.

PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING MARINE BARRACKS AT PENSACOLA, FLORIDA.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
Washington, September 21, 1857.
SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for building Marine Barracks at Pensacola, Florida," will be received at this department until the 5th day of November, 1857, at 3 o'clock P. M. for the construction of the Marine Barracks authorized to be erected at Pensacola, Florida; according to the plans and specifications prepared by the director of the Navy Department; copies of which may be seen at the offices of the commandants of the Navy-yards at Portsmouth, New Hampshire, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and Pensacola, and at the Navy Department.
The proposals must be for furnishing all the materials and completing the work in a manner satisfactory to the persons who may be appointed by the Navy Department to superintend the same; and the department reserves the right to reject or accept any of the proposals herein invited, when it deems the interest of the United States requires it.
Ninety per cent. of the amount of work done and the material delivered will be paid for from time to time, as the work progresses, upon estimates made and certified to by the superintendent on the part of the United States, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract and acceptance of the work by the said superintendent and department, and be forfeited in the event of non-fulfilment of the contract; provided that no bill shall be made for an amount less than five thousand dollars.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, certified to be so by a navy agent, post-master, district judge, or some other officer of the United States, in the sum of five thousand dollars, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond with proper and sufficient security for its faithful performance of the work.
Bidders are invited to examine the plans and specifications at the offices herein-before mentioned.
The proposals must be sealed and addressed to this department, and plainly endorsed "Proposals for building Marine Barracks at Pensacola, Florida."
The bidder only whose offer may be accepted will be notified, and the contract will be forwarded as soon thereafter as practicable, which he will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post-office named by him.
All the above work is to be completed in all respects according to the plans and specifications within twelve months from and after the date of the contract.
ISAAC TOUCEY,
se24th4t&NG Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR RATIONS FOR 1858.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE MARINE CORPS,
Washington, October 10, 1857.
SEPARATE SEALED PROPOSALS, will be received at the office until TUESDAY, the 10th of November next, at 3 o'clock P. M., for furnishing Rations to the United States Marine Corps, at the following stations, for the year 1858, viz:
Charlestown, Massachusetts;
Portsmouth, New Hampshire;
Brooklyn, Long Island, New York;
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania;
Gosport, near Norfolk, Virginia;
Warrington, Florida; and
Washington, District of Columbia.
☞ Each ration to consist of one pound and a quarter of fresh beef, or three-quarters of a pound of mess pork; eighteen ounces of bread, made of best superfine flour, or best superfine flour, at the option of the Government; and at the rate of six pounds of good coffee, twelve pounds of best New Orleans sugar, eight quarts of best white beans, four quarts of vinegar, two quarts of salt, four pounds of good hard brown soap, and one pound and half pounds of good hard dipped tallow candles, to one hundred rations.
The articles required shall be delivered on the order of the commanding officer of each station, either in bulk or by the single ration, and shall consist of the best and most choice pieces of the carcass; the pork to be No. 1 prime mess pork, and the proportion to be of the best quality of hams and shoulders. All subject to inspection.
No bid will be entertained unless accompanied by the name of two sureties known to this office, or certified to by some public person. To be endorsed "Proposals for Rations for Marines," and addressed to the Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.
D. J. SUTHERLAND,
Quartermaster.
The paper publishing this advertisement will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination, accompanied by a duplicate account of the expense, at the rate of 75 cents for 300 ems first insertion, and 37½ cents per 300 ems for all subsequent insertions.
The National Intelligencer, Star, and States, Washington, D. C.; Argus, Portland, Me.; Patriot, Concord, N. H.; Gazette, Portsmouth, N. H.; Post and Courier, Boston, Mass.; Bridgeport Farmer, Conn.; Daily News and Atlas, N. Y.; Eagle, Brooklyn, N. Y.; Argus, Pennsylvanian, and Press, Philadelphia, Penn.; Patriot, Harrisburg, Penn.; Republican, Baltimore, Md.; Statesman and Argus, Norfolk, Va.; Democrat, Pensacola, Fla.; Courier and Orleanian, New Orleans, La.; will publish the above three times per week, until 10th November.
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PROPOSALS FOR ERECTING THE CUSTOM HOUSE, &c., at Perth Amboy, New Jersey.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, September 21st, 1857.
PROPOSALS will be received at this Department until the 25th day of November, A. D. 1857, at 12 o'clock, noon, for the construction of the Custom House, Post Office, and Court Room, authorized to be erected at PERTH AMBOY, New Jersey, according to the plans and specifications now prepared at this Department; such proposals to be either for the whole building, or separate for the different kinds of work; bills of parcels must in every case accompany each bid, with the amount of each kind of work, and the total amount carried out; the Department reserving the right to reject or accept the proposals hereby invited, or any part thereof, when it seems the interest of the United States require it; the Department also reserves the right to exclude the bids of any person or persons whom there is just cause to believe will not faithfully perform the contracts, or which they have attempted to obtain by indirection; and all bids when there shall be parties in interest who do not join in the bids, and all bids that upon investigation are below a fair price for the work.
Bids will not be received in gross, and no contract will be awarded to a bidder unless details are furnished the Department of the prices of the different kinds of work and materials, which shall be subject to the revision of the Department, so that it may adopt the whole or part of the bid, as the interest of the United States may require.
Ninety per cent. of the amount of work done, and materials delivered, according to contract price and amount to be ascertained by an estimate of an agent of the Department appointed for this purpose, will be paid from time to time as the work progresses, and ten per cent. retained until the completion of the contract, and the acceptance of the work, &c., by the agent aforesaid, and be forfeited in the event of non-fulfilment of contract.
Contracts will be awarded only to master-builders and mechanics; and the assignment thereof, except by consent of the Secretary of the Treasury, will be a forfeiture of the same.
Each proposal must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by two responsible persons (certified to be so by the United States District Judge or Attorney of the said District), in the sum of $5,000 for the whole work, or of a proportionate amount if any part, that the bidder will, when required, if his proposal be accepted, enter into a contract and bond, with proper and sufficient securities for faithful performance.
Form of Bond and Certificate required will be furnished on application to the Department.
Plans, specifications, and working drawings will be ready on the 1st of November, when they can be had on application to the Department.
No bid will be considered unless it fully complies in all its details, with the requirements of this advertisement.
The proposals must be sent to this Department, addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, and plainly endorsed "PROPOSALS FOR THE PERTH AMBOY CUSTOM HOUSE," and will be opened at one o'clock of the last day named for receiving the same.
ROWELL COBB,
24-th 4t fr. to o28 Secretary of the Treasury.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES.
QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE MARINE CORPS,
Washington, Oct. 10, 1857.
SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 3 o'clock, p. m., on Friday, the 13th of November, 1857, for supplying the marine corps with the following articles during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1858, viz:
500 to 800 uniform caps, complete.
1,000 to 2,000 marine pompoons.
1,500 to 2,000 yards of leather stocks.
500 to 800 privates' uniform coats, complete, of navy blue cloth, indigo dye—to be chemically tested.
50 to 100 sergeants' uniform coats, (same as above.)
50 to 100 musicians' coats, scarlet cloth, cochineal dye—to be chemically tested.
100 to 200 pairs non-commissioned officers' epaulettes.
500 to 800 pairs hose centre straps.
30 to 50 red worsted sashes.
1,000 to 2,000 pairs linen overalls.
1,000 to 2,000 linen shirts.
2,500 to 3,000 pairs trousers, Nos. 5 to 11.
500 to 800 marine blankets, (gray.)
500 to 800 hammocks.
2,500 to 3,000 pairs woollen socks.
500 to 800 marine fatigue caps, the cloth to be navy blue, indigo dye, and chemically tested.
500 to 800 fatigue frocks.
1,000 to 1,500 flannel shirts.
500 to 1,000 pairs woollen overalls, blue kersey.
500 to 1,000 woollen jackets.
200 to 500 watch coat great coats, do.
500 to 1,000 pairs Canton flannel drawers.
35 to 60 musicians' jackets, scarlet cloth, cochineal dye—to be chemically tested.
Samples of the above articles may be seen on application at this office, or at the office of the assistant quartermaster marine corps, 199 Spruce street, Philadelphia.
It is to be understood that the accepted bidder is to make all material used for manufacturing coats, overalls, &c., on hand at the time of entering into contract, at the contract prices thereof.
Bids will be received for the whole or in part for the articles required; and it must be explicitly understood that a critical inspection will be given all articles furnished as to fitness quality, and that articles which do not come up to the sample will be rejected and thrown upon the hands of the contractor.
The Quartermaster reserves to himself the right to increase or diminish the quantity named above, as the exigencies of the service may demand.
Proposals to be addressed to the Quartermaster of the Marine Corps, Washington, D. C., and endorsed "Proposals for Supplies."
The paper publishing this advertisement will send the paper containing the first insertion to this office for examination, accompanied by a duplicate account of the expense, at the rate of 75 cents for 300 ems first insertion, and 37½ cents per 300 ems for all subsequent insertions.
D. J. SUTHERLAND,
Quartermaster.

The Press.

VOL. I—NO. 71. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1857. TWO CENTS.

Strangers' Guide in Philadelphia.

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

PUBLIC PLACES OF AMUSEMENT.

Academy of Music, (Operatic,) corner of Broad and Locust streets.
Arch Street Theatre, Arch, above 6th street.
Parkinson's Garden, Chestnut, above Tenth.
National Theatre and Circus, Walnut, above Eighth.
Sandford's Opera House, (Ethiopian,) Eleventh, below Market.
Walnut Street Theatre, northeast corner Ninth and Walnut.
Thomas's Varieties, Fifth and Chestnut.
Thomas's Opera House, Arch, below Seventh.

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Academy of Natural Sciences, corner of Broad and George streets.
Academy of Fine Arts, Chestnut, above Tenth.
Artists' Fund Hall, Chestnut, above Tenth.
Franklin Institute, No. 8 South Seventh street.

BENEVOLENT INSTITUTIONS.

Almshouse, west side of Schuylkill, opposite South street.
Almshouse (Friends'), Walnut street, above Third.
Association for the Employment of Poor Women, No. 292 Green street.
Asylum for Lost Children, No. 26 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. 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. 66, North Seventh street.
German Society Hall, No. 5 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 Wallsco.
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 Arch streets.
Pennsylvania Training School for Idiotic and Feeble-Minded Children, School House Lane, Germantown, office No. 102 Walnut street.
Philadelphia Orphans' Asylum, northeast cor. Eighteenth and Cherry.
Preston Retreat, Hamilton, near Twentieth street.
Providence Society, Prune, below Sixth street.
Southern Dispensary, No. 98 Shippen street.
Union Benevolent Association, N. W. corner of Seventh and Sansom streets.
Will's Hospital, Race, between Eighteenth and Nineteenth streets.
St. Joseph's Hospital, Girard avenue, between Fifteenth and Sixteenth.
Episcopal Hospital, Front street, between Huntingdon and Lehigh avenues.
Philadelphia Hospital for Diseases of the Chest, S. W. corner of Chestnut and Park sts, 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. 65 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
Public Normal School, Sergeant, above Ninth.
Sagoder's Office, No. 3 State House, east wing.
State House, Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
Sheriff's Office, State House, east side Sixth street.
Spring Garden Commissioner's Hall, Spring Garden and Thirteenth streets.
Union Transfer 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, Hickory street, west of 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.
Mennonist, Crown street, below Callowhill street.
Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Bible Society, corner of Seventh and Walnut streets.
Presbyterian Board of Publication (new), No. 821 Chestnut street.
Presbyterian Publication House, No. 1334 Chestnut street.
Young Men's Christian Association, No. 162 Chestnut street.
Northern Young Men's Christian Association, Germantown Road and Franklin.
Philadelphia Bible, Tract, and Periodical Office (T. H. Stockton's), No. 535 Arch street, first house below Sixth street, north side.
Lutheran Publication Society, No. 732 Arch street, below Eighth.

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 Jersey Lines.
1 A. M., from Kensington, via Jersey City.
6 A. M., from Camden, Accommodation Train.
7 A. M., from Camden, via Jersey City, Mail.
10 A. M., from Walnut street wharf, *via Jersey city.*
3 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express.
4 P. M., via Camden, Accommodation Train.
5 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Mail.
6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation.
New Lines.
6 A. M., from Walnut street wharf, for Belvidere, Easton, Water Gap, Scranton, &c.
8 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.
8.15 A. M., for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, &c.
8.45 A. M., for Doylestown, Accommodation.
2.15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, &c.
4 P. M., for Doylestown, Accommodation.
6.35 P. M., for Gwynedd, Accommodation.
Camden and Atlantic R. R.—Vine street wharf.
7.30 A. M., for Atlantic City.
10.45 A. M., for Haddonfield.
4 P. M., for Atlantic City.
4.45 P. M., for Haddonfield.
For Westchester.
By Columbia R. R. and Westchester Branch.
From Market street, south side, above Eighteenth.
Leave Philadelphia 7 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M.
Westchester 8 A. M., and 5 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS
Leave Philadelphia 7 A. M.
Westchester 5 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 5 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 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.
Germantown & Norristown R. R.—Depot, 9th and Green.
6, 8, 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.
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 10, and 11.20 A. M., and 1, 2, 3.10, 4, 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, and 11.30 P. M., for Germantown.
Chester Valley R. R.—Leave Philadelphia 6 A. M. and 3 P. M.
Leave Bridgeport 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.

STEAMBOAT LINES.

2.30 P. M., Belmont Stockton, for Bordentown, from Walnut street wharf.
10 and 11.30 A. M., 1, 3, 4, and 4 P. M., for Tacony, Burlington and Bristol, from Walnut street wharf.
8.30 A. M., Delaware, Raritan and Annapolis, for Cape May, first plan below Spruce street.
7.30 A. M., and 2, 3, and 5 P. M., John A. Warner and Thomas A. Morgan, for Bristol, Burlington, &c.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.
THE CHEAPEST AND BEST WEEKLY NEWSPAPER IN THE COUNTRY.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO CLUBS!

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

It is conducted upon National principles, and will uphold the rights of the States. It will resist fanaticism in every shape; and will be 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 all 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., &c.

☞ *Terms, invariably in advance.*

THE WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to subscribers, by mail, at - - - $2 00 per annum.
Twenty Copies, when sent to one address, - - - - - - 20 00 "
Twenty Copies, or over, to address of each subscriber, each, - - - - 1 50 "
For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an extra copy to the getter-up of the Club.
Post Masters are requested to act as Agents for THE WEEKLY PRESS.

I will esteem it a great favor if my political and personal friends, and all others who desire a first class Weekly Newspaper, will exert themselves to give THE WEEKLY PRESS a large circulation in their respective neighborhoods.

JOHN W. FORNEY,
Editor and Proprietor.

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

The Press.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1857.

VICE-ROYALTY OF INDIA.

That Viscount CANNING *ought* to be recalled from the Vice-royalty of India, is admitted upon all sides. That he *will* be recalled, is extremely doubtful: first, because he is a nobleman and well connected, and next, because, in such a case as his, recall would indicate incompetency and involve disgrace.

If it be said that Lord ELLENBOROUGH was recalled from India and still figures in public life, as a disgraced man could not do, we reply by referring to facts. Lord ELLENBOROUGH, in truth, was an active and very successful Viceroy of India, highly distinguished as a politician before he accepted that office; an eloquent man, too, and, above all, with some previous knowledge of India, having been Indian minister (President of the Board of Control) in PEEL's first Administration, in 1834–'5, and subsequently re-appointed in September, 1841. Within seven weeks of his resuming this office, he was made Governor-General of India, (October 30,) and at a very critical period, the British having been expelled from Cabul at that time. It was under Lord ELLENBOROUGH's government that the Affghans were wholly defeated, and Cabul recovered; that DOST MAHOMED and AKBAR KHAN (his son) were subdued *into obedience*; that Scinde was *conquered* and annexed; that (in 1843) Lord ELLENBOROUGH received the thanks of both houses of Parliament. But, by that curious arrangement, the *charter of the East India Company*, the Directors, who have the power of appointing a Viceroy, subject to the confirmation of the Crown, have the absolute right to recall him *without any reason assigned, and actually did* recall Lord ELLENBOROUGH, because he had treated them as mercantile speculators who aimed chiefly at receiving a good per-centage *on their commercial shares in the East India* Company, out of the labor and the poverty of the Hindoos. So far from being disgraced by that recall, early in 1844 Lord ELLENBOROUGH was honored; for Sir ROBERT PEEL, who judged severely of public men, raised him, on his return, from a simple barony, the lowest rank in the peerage, to an earldom, which is the third highest.

This case of Lord ELLENBOROUGH's was the only one in which a Governor-General ever was recalled from India. In 1776, the British Government desired the recall of WARREN HASTINGS, but had not the power to do so, under the Regulating Act of 1773, which permitted it only to be done on an address from the East India Company to the Crown. The Proprietors of India stock were appealed to, the whole influence of the Government was thrown into the scale against HASTINGS, but the motion for his recall was negatived by a majority of over one hundred. A *conditional* resignation, which HASTINGS had sent to England, to be used by his agent under certain circumstances which had not occurred, was taken as an *actual* resignation, and eagerly accepted by the East India Directors, who nominated a new Governor-General. But when this news reached HASTINGS, at Calcutta, he refused submitting to be superseded, declaring that his agent had exceeded his instructions, and appealing to the judges of the Supreme Court, who decided that he had not resigned, and therefore could not be superseded. HASTINGS actually remained in office *nine* years after this, not having retired until the spring of 1785, and, in the intermediate time, having brought the Mahratta, French, and Carnatic wars to an honorable conclusion.

The recall of Lord CANNING can scarcely be suggested by the PALMERSTON Administration, which appointed him, nor is it likely that the East India Directors, whose policy (or rather impolicy) he has been carrying out, will dismiss him. It chief rests with himself frankly to admit his own incompetency, and, virtually confessing that he is unequal to the exigencies of the time and the events, tender his own resignation, and thus make a vacancy for a better man. This, we believe, is what Lord CANNING will *not* do, for it is a ruling principle with Mediocrity to have an overweening conceit of its own limited capacity and powers, and fancy itself great where others find it only contemptible. Lord CANNING is precisely the man *not likely to show the world that he possesses* the cardinal virtue of Resignation.

Lord CANNING had three qualifications for the high office he now holds, to which he was appointed in July, 1855, at the age of forty-three: First, his father, GEORGE CANNING, the orator and statesman, had been the intimate friend of Lord PALMERSTON from the entrance of the latter into office more than half a century ago. Secondly, Lord CANNING is first cousin to the present Duke of Portland, a nobleman connected by blood with many of *the haute noblesse of England*. Lastly, Lord CANNING happens to be a pauper peer, to whom the emoluments of the Indian Viceroyalty (estimated at some £50,000 a year) were very *necessary*.

GEORGE CANNING, the father, (who was Prime Minister of England, at his death, in August 1827,) was a political adventurer of great ability, brought forward in public life by WILLIAM PITT, and so fortunate as to marry an exemplary woman, with a fortune of over £100,000. Her sister married the late Duke of PORTLAND. CANNING held high office during the greater part of his life, but the salaries of Cabinet Ministers in England, considerable as they are, rarely cover the additional expenses involved by official station, and, in addition, CANNING had many and costly contests for the parliamentary representation of Liverpool, by which *his* means were so much reduced that, to recruit his fortune, he had accepted the Governor-Generalship of India, in 1822, and was on the eve of quitting England, when, on the suicide of Lord CASTLEREAGH, he became Foreign Minister, but actually the *acting*, as Lord LIVERPOOL then was the *ostensible* head of the Government. On his death, a peerage was conferred upon his widow, with a large pension, to both of which (and to little more) her son, the present Viscount, succeeded, on her death, in 1837.

Educated at Oxford, where he graduated with honors in classics and mathematics, at the age of 21, the younger CANNING, accepted by Whig and Tory as a sort of legacy from his father, (who had balanced his politics by commencing life as a Tory, and ending it as a Whig,) and successively held the offices of foreign under-secretary, £1,500; chief commissioner of woods and forests, £2,000, and postmaster-general, £2,500 a-year. All through, from his first entry into office, in 1841, the great point considered was, not his fitness for public business, but the fitness of lucrative and increasing salaries for him. So with his last appointment, five years' holding of which usually would enable him to live with Oriental luxury, besides realizing from £100,000 to £150,000, in addition to a pension of £5,000 a-year, generally granted by the East India Company—of which, the late Viscount HARDINGE, and the present Marquis of DALHOUSIE, were the latest recipients.

The alleged incompetency of Lord CANNING appears to be admitted and lamented upon all sides. His great fault has been, that he turned the deafest of deaf ears to all the many warnings which he received respecting the progress of that disaffection, which so sadly and so tragically broke out, in Bengal, into open and bloody rebellion. Lord CANNING sat, as it were, within the crater of a volcano, and heeded not the rumbling of the raging and confined fire beneath him, nor the sulphurous fumes and vapors which arose all around him.

It would seem, also, that—with the best possible intentions, we are persuaded, for his private character and conduct have ever been exemplary—Lord CANNING rather encouraged certain attempts at proselytism which were made in a manner calculated, if not intended, to wound the feelings and shock the religious prejudices of the Hindoos. The main cause of the Sepoy insurrection, no doubt, is to be traced back to the systematic bad government of Hindostan, by the East India Company. The renewed charter of 1853, (Statute 16 and 17, Vict., c. 95,) continues the *payment, out of the territorial revenues of India*, of a dividend of 10½ per cent. per annum on the existing capital stock of the Company—a rate of interest exactly three times as much as *is yielded by usual investments in Consols.* To meet this payment and the expenses of governing India, the *net* revenue wrung from that country, rich itself but with a poor population, is £20,000,000 a year.

We repeat that it is scarcely probable that Lord CANNING will have the public brand of incompetency set upon him by recall, which would be dismissal. He may be *recommended* voluntarily to quit a post he does not occupy to public advantage; but he is a plodding man, not likely to take the hint.

The report of his recall appears only in one London paper, which certainly would not have news of such importance earlier than the *Times*, which, to a large extent, enjoys the confidence of the Ministry, Mr. LOWE, one of its editors, being himself a member of the Administration. In all probability, this report has arisen out of the statement respecting Lord CANNING's recent quarrel with Sir COLIN CAMPBELL and Lord ELGIN, which the inventive genius of *Le Pays* recently put forth, to startle the Parisians.

COMMUNICATIONS.

GEN. JOSIAH HARLAN OF INDIA.

[For The Press.] COCHRANVILLE P. O., Chester co., Pa., Oct. 19, 1857.

The last mail from India brings intelligence of significant import. The outbreak upon the Bombay side are widely extending, and the fearful result of a general defection, so long anticipated and anxiously deprecated, has probably ere this been accomplished. The Europeans having been long forewarned, will be in a measure prepared for the worst, and a reasonable hope exists that the native vengeance and barbarities practised by the northern insurgents, may have no counterpart in the South. At Madras, the army has also exhibited sufficient evidence of disloyalty and treason to their salt. There is an inexplicable difficulty in attempting to comprehend or explain the contradictory and apparently futile movements of General Havelock in his endeavor to relieve the garrison of Lucknow. Three separate efforts have resulted in failure! On the third attempt, the *report says*: "He left Cawnpore August 4th, and after reaching Lucknow, was obliged to return, which he did on the 15th! The distance from Cawnpore to Luck now is about sixty miles, and has been travelled by the writer in three easy marches. The country is an open plain without strategical impediment, and the eleven days lost in the demonstration of General Havelock shows that his commissariat arrangements were not at fault. The only inference to be drawn is that Havelock's force is incompetent to raise the siege of the insurgents against Lucknow, and consequently no measure of safety for the garrison can be accomplished without considerable reinforcements to Gen. Havelock's little army. Indeed, the fact is admitted that the safety of his troops at Cawnpore is seriously compromised! The garrison of Lucknow, said to be about one thousand *souls, principally women and children*, appears to have been abandoned to the mercy of the insurgents! The accounts admit that the population of Bengal have displayed a rebellious spirit: of this there is strong evidence in the mutiny at Dum Dum. This station is the headquarters of the artillery of the Bengal division; the position is six miles from Calcutta, or seven from Fort William, and lies half way from the city to Barrackpore. The last-mentioned place is the cantonments of the Presidency division, and the site of the Governor-General's country-seat. The troops here were disarmed in the early part of the rebellion. There is no longer a doubt but that the whole Bengal Presidency division, including the northwest provinces, are in a state of open rebellion, and the population throughout this vast extent are in arms against their former rulers. The population of the northwest provinces habitually bear arms, and in Central India is, as they say, apparently quiet, the reason of such pacific condition may be found in the fact, that every man, capable of bearing arms, has gone to concentrate upon Delhi, or Agra, or some other *point d'appui*, of the insurgents. Without doubt, there are at this moment half a million of men in arms, prepared and determined on resistance and plunder! It is not to be supposed the European system of discipline or tactics will be preserved by the insurgents, at least for field operations. They will divide into innumerable hordes of cavalry and bodies of horse artillery, the management of which they well understand, and avoid a general battle. They will necessarily practise the guerilla system, and such system will be attended with a result similar, if not parallel, with the Spanish guerilla operations against the French. The climate will fight for them, and fatigue and disease will destroy their enemies faster than war. The country must suffer from their depredations; the annual revenue, of twenty-one millions sterling, will be lost to the English, at least for the period of two years, under the most successful view of affairs. Ultimately, a famine will ensue, killing millions of the unhappy people. The question will arise, whether India, at least the Bengal Presidency divisions, will be worth the cost of conquest, if it can be achieved; and, indeed, whether India, connected with England, like her former American colonies, by a commercial treaty, would not be infinitely more valuable to the commerce of Great Britain than the re-conquest of the country under *the existing circumstances and future prospects?* An unexplained fatality has induced the British Government to send an army to Delhi from Calcutta, marching a numerous body of green troops nine hundred miles through a tropical and deadly climate, in place of sending them up the Indus, the course of which river is the historical highway of armies and caravans toward the north of India, at least since the days of Alexander. But I reserve this subject for future discussion.

Yours, sincerely,
J. HARLAN.

THE ATLANTIC.—Newfoundland papers deny the statement that the land telegraph portion of the Atlantic telegraph is abandoned, or likely to be abandoned. Indeed, a considerable outlay has just been made in alterations and repairs, and there is competent authority for the statement that there is scarcely any line on this side of the Atlantic which is so substantially built or works with equal facility. The greatest trouble last winter was on the Cape Breton section of the line; and we have heard it *recommended to lift the present submarine cable and extend it to Prince Edward* Island, avoiding Cape Breton and Nova Scotia altogether; and, in view of the early laying down of the Atlantic cable, this seems a suggestion worthy of consideration, as it would enable the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company to carry their communication all through under their own supervision and control.

A few days ago a desperate shooting affray occurred at the Jackson railroad depot, at New Orleans, between Wm. J. Logan, proprietor of the Pelican coffee house, and James H. Wingfield. After both the combatants had discharged every barrel of their revolvers, Logan fell to the ground *wounded in four places*—in the arm, in the lower part of the leg, in the side, and in the neck. Wingfield was unharmed. Several persons at the depot made narrow escapes. The chief of police had a button shot from his coat, another man was shot in the calf of the leg, and another in the heel by the flying balls. The skirt of Wingfield's coat was perforated by three bullets. Logan's recovery is doubtful.

Garrett Worthington, a St. Louis merchant, died on the 12th inst.

CORRESPONDENCE.

Lynch Law in Pennsylv