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The Press.

VOL. I—NO. 94. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 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. 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. 36 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. 56 North Seventh street.
German Society Hall, No. 8 South Seventh street.
Home for Friendless Children, corner Twenty-third and Brown streets.
Indigent Widows' and Single Women's Society, Cherry, east of Eighteenth street.
Penn Widows' Asylum, West and Wood streets Eighteenth Ward.
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, below Sixth street.
Southern Dispensary, No. 98 Shippen street.
Union Benevolent Association, N. W. corner 6th 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 Surveyor's Office, Girard Bank, second story.
City Commissioner's Office, State House.
City Solicitor's Office, Fifth, below Walnut.
City Watering Committee's Office, Southwest corner Fifth and Chestnut.
Fairmount Water Works, Fairmount on the Schuylkill:
Girard Trust Treasurer's Office, Fifth, above Chestnut.
House of Industry, Catharine, above Seventh.
House of Industry, Seventh, above Arch street.
House of Refuge, (white,) Parrish, between Twenty second and Twenty-third street.
House of Refuge, (colored,) Twenty-fourth, between Parrish and Poplar streets.
Health Office, corner of Sixth and Sansom.
House of Correction, Bush Hill.
Marine Hospital, Gray's Ferry road, below South street.
Mayor's office, S. W. corner Fifth and Chestnut streets.
New Penitentiary, Coates street, between Twenty-first and Twenty-second streets.
Navy Yard, on the Delaware, corner Front and Prime streets.
Northern Liberties Gas Works, Maiden, below Front street.
Post Office, No. 237 Dock street, opposite the Exchange.
Post Office, Kensington, Queen street, below Shackamaxon street.
Post Office, Spring Garden, Twenty-fourth street and Pennsylvania Avenue.
Philadelphia Exchange, corner Third, Walnut and Dock streets.
Philadelphia Gas Works, Twentieth and Market, office, No. 8 S. Seventh street.
Pennsylvania Institute for Deaf and Dumb, Broad and Pine streets.
Penn's Treaty Monument, Beach, above Hanover street.
Public High School, S. E. corner Broad and Green
Public Normal School, Sergeant, above Ninth.
Recorder's Office, No. 8 State House, east wing.
State House, Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets, north side.
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, Haines street, west of Sixth.
Girard College, Ridge road and College Avenue.
Homœopathic Medical College, Filbert street, above Eleventh.
Jefferson Medical College, Tenth street, below George.
Polytechnic College, corner Market and West Penn Square.
Pennsylvania Medical College, Ninth street, below Locust.
Philadelphia Medical College, Fifth street, below Walnut.
Female Medical College, 229 Arch street.
University of Pennsylvania, Ninth street, between Market and Chestnut.
University of Free Medicine and Popular Knowledge, No. 69 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.
Episcopal Reading Rooms, 524 Walnut street.
Memorial, 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 society, and Periodical Office (T. H. Stockton's), No. 535 Arch street, first house below Sixth street, north side.
Lutheran Publication Society, No. 722 Arch street, below Eighth.

RAILROAD LINES.

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

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

New York Lines.
1 A. M., from Kensington, via Jersey City.
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.
2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express.
3 P. M., via Camden, Accommodation Train.
5 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Mail.
6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation.

Connecting Lines.
6 A. M., from Walnut street wharf, for Belvidere, Easton, Water Gap, Scranton, &c.
6 A. M., for Freehold.
7 A. M., for Mount Holly, from Walnut street wharf.
2 P. M., for Freehold.
2.30 P. M., for Mount Holly, Bristol, Trenton, &c.
3 P. M., for Palmyra, Burlington, Bordentown, &c.
4 P. M., for Belvidere, Easton, &c., from Walnut street wharf.
5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Burlington, &c.

Baltimore R. R.—Depot, Broad and Prune.
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.
7 P. M., for Perryville, Fast Freight.
11 P. M., for Baltimore and Wilmington.

North Pennsylvania R. R.—Depot, Front and Willow.
9 A. M., for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, &c.
10 A. M., for Doylestown, Accommodation.
2.15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, &c.
4.30 P. M., for Doylestown, Accommodation.
10 A. M., for Gwynedd, Accommodation.

Camden and Atlantic R. R.—Vine street wharf.
7.30 A. M., for Atlantic City.
10.45 A. M., for Haddonfield.
4 P. M., for Atlantic City.
4.45 P. M., for Haddonfield.

For Westchester.
By Columbia R. R. and Westchester Branch.
From Market street, south side, above Eighteenth.
Leave Philadelphia 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.
" Westchester 8.30 A. M., and 6 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., to Germantown.
6 A. M. and 3 P. M., for Downingtown.
5, 8, 9, 10, and 11.30 A. M., and 2, 4, 5, 6, and 9 P. M., for Chestnut Hill.
6, 7, 8, 9, 10.10, and 11.30, A. M., and 1, 2, 3.10, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 11.30 P. M., for Germantown.

Chester Valley R. R.—Leave Philadelphia 6 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Leave Downingtown 7½ A. M. and 1 P. M.

STEAMBOAT LINES.
2.30 P. M., Richard Stockton, for Burdentown, 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 Lenfebec, for Cape May, first pier below Spruce street.
7.30 A. M., and 3, 5, and 6 P. M., John A. Warner and Thomas A. Morgan, for Bristol, Burlington, &c.

The Press.

WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1857.

LEGISLATIVE REPORTING.

In the PRESS of this day will be found Mr. JOHN C. RIVES's annual prospectus of the *Daily Globe*, and the *Congressional Globe and Appendix*. We take occasion, while most heartily commending these publications to the continued and extended notice of the public—to all, in short, who take an interest (and what rational citizen does not?) in the proceedings of both branches of Congress—to say a few words respecting the condition of legislative reporting here and in Europe.

The *Daily Globe*, in its system of reporting the debates of Congress, somewhat resembles the *Times* and other daily papers of London. And here we may remark, that, in such European countries, outside Great Britain, as have Legislative Assemblies, the debates, when reported at all, are merely given in a slight skeleton form—little more than abstracts—not by any means as full as the condensed summary of each night's speech-making, published by the daily London journals, as a key to the full reports of the debates themselves. At Paris, the *Moniteur* now and then contains the full report of some particular Ministerial speech—such as the exposition on the Budget, by the Minister of Finance—but the speeches of Opposition members are tabooed in this official journal. The other daily papers of Paris contain mere sketches of the debates—they have not space for longer details, nor, if they had, does any Paris journal possess any thing like an efficient staff of short-hand writers. *Galignani's Messenger*, which surpasses even the *London Times* in the universality (though not in numerical force) of its circulation, contains admirably condensed reports of the daily proceedings in the French Legislative Chambers. *Galignani*, which was not much larger than a sheet of foolscap, when first established, (in 1814,) has now advanced to a large size, and with this augmentation of space, has lately increased the length of its reports. However extended, and they sometimes reach to the length of between two and three columns, only one reporter is employed—an Irish gentleman long connected with the paper, and formerly attached, as a Parliamentary reporter, to a London journal. He understands the French language so well that he listens to the speeches, delivered in *French*, he puts them down in his note-book in *English*, translating them with remarkable rapidity as he goes along.

It is between the Legislative Reporting of America and England that we shall have to make a comparison.

The *Globe*, daily and congressional, is the official paper of Congress. There is no official journal of the British Parliament. Each daily London newspaper reports the debates, at its own separate charge, by its own separate corps of reporters. The only assurance of *authenticity*, in these reports, is given by the composition. When half a dozen journals report the same speeches, on the same day, such a check upon careless or wilful misreporting or suppression is constantly at hand, that no newspaper with the slightest regard to character dare attempt either. It is generally admitted that the reports in the *Times* are more reliable than those in other journals. The vast pecuniary resources of the *Times* enable it to obtain the best talent, and, session after session, it absorbs the best reporters from the rival journals. At least three-fourths of the London parliamentary reporters are Irishmen.

The *Globe*, in the peculiar department of Legislative Reporting, may fairly be contrasted with the *Times*. To use Mr. RIVES's words, its reports are "taken down by reporters, equal, at least, to any corps of short-hand writers in this, or any other country"—a majority of them equal to taking down, *verbatim*, 10,000 words an hour, fluent speakers rarely uttering more than 7,500 words in that space. The *Globe* has contained up to forty columns of the previous day's debates, in both Houses. We do not recollect having seen more, at the very utmost, than twenty-three columns of parliamentary proceedings in any single number of the *Times*, and the general average may be about ten columns *per diem*.

But then, the *Globe* gives verbatim reports; whereas, the *Times* does not even affect to do any thing of the kind. Indeed, the reporters in England exercise a very arbitrary power. Of course, when BROUGHAM, CLARENDON, DERBY, ELLENBOROUGH, LANSDOWNE, in the Upper House, or PALMERSTON, DISRAELI, GLADSTONE, make speeches in the Lower House, every reporter then on duty *must* take full notes of what is said. But they treat the great majority of parliamentarians very cavalierly. They have their likes and dislikes, and after a man has made a speech, which he flatters himself has done him credit, it must provoke him to read, in the reports, next morning: "A noble Lord, whose name we did not learn, supported the motion," or "Mr. Blankblank addressed the House in an inaudible tone," or "Mr. Prosy spoke at great length, repeating the arguments of former speakers." Sometimes, (as in the case of O'CONNELL, who complained that he was misreported,) the whole corps of reporters combine to suppress a man's speeches altogether—and never mention him, until the cause of their antagonism has been removed, by apology or explanation. Such a gross outrage as this *could* not be committed by the Congressional reporters, who *supply* the *Globe*, are officially recognised by the Legislature itself, and are, therefore, as responsible as any other officers of Congress. On entering the House of Representatives, for instance, the stenographic staff are to be seen occupying the best seats in the body of the House, before the speaker and the desks. On the other hand, reporting has never been recognised in either House of Parliament in England. Indeed, the Standing Orders of each House actually prohibit the very presence of strangers during the proceedings. Any individual member of either House has only to announce that "strangers are present," and the galleries are cleared—"strangers" comprehending all who are neither members nor officers of the House.

The publication of the debates, therefore, is a breach of privilege—*theoretically*. But there is not—and there cannot be—any *practical* prohibition. Individual members may exercise their privilege of clearing the house of "strangers,"—but were this done twice or thrice in succession, (which would actually cause the public business to be done without publicity,) there can be no doubt that Parliament would be compelled to modify its own Standing Orders, and abandon part of its privilege. Indeed, in both Houses of Parliament, there is the strongest possible recognition of Reporters,—separate galleries and retiring rooms having been provided for them, in each Legislative Chamber.

Various propositions have been made, from time to time, to have official reports of the Parliamentary proceedings,—but they have been successfully resisted, by the leading Parliamentary speakers, on the ground, most complimentary to the press, that, on the whole, the newspaper reports were as accurate and satisfactory as could be desired.

Anterior to the present organization, Congressional reporting was almost confined to a system of sketches, interspersed, occasionally, with reports of particular speeches supplied by the gentlemen who delivered them. (And here may be stated *en parenthese*, that in the British Parliament, any member attempting to read a written speech would inevitably be coughed down—therefore, no one can obtain leave to have a prepared but unspoken speech accepted, as delivered, and included in the reported Debates.) Several young Philadelphians, who had made themselves perfect masters of the stenographic art, improved, and may be said to have matured, the present admirable system of Congressional reporting. In the House of Representatives, for instance, the stenographic corps (consisting of Messrs. T. F. ANDREWS, H. G. HAYES, W. HINCKS, J. J. MCELHONE, and F. H. SMITH,) sit in the body of the House. Week about, each one is head of the corps. In the Senate there are three Reporters, (Mr. SUTTON, and Messrs. MURPHY,) who are under the same rules. Each reporter takes notes for ten minutes, which he immediately extends, in long hand, for the *Globe*, and it is no unusual thing, after the delivery of a long speech, for the speaker, within fifteen minutes after he has sat down, to have a printed *verbatim* report of all that he uttered placed into his hands from the *Globe* office. Such feats as this have been performed only twice in the British Parliament, to our knowledge—once, in 1829, with Sir ROBERT PEEL's great speech, introducing the measure of Catholic Emancipation; and again, in 1850, with Lord JOHN RUSSELL's long (and very feeble) speech, introducing the Reform Bill. Ten minutes' reporting, among five persons, is very easy work. In England, save when such feats as the above are attempted, a reporter's "turn" is thirty minutes—equal to 7½ minutes' time or extending the notes.

Eight Congressional reporters, as we have shown, get through the heavy labor of daily reporting, in full, for the *Globe*. In the London journals, the *corps* is much more numerous, and not by any means so efficient. Seven or eight London morning papers send reporters to Parliament—from ten to eighteen on each journal, the *Times* employing the strongest force. But not one-half of the Parliamentary reporters of England can write short-hand, and hence one reason why not the *ipsissima verba* of a speech, but only its substance, is given in the London papers. When "a crack speaker" (as he is familiarly called) arises to address the members, the short-hand writers are detailed to report him. But of the great majority of speeches in Parliament, no more than the *points* are given. The debates thus reported are said to be more *readable* than ours. They certainly are not, cannot be half as *accurate*.

All this time we have been contrasting our *Daily Globe* with the daily London *Times*. We have now to contrast *The Congressional Globe and Appendix* with another London publication, which is much quoted in Parliamentary debates—the celebrated Reports published by Mr. HANSARD.

There is no Appendix whatever in *Hansard*, while this valuable addition—including the Presidential Messages, the Reports by the Executive, the laws passed each session, and a copious Index—gives completeness to the *Congressional Globe* and make it, with the Debates, the actual Legislative History of the Union. *Hansard* is a collated and extended reprint of the newspaper Parliamentary Reports, with the leading speeches corrected, and sometimes re-written by the persons who delivered them. The *Congressional Globe* supplies similar material for history, but with considerable greater accuracy and fulness than *Hansard* over pretended to have accomplished. The *Globe* debates run back to 1833, form 48 quarto volumes, each of about 3900 pages, in double columns, at one fifth of the selling price of *Hansard*, for a like amount of printed matter. As the *only* authentic and recognised source whence the public may know every sentence uttered in Congress, this publication is invaluable, and we recommend it with the strongest possible eulogy, to the continued and augmented patronage of the public. The terms of publication and subscription will be found in our advertising columns.

SOUND SENSE PLAINLY SPOKEN.

[For The Press.]

UNIONTOWN, Pa., Nov. 13, 1857.

You were certainly striking in the right direction when you declared in the WEEKLY PRESS of October 31st, that the true policy of the philanthropist was to provide means of emigration to the pauper population, and to those who have been suddenly thrown out of employment, in the Eastern cities.

The establishment of soup-houses and the public distribution of bread will tend to create in our cities a *Lazaroni*, such as the cities of Europe are cursed with—a class that hands down its right of support from father to son, and holds to its privileges as rigidly as the Brahmin preserves his caste.

The overseers of the poor in England have observed that after a family has once applied to the parish for assistance, it never relinquishes its claim, but sinks gradually into the pauper ranks, there to remain until it disappears.

Your redundant population is wanted in the West, and it is wanted much nearer the East than you seem to suppose from the article above referred to.

This place is only fifteen *hours* distant from Philadelphia, and plenty of work and good wages could be obtained here by a large number of laborers and domestic servants; and I presume such is the case in all this portion of the State as well as farther West. There is, perhaps, no great demand for mechanics, but common laborers, both in town and country, are greatly needed. Many farmers have not been able to get all their work done, and very few have had it well done, on account of the scarcity of laborers. But we are particularly in need of domestic servants. The average order of servants in Philadelphia are far better than those we are compelled to be content with. If a few hundred of those tidy servant-girls, who know so well how to cook and wash, were to come out to this country, they would get the best places and command higher wages than any we now employ. The cost of living here is very low compared with what it is in the city; wheat is worth from 60 to 75 cents per bushel, potatoes 25 cents per bushel, corn no price fixed as yet, but will be very cheap, apples at $1 per barrel, and other provisions at the same low rates.

The temptation to spend all one makes is not so great in the country; there are no such displays of finery as in the city shop-windows, and no rivalry in dress to induce laboring men and their families to come out in broadcloth and silk, as though they were ashamed of their station and wished to pass for idle people of fashion.

House rent is also very low; in fact, many tenant-houses in the town and upon the surrounding farms are vacant. It must not be supposed that this state of things is owing to an impoverished condition of the country. Far from it. It is because the western mania has been so great, that every man who was not rich, or did not own a farm, and very many of those who did, sold out his possessions and hastened off to the West. But the tide is now setting the other way, and many of our citizens are returning, heart-sick of the hardships of a Western life. The distinction between master and servant in the country is very slight, and that I regard as no small consideration. The wear and tear of honest pride and self-respect, which servants in the city undergo from those whom commerce and exchange have rapidly elevated in the social scale, is scarcely compensated by a slight increase of wages. Again: as going out to service is no disgrace with us, and the merits of each one are known to the whole community, worthy servant girls may, and often do, marry substantial men. In the country there are *no* old maids—every woman can find a husband. Especially is this the case farther out West.

But I am of the opinion that your now suffering population would rather die in the gutters or degenerate into regular alms-takers than find homes in the country. People never *do* move out of the city. They may go from one city to another, but they eschew the country and country towns. Why is this? Is it because they are ignorant of the independence and comparative leisure they may enjoy in the country, or are they unable to relinquish the excitements of city life?

FAYETTE Co.

THE DANUBIAN PRINCIPALITIES.—We have received the text of the declaration of the Divan *ad hoc* of Moldavia. After stating the grounds which caused it to come to the declaration, it says: "The real and true wishes of the country are—1st. Respect of the rights of the Principalities, and especially of their autonomy, according to the tenor of their ancient stipulations, concluded with the Sublime Porte in 1393, 1460, 1511, and 1634. 2d. The union of the Principalities in one sole State, under the name of Roumania. 3d. An hereditary foreign Prince, selected from one of the reigning dynasties of Europe, and whose heirs shall be brought up in the religion of the country. 4th. Neutrality of the territory of the Principalities. 5th. The legislative power to be intrusted to a general assembly, in which all the interests of the nation shall be represented. All these rights to be under the collective guarantee of the Powers that signed the treaty of Paris."

The Lafayette (Ind.) *Journal* of Thursday last says that the evening before, for the first time this year, the grass on the Grand Prairie was on fire. The appearance of the sky in the northwest looked very much the same as a brilliant illumination by the *Aurora Borealis*.

There is a considerable freshet in the Susquehanna at Harrisburg.

FROM OUR CALIFORNIA CORRESPONDENT.

[We annex an interesting letter from our San Francisco correspondent, with a postscript written on the day the steamer sailed for Panama. He expresses himself, in a private letter, as much obliged by the liberality and kindness displayed by Freeman & Co., express agents, in forwarding his dispatches to us.—ED. PRESS.]

SAN FRANCISCO, October 19, 1857.

SIR: Since my last but little of interest has transpired in the political world. The departure of our California Warwick by the last steamer has put a stoppage on that little grist of corruption that was being manufactured out of the affairs of the Mint. Some one wanted Major Snyder's place; or, as the K. N. phrase was, the place was in violent pursuit of him; and as he knew very well that the Major's worth and integrity were well known and appreciated at Washington, he probably imagines that they were occupying the opposite ends of the pole (no doubt they are as opposite as the Poles) in a game of see-saw, and if he could only get the Major's end down his would go up. The investigation that, as I have previously mentioned, Major Snyder insisted upon, has completely spoiled that game, and we are curiously waiting for the next move on the checker board.

The new United States Grand Jury are now engaged in the further investigation of the defalcation in the Mint, for there is a large deficiency, although the Sub-Treasurer is not to blame. The load will now probably be laid on the shoulders of those to whom it belongs.

Mr. Superintendent Hempstead has published a notice, announcing that no more bullion will be received at the Mint after the 31st of October, until further notice,