THE PRESS,

PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

BY JOHN W. FORNEY.

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FOR SHERIFF, EDWARD T. MOTT, TWELFTH WARD. SUBJECT TO DEMOCRATIC RULES. oct6-2m*

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.—Passengers for Ship PHILADELPHIA, Captain Pool, for Liverpool, will please be on board, at Shippen street wharf, on THURSDAY MORNING, December 17, at 11 o'clock.

Cabin passage $80; Second Cabin $60; Steerage $18.

Second Cabin and Steerage passengers furnished with provisions according to the American passenger act. de14 3t s

SORGHUM, or CHINESE SUGAR CANE SEED—25 bushels for sale by CROASDALE, PEIRCE, & CO., no10-1t No. 104 N. Delaware avenue.

The Press.

VOL. I—NO. 118. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1857. TWO CENTS.

Proposals.

STEAM MACHINERY FOR SCREW PROPELLER SLOOP-OF-WAR.

NAVY DEPARTMENT, November 16, 1857.

SEALED PROPOSALS, endorsed "Proposals for Steam Machinery for Screw Propeller sloop-of-War," will be received at this Department until 3 o'clock the 14th December next, for the complete construction of the steam machinery and appendages, and placing it on board a screw propeller ship of war building in the United States navy yard at Philadelphia.

The offers must be for a specific sum for putting the whole in successful operation; must include all patent fees for any arrangements that may be proposed; state the time in which the work will be completed, and be accompanied by the usual guarantee required by law. The name of the establishment in which the work is to be executed must be stated.

The details of the design and arrangement of the machinery will be left with the party whose proposition may be accepted as combining the greatest number of advantages, keeping in view simplicity of construction, readiness of access for adjustment when in operation, and not being subject to derangement in the working parts; it being the object of the Department to obtain the most speed and power with the most economical consumption of fuel, and the greatest stowage of coal which the space available for that purpose will admit.

The boilers to be of iron, with telescopic smoke-pipe, which must be placed at the greatest practicable distance from the mainmast; the propeller, with the connections for hoisting, to be of composition; the machinery for hoisting, for pumps, apparatus for ventilating, and appurtenances of all kinds necessary for the perfect working of the whole, to be of the most approved kinds. The coal-bunkers, shell plates, two athwartships iron bulkheads, a distilling apparatus for fresh water from which can be made not less than 1,1000 gallons per diem; all the tools and duplicate pieces necessary and satisfactory for an efficient cruising steam ship-of-war must be included in the proposition, and a list of them must be furnished.

The wood and carpenter work (except the boring out the deadwood for the shaft) necessary to adapt the vessel for the reception of the machinery, boilers, and appurtenances, will be provided at the expense of the Navy Department; and it will permit the use of such facilities as it may have for hoisting the heavy machinery on board.

For the accommodation of the entire steam machinery and the fuel, there will be allowed in the body of the ship the entire space, under the berth deck, commencing at 17½ feet abaft the mainmast, and thence extending forward a distance of 50 feet; the greatest breadth in side clear of the plank under the beams being 42½ feet, and the height from the top of the timbers to the under side of the beam amidships being 7 feet 6 inches. Within this space it is expected to carry coal for thirteen days' full steaming, the daily consumption of which the bidder will state in his specifications; and the weight of the machinery, water in boilers, shaft, propeller, and appendages, with the tools and spare work, must not exceed 340 tons, of 2,240 pounds.

The distance from the aft side of the mainmast to the aft-side of the forward stern-post will be about 100 feet, and the distance between the forward and the after stern-post will be 7 feet; the depth from the load water line to the top of the keel under the propeller will be 10½ feet.

Steam-engine manufacturers who desire to bid can obtain a copy of the section of the vessel upon making application to the Department.

The proposal must be accompanied by full specifications and general drawings, having the position of the centre of gravity of the machinery, boilers, &c., marked on them; giving also the capacity of the steam cylinders and area of foot and delivery valves, and of air pump and outboard delivering valves, space for steam above the water line in boilers, the free and grate surface; also, the diameter, pitch surface, and kind of propeller, and other principal points, that comparisons can readily be made. There will also be given the estimate of the weight of engines, boilers, water, bunkers, appendages, tools, and spare work, in tons of 2,240 pounds.

The terms of payment will be that when one-fourth of the materials and labor provided for in the contract shall have been completed to the satisfaction of the Department, there will be made a payment of one-fifth part of the whole amount of the contract; when one-half the work shall in like manner be completed, there will be a further payment of one-fifth; when three-fourths the work shall have been completed, a further payment of one-fifth; when the whole shall have been completed, and have made a satisfactory trial of one week, then a further payment of one-fifth; and when the ship shall have performed satisfactorily at sea for a period of three months, then the remaining sum shall be paid.

The repairs necessary during this period from defective workmanship or materials will be at the expense of the contractor.

The proposals must be explicit, and no qualified or conditional offer will be considered.

ISAAC TOUCEY,
Secretary of the Navy.

no23-m & th t Dec18

Legal Notices.

DANIEL H. ERDMAN vs. REBECCA ERDMAN.—C. C. P., Dec. T., 1851, No. 47, Alias Sup., M. Term, '57, No. 74.

And now, December 4, 1857, on motion of Daniel Dougherty, attorney for libellant, Rule granted to show cause why a Divorce should not be granted from the bonds of matrimony, returnable SATURDAY, December 19. Rebecca Erdman please take notice of the above Rule. DANIEL DOUGHERTY,
d11, 12, 15, 17-4t Attorney for Libellant

Hotels and Restaurants.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL, NORTH FOURTH STREET ABOVE MARKET, PHILADELPHIA. au24-tf McKIBBEN & SONS, PROPRIETORS.

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The Holidays are close at hand, and Jones's Arch street Saloon is prepared for the immense demand that will be made upon it for CONFECTIONS, CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S CANDIES IMPORTED EXPRESSLY FOR THE PRESENT SEASON! Every variety of Bon Bons, Pastiles, Bourbon Drops, new style of Gum Drops, Eau Sucre Drops, Langlitz Bon Bons, and every variety rare and costly candies manufactured in Paris.

For Presents, all sizes and PATTERNS of Ornamental Boxes, Pyramids, Ribbon Ties filled with the choicest variety of Confections, and varying in price from One Dollar up to Fifty Dollars. Some of these Boxes are the MOST TASTEFUL SPECIMENS OF FANCY WORK AND ARTISTIC DESIGN EVER OFFERED IN THIS COUNTRY.

To the Ladies, as well as to the whole public, Jones's Saloons are the most attractive in the City, and in wonder of adornment and dulcis are superior to any in the Union.

BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, AND SUPPERS, Served up in the choicest and most epicurean style.

FRUIT OF ALL KINDS, ICE CREAMS, JELLIES, GAME, AND OYSTERS, Constantly ready for visitors in profusion.

PLAIN, FANCY, AND ORNAMENTAL CAKES AND PIES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

NEW YORK TEA BISCUIT.

And, in fact, all the VARIETIES, LUXURIES, and DELICACIES of every clime and country.

BALLS, PRIVATE PARTIES, Presentation Suppers, and Families supplied at the shortest notice and on reasonable terms.

A continuance of the patronage hitherto so liberally bestowed by the public is respectfully solicited.

de5-tf R. B. JONES, Proprietor.

PETRY BROTHERS'S RESTAURANT, 237 South THIRD Street, opposite the new Pennsylvania Railroad Office. PRICES REDUCED. We continue to keep our place as a first class Restaurant, with every convenience in regard to private parties. We have also made arrangements to serve in our commodious Basement a variety of well-prepared Cold and Warm Dishes, at prices to suit and answer the exigencies of the times. Our Wines and Liquors are not surpassed by any in the city. no10-tuth&s-1m PETRY BROTHERS.

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N.B.—No expense or pains has been spared by the Proprietor in fitting up this new establishment in the most sumptuous manner—the second story being for the accommodation of Private Parties for Dinners, Suppers, &c.

☞ Entrance for Ladies towards Sixth street. nov7-3m

WILLIAM HANNING'S CITY LAGER BEER SALOON, No. 232 Carter's Alley, Philadelphia. sep22-3m

McGOWAN'S RESTAURANT, SOUTHwest corner of BROAD and WALNUT.—Game and all other delicacies in season. Families supplied with Oysterson the shortest notice. sep7-1m

WM. D. ROGERS, CARRIAGE REpository, 1,009 and 1,011 CHESTNUT St., above Tenth, is now open for the sale of every description of Carriages, combining style, durability, and elegance of finish, from the Manufactory, at the corner of SIXTH and MASTER streets, to which the attention of citizens, and Southern and Western gentlemen is respectfully called.

N.B.—Especial attention given to carriages for repairs, in the shops connected with the Repository. Entrance on Chestnut street. ce17-4t u & th-2m

PUBLIC NOTICE.—E. G. WHITMAN & CO. are now prepared to offer to the public the best and largest assortment of Bonbons, Sugar Toys, Candied Fruits, Sugar and other fancy goods, suitable for Christmas Trees. The candies manufactured by us are made of the best material that can be had, amongst which are fine sugar-coated Almonds, Jelly Drops, Cordial Drops, Moss Paste, Gum Drops, Caramelles, &c., &c. P. S.—Superior Walnut Candies, Cream, and all varieties of plain Candies. Also, dealers in all kinds Foreign Fruits and Nuts. No. 102 South SECOND, one door below CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. no28-s tu th&w*

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T. J. ADAMS, Sixteenth and Lombard, Druggist.
J. H. BUTLER Passyunk Road, below Washington.
L. BRADDOCK, 54 North Twelfth street. de12-1w*

BALE ROPE.—Buyers are invited to call and examine our Manila Bale Rope, which we can sell as low as American, and warrant it superior in length and durability. WEAVER, FITLER & CO., ca1 No. 28 N Water st. and 22 N. Wharves.

FLOORING BOARDS—23,580 feet Carolina flooring boards, afloat, for sale by MARTIN & MACALISTER 119 North Water Street.

RUSSIA AND AMERICAN TARRED CORDAGE.—a superior article, manufacture and for sale by WEAVER, FITLER & CO., au 3-tf No. 28 N. Water st., & 22 N. Wharves.

CARRIERS' ADDRESSES prepared by an experienced writer, at No. 1109 S. ELEVENTH Street, above Federal. de5

5,000 GALLS. WHALE OIL, 1,000 gall. Elephant Oil, 50 bbls. No. 1 Lard Oil, for sale by OROASDALE, PEIRCE, & CO., no10-tf No. 104 N. Delaware avenue.

The Press.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1857.

MONSIEUR DUPIN.

Once upon a time, when the late Mr. DANIEL O'CONNELL was taunted with having changed his opinion and his action upon a certain political subject, he angrily replied that "Consistency was a scoundrely virtue." What it may be, it clearly is not possessed by a very eminent Frenchman of the present day—ANDRE-MARIE-JEAN-JACQUES DUPIN—sometimes complimented with the name of "the Lord Brougham of France." This gentleman, who was Procureur-Général du Roi (Attorney General of France) during the whole reign of LOUIS PHILIPPE and the Republic of 1848, and who resigned office after LOUIS NAPOLEON'S *coup d'état*, has returned to the same post, at the age of seventy-four, and thereby gives the *coup de grace* to his political reputation.

The antecedents of this man have been more than respectable. We never shared the opinion which placed him on a level with such a multo-minded man as BROUGHAM, but we knew him to be able, earnest, well-informed, shrewd, and sometimes even eloquent. Up to this time, too, we gave him credit for consistency. When he quitted office in 1852, avowedly because he could not accept the dictatorship of LOUIS NAPOLEON, he was honored for his bold consistency and adherence to principle. Now, five years later, he resumes office—thereby admitting that he previously was wrong, and that (like LAFAYETTE, who exclaimed that LOUIS PHILIPPE was "the best of Republics") LOUIS NAPOLEON is the best of Empires.

Pecuniary necessity, the meanest of all apologies, had nothing to do with this transaction. M. DUPIN is a man of wealth. He inherited a large fortune from his father, and has carefully taken care of it. He pretended to be a representative of the French *bourgeoisie*, but really was proud enough of his good descent and easy circumstances. Independent of his hereditary property, he has been a placeman for about half of his public life, well-salaried, and very cautious in expenditure.

He started fully in public life after the first abdication of the elder NAPOLEON, and opposed him during the brief but remarkable resumption of Imperial rule in the Hundred Days of 1815. At that time he was so much of a Legitimate that he earnestly resisted the proclamation of the youthful King of Rome, as NAPOLEON II. Yet, with these absolutist predilections, M. DUPIN was selected, from his high professional reputation, at the early age of 31, to defend some memorable prisoners. One of these was Marshal NEY, and the other was Sir ROBERT WILSON, charged with assisting in the escape of LAVALETTE, the Postmaster General of the Empire, condemned to death for aiding and abetting NAPOLEON. Through his skill WILSON escaped with a slight punishment. NEY was less fortunate—a doomed man, indeed, before ever he appeared before the Chamber of Peers, which tried him. It was scarcely possible to save this illustrious victim, and he was shot. WELLINGTON might have done it, by a single word to LOUIS XVIII, but had not magnanimity sufficient to interfere. It is almost the only blot upon the military career of that great man, and we have been assured, by those who had full opportunity of knowing, that, in his later years, the Duke sometimes expressed regret at not having solicited the life of Marshal NEY. In this case, as in many others, Regret came in when it was far too late.

M. DUPIN entered the French Legislature in 1815, and henceforth was a notable man—as a lawyer, an author, and a politician. At the bar, he was engaged in almost every important case. As an author, his numerous writings upon jurisprudence have obtained him profit as well as reputation. As a politician, from 1815 to 1830 he was generally in opposition to the Government, and more especially to such Administrations as were influenced by or in connection with the Jesuits. All this time, too, he was the professional adviser, confidential agent, and intimate friend of the then Duke of Orleans.

The Revolution of July, 1830, placed the Duke in a peculiar position. He had to choose between flight with safety to a very perilous Royalty. It is well known that he was very undecided, for some time, and even purposed retiring to England, where he once before had taken refuge. But M. DUPIN sought him, and found him hiding in the woods of Neuilly, and earnestly recommended him to take the crown which, as it were, was within reach. He did so, and M. DUPIN continued the friend and adviser of the Citizen King, who appointed him Attorney General of the Court of Cassation, a non-political office of great importance. He retained this through all his friend's reign, continued in it under the Republic of 1848, and did not resign it until 1852, after LOUIS NAPOLEON had become Dictator. Besides holding this office, M. DUPIN was also President of the Chamber of Deputies, under the Monarchy and the Republic. When the counter-revolution of December 2 was affected by LOUIS NAPOLEON, and the National Assembly was annihilated, M. DUPIN made a very slight show of resistance, and showed his own adhesion to the new system by holding on to his office in the Court of Cassation.

After 1848, M. DUPIN was the friend and correspondent of LOUIS PHILIPPE and the Orleans family. It was he who, on the flight of the King, accompanied the widowed Duchess of Orleans to the Chamber of Deputies, and announced the accession of the youthful Count de Paris, under his mother's Regency—a consummation prevented by the violence of the mob and the ultra-republicanism of LAMARTINE. When LOUIS PHILIPPE died, it appeared that M. DUPIN was one of the executors of his will, and this position justified his publicly remonstrating with the President of the Republic, in 1852, for the confiscation of the Orleans property—one of the most defensible of LOUIS NAPOLEON'S public acts, if all the extenuating circumstances were made known. At the same time he resigned his office as Procureur of the Court of Cassation, which he had held since 1830.

Now, after five years' retirement, and without one franc of the Orleans property having been restored, this Nestor of the bar and the senate voluntarily resumes his functions in the Court of Cassation. In plain words, M. DUPIN is LOUIS PHILIPPE's friend and executor acknowledged by LOUIS NAPOLEON and the Empire by his acceptance of office. It is one of the most significant indications of the times, and must be taken as a very important one. M. THIERS, who avows his Bonapartian proclivities, (sufficiently shown in his apologetic "History of the Consulate and the Empire,") has evaded acceptance of office under LOUIS NAPOLEON. M. GUIZOT hangs off from other motives. M. de MONTALEMBERT, soon tired of the Re-General CAVAIGNAC held aloof, also, though a public, avoids all adhesion to the Empire. high military command was offered to him. LAMARTINE, who fancied himself a French RIENZI, refused the Presidency of the Senate, with a salary of $100,000 per year. But the shrewd, cautious, astute lawyer and politician, who was the tried and trusted friend of LOUIS PHILIPPE—he comes forward, under circumstances which have made the act one of almost personal obloquity, and tells the world, by his return to office, that he yields consent and submission to the new order of things, and that he has every confidence in the French Empire, under its present able and successful Chief. View it how we may, though it shows the inconsistency of M. DUPIN, the affair is very much in favor of NAPOLEON III and his dynasty.

The Boston *Journal* says: "It is stated of one of our leading citizens, that a year or two ago he was estimated to be worth three-quarters of a million of dollars. At the present moment, by the depreciation of property in which he had invested his money, it is doubted by competent judges if his entire estate is worth one hundred thousand dollars."

The Philadelphia "Press" and the Southern Democracy.

[From the Richmond Enquirer.]

That portion of the Democratic party in the North which has recently arrayed itself—we will not say against the Administration—but in opposition to the proposed admission of Kansas into the Union under the action of the Lecompton Convention, seems determined to pursue its ill-considered course to the end, regardless of all consequences. As we have already said, we impute to them no sinister motive. We do not believe that they are actuated by any disposition or desire to promote the interests of the anti-slavery cause. The *principle* upon which they stand is impregnable. It is neither more nor less than that *the people* in this country have the right granted by God, and acknowledged by man, *to rule themselves*. It is the essence of self-government—the only substratum upon which free institutions can be solidly and safely built. It is liberty in contradistinction to tyranny—the "divine right" truly represented in the majesty of the people, and not counterfeited in the person of an impious usurper. Such is our idea of the principle of *popular sovereignty*. And hence we maintain that those Northern Democrats, who, unlike ourselves, and, we believe the entire Democracy of the South, are not willing, for the sake of peace, to acquiesce in the action of the Lecompton Convention, do not necessarily subject themselves to the imputation of hostility to the interests of the South. But notwithstanding this, we deprecate their course, and cannot but consider it as injurious in an hour when perhaps the fate of the Union may be in the keeping of the Democratic party. They are obstinately adhering to a principle in practical application of which has already been obtained on the most important point in dispute. They are firing at the feathers after the bird has been bagged. They are still clutching at the shadow after the substance has been secured. They are pursuing popular sovereignty beyond the point for which the occasion calls.

Most prominent, because perhaps most pertinacious among our Northern Democratic cotemporaries who are engaged in fomenting this dissension, and it may be dangerous division in the party, is the Philadelphia *Press*, a journal whose discretion in this instance is far from being commensurate to its ability and dignity. In its issue of the 11th, *The Press* thus earnestly addresses itself to the Southern Democracy on the subject of the Kansas question as it is now—and we trust in its last phase—presented to the country:

"The South cannot surely desire to perpetuate slavery in Kansas by a fraud. There is an impression very prevalent among the citizenry of the South to all dishonest action. They recoil from the imputation of being willing to promote their own interests by wrong; and we shall not be surprised if, in the course of the coming debates in Congress, declarations to this effect will be made by the leading Representatives of the slave States.

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"How, then, do the Southern Democracy expect their Northern allies to stand up in the face of such a record as is presented in the Lecompton Constitution? How do they expect us to turn back the tide of fanaticism, when, while admitting, as all the South must do, that there is a vast preponderance of free-State men in Kansas, they are still determined to force upon the people of that Territory a Constitution fabricated by a minority or by a Convention elected by a minority, and at the same time depriving the people of any fair chance to vote upon the slavery question itself? Can the South be assisted and strengthened by breaking down the Democracy of the North? Can it be fortified in its peculiar institution by action so exclusive, and we think that it is equally conclusive in requiring them to submit the whole It is true the slavery question was particularly referred to. The popular vote in the Territory was substituted on this point for the Missouri Compromise; but, at the same time, the language is general and comprehensive; and was everywhere discussed in its most comprehensive sense before the people. There was a general obligation to submit a Constitution to those who were to live under it, antecedent to the Nebraska-Kansas bill. It was a right no party would refuse; that had been recognised and acted on before and since. It is not to be found, in terms, in the Nebraska-Kansas bill, because it was not intended to confer on the Territorial Legislature the power to call a Convention to form a Constitution. The mistake is in assuming the contrary. We see not the least foundation for the assumption. There was not a word said about conferring such a power when the bill passed. There is nothing in its terms to authorize it; and the Senate, when it passed a bill last year to enable the Territory to call a Convention, certainly did not hold that the Territory already had the power. It would certainly have been strange if, upon the discussion of the Kansas bill, it had been announced that Congress was giving to the territorial authorities authority to bind all the States, to take it in as a State, at the discretion of the Territorial Legislature

It seems to us there is but one mode of escape from these complications, and that is to pass an act of Congress enabling the Territory to call a Convention to form a Constitution, as has been done in the case of other Territories; making the requisition that the Constitution formed shall be fairly and fairly submitted to the popular vote. This would be in accordance with the wishes of the President himself. He does not hold that Congress is *bound* to admit Kansas with this Constitution; he does not even recommend it. He has wisely left that to the discretion of Congress, where it belongs. This will be the course pursued, we have no doubt. It is safe and constitutional. Nothing is to be gained by any other course. It is true the people of Kansas might vote as the Convention prescribes; and they might afterwards amend the Constitution, if they wished, to suit themselves, and save further trouble. But the fact is, they are one party in the matter, and will do as they please at their own discretion, and have a full right to manage their own affairs their own way. Congress cannot dictate what they shall choose, and ought not to do so, if that body had the power.

It is to be regretted that so much passion and prejudice must be mixed up with so grave a question. Why cannot all agree at once to a safe, constitutional, and legal course—the regular one applied to other Territories? Why not pass an enabling act at once, brushing away these complications, and provide for a Convention and a fair vote? Let a Constitution be made on authority unquestionable, submitted to the people, and ratified. What is to be gained by the immediate admission of Kansas under a Constitution that is clamorously repudiated? We answer, just nothing at all.

On the whole subject, the President has not indicated what ought to be done; and it was well that he did not, as he has yet to approve or disapprove officially what may be done.

The Rochester (N. Y.) *Democrat* of Friday says that while the friends of an insane man were awaiting the arrival of the passenger train at the Palmyra depot, on Thursday morning, for the purpose of taking their charge to the Utica asylum, a freight train passed at full speed, and, just as the locomotive was about to pass the depot, the unhappy man broke away from his friends, and threw himself upon the track in front of the advancing train. He was, of course, instantly killed, and his body terribly cut to pieces. The name of the ill-fated man was Robertson, and he resided at Pultneyville.

COMMUNICATIONS.

To the Editor of the Press.

The following paragraph, which is in your paper of Saturday, is not, I think, quite correct; and though the title of "Lord" certainly adds nothing to Bacon's fame, it would be strange if the use of it, which is so universal, should be erroneous. You say:

Every fifth or sixth year, it appears necessary, in the eyes of the *Edinburgh Review*, to open with an article upon Bacon. In the new number, there is such an article, based upon Spedding's new edition of the works of him who was described by Pope as—

"Wisest, greatest, meanest of mankind."

One thing is singular in this criticism—namely, its avoidance of the ordinary error of speaking of *Lord* Bacon. There never was such a person, or such a peerage. Francis Bacon was created Baron Verulam and Viscount St. Albans, but never was Baron Bacon. Even Macaulay himself, who is very particular on comparatively trifling points, invariably misnalls him "Lord Bacon."

It is true that he never was "Baron Bacon," and that he was first created a *peer*, or nobleman, of England, by the title of Baron Verulam, and afterwards became Viscount St. Albans. But *before* he was created a peer, he was made *Lord* Keeper Bacon, and, as such, entitled to sit in the House of Lords (though not a peer) and to bear the title, and to be addressed as *Lord* Bacon. Dod, in his "Manual of British Dignities," says that "every dignity which is of right, has some ceremony that authorizes and publishes the *title* by which it is designated;" the ceremony by which Bacon received the dignity of keeper of the great seal conferred upon him the title of "Dominus," or Lord, although this preceded his elevation to the peerage as "Baron Verulam" by more than a year. In his works letters may be seen addressed to him as a Lord, before he became a Baron or changed his name. In extracts from official documents, of a date earlier than that event, which are quoted by Lord Campbell, he is called "Dominus." Lord Campbell himself entitles his biography the "Life of Lord Bacon," a conclusive proof that the designation is legally proper. So Sir Edward Coke is correctly called "Lord Coke," though he was never a peer or nobleman, but, as Chief Justice of England, he was "by right" so designated. We have lately had published the lives of "Lord Jeffery," and "Lord Cockburn," though neither of these distinguished lawyers were barons or peers, or had any "right" to that title except from their offices as Presidents of the Scottish Court of Session.

The dignity of Keeper or Chancellor is conferred in England, according to immemorial usage, not by any commission or patent, as in other countries, but delivering to the person the great seal of England. This ceremony, of itself, constitutes him Lord Keeper or Lord Chancellor; gives him the dignity and title of a lord, and authorizes him to go into the House of Lords and there preside, whether or not he is a peer. It is said that Lord Brougham assumed his title, went to the House of Lords, and presided there immediately after he received the great seal from the hands of William IV, though a short interval subsequently elapsed before he was created "Baron Brougham," or entitled to take his seat as a peer.

I think, with you, that it is in better taste to omit the title when speaking of such a person as Bacon, especially as his title brought to him little except dishonor. Without it he might have remained, or have still become, the "wisest and brightest," and escaped from being justly called the "meanest of mankind." As, however, you have referred to the point in connection with its legal and authorized use, it may be worth while to ascertain this correctly.

But what can be said in regard to our own use of titles? What is there to justify the absurd and multifarious designation of "honorable," so lavishly appended to the names of our own citizens, when there is no "ceremony, commission, or patent which authorizes and publishes their right" to it, when titles are forbidden to be conferred, and when it may be remembered that the Convention which formed the Constitution of the United States struck from it every proposed clause which gave, even to the office of the President, any title whatever but its mere official designation? While a Senator, Governor, Judge, Secretary, or military or naval officer, may be properly addressed by the title of the office which his commission confers upon him, there is no right whatever, nor is it consistent with the spirit or nature of our institutions, to follow the British practice of appending the title of "honorable" to the name of any citizen who happens to be or to been in public station. The prenomen of "honorable" is seized by the weak vanity of individuals whose claim to any "title" is very often beyond the know