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PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

BY JOHN W. FORNEY.

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COL. G. DE KORPONAY HAS THE honor to inform the Citizens of Philadelphia that he has been appointed INTERPRETER of the United States Courts, and opened an Office for translations of all Modern Languages at 1010 GEORGE Street, above TENTH, where he will be in attendance to all the business transactions in his line. de21-1m

MINCED MEAT.—

The Subscriber has commenced manufacturing his *Ne Plus Ultra* MINCED MEAT, which he offers to his customers in LARGE OR SMALL QUANTITIES. Orders through BLOOD'S DISPATCH will be punctually attended to.

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(Signed,) J. C. CRESSON, Engineer.

PHILADELPHIA GAS WORKS, Aug. 26, '57. au27-tf

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The Press.

VOL. I.—NO. 132. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1858. TWO CENTS.

Notices.

NOTICE.—A Semi-Annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Preferred and Common Stocks of the BEAVER MEADOW RAILROAD AND COAL COMPANY has been declared this day, payable at their Office on and after Monday, Jan. 11th.

E. CHAMBERLAIN, Treasurer.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan 2, 1858. ja4-6t*

INSURANCE COMPANY OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 24, 1857.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Company's Office, No. 4 EXCHANGE, on TUESDAY, January 5th, 1858, at 12 o'clock noon; and an Election for Thirteen Directors will be held at same place on MONDAY, January 11, 1858, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M., and 2 o'clock P. M.

de26-tjal1 WILLIAM HARPER, Secre'ary.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of "THE NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY," will be held at the office of the Company, No. 123 WALNUT, above Fourth street, Philadelphia, on MONDAY, January 11, 1858, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time and place an Election will be held for a President and Ten Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.

de26-dtjal1 EDWARD ARMSTRONG, Secretary.

NOTICE.—Office of the Beaver Meadow Railroad Company.

PHILADELPHIA, December 14, 1857.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Beaver Meadow Railroad and Coal Company will be held at their office, No. 323 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, the 18th of January next, at 12 o'clock, at which time an election will be held for President and ten Directors for the ensuing year.

de15-dtjal8 L. CHAMBERLAIN, Sec. and Treas.

OFFICE OF THE LOCUST MOUNTAIN COAL AND IRON CO.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 18, 1857.—The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at their office, No. 88 S. FOURTH Street, on MONDAY, the 18th January, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time there will be an election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

de26-dtjal8 WM. C. LUDWIG, Secretary.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT application has been made to the Trustees of the FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA, for the renewal of a policy of Insurance, No. 13,560, issued in the name of John J. Shoemaker for $1,000; dated June 6, 1849. Transferred to Wm. B. Fairchild, October 5, 1849; and by him to the Western Building Association October 11, 1852, which has been lost or mislaid, and information thereof will be received by

ja1-thstu-4w* WM. B. FAIRCHILD.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the MERCANTILE LIBRARY COMPANY, for the election of Directors and Treasurer, and for the transaction of other business, will be held in the Library-room, on TUESDAY EVENING, January 12th, 1858, at 7½ o'clock.

CHARLES H. DINGEE, Secretary.

December 30th, 1857. ja1-frtu4t

OFFICE OF THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA—PHILADELPHIA, December 3 at, 1857.—The annual meeting of the stockholders will held at the office of the Company, No. 232 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, January 11th, 1858, at 12 o'clock M., and on TUESDAY, the day following, January 12th, 1858, an Election will be held for Directors, to serve the ensuing year.

de3-tjal11 HENRY D. SHERRERD, Secretary

DIVIDEND—NEW ORLEANS GAS LIGHT COMPANY.—FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' BANK, Philadelphia, December 31, 1857.—The Directors of the New Orleans Gas Light Company have declared a semi-annual Dividend of FIVE PER CENT. payable at this Bank, to the Philadelphia Stockholders, after the first day of January next.

ja1-1w C. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

Publications.

PHYSICIANS' POCKET DAY-BOOK FOR 1858.—Just published and for sale by

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4w22-1m D. N. BARNEY, Jr., Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., OFFICE, No. 320 CHESTNUT STREET, forwards PARCELS, PACKAGES, MERCHANDISE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE, either by its own LINES, or in connection with other EXPRESS COMPANIES, to all the principal TOWNS and CITIES of the United States.

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aal-tf General Superintendent.

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ROSIN.—500 BARRELS SOAP MAKERS ROSIN, to arrive per schooner J. M. Flanner For sale by MARTIN & MACALISTER,

se31- 119 North Water street.

The Press.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 5, 1858.

ACROSS THE FRONTIER.

There can scarcely be any thing worse, in congressional or parliamentary representation, than for the religious element to be dragged in as a qualification—clothing Faith herself in the soiled garments of intolerant partisanship. In this country, where one of the great principles of national organization is the exercise of universal toleration—where there is no State Church, and where there is no territorial and hereditary property as endowment—no pecuniary grant from the Public Treasury—in a word, no exclusively favored sect, we have hitherto generally escaped this evil. But it is very different in what some people still call "the old country." In the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, even so recently as within the last thirty years, (for Catholic Emancipation was not granted until 1829,) a law existed which prohibited a Roman Catholic from sitting in Parliament—his religious belief being the disqualification, even as, *mutato nomine*, it is of the Jew to this hour.

After that great struggle, in which O'CONNELL won the triumph, for which GRATTAN and FLOOD, CURRAN and PLUNKET, and all the great talent and patriotism had been vainly contending, through many years, one evil remained. What is called Protestant Ascendancy, or the right of the minority to rule and of the majority to submit, was scotched, not killed. The population proportion of the Irish Catholics to the Irish Protestants (of all denominations) was as about six to one, when Emancipation was granted. The great principle of this ascendancy was to give place and power exclusively to the favored Protestants. The great champion of this ascendancy was the Orange Association, originally bound by oath to perpetual opposition and enmity to the Catholic religion, and to those who believed in it.

For over forty years this Association fed the flame of intolerance. It interfered to keep Catholics out of places of honor, trust, and emolument, under the Government; it interfered with the administration of justice; it interfered, most fatally, with the peace of Ireland; it interfered, most constantly, with the freedom of election. Men who sought to go into Parliament were tested, not by their merit and character, but by their religious professions. Orangeism, in its worst and openly rampant state, broke down in 1835, when it was all but legally proved—the moral conviction was strong, indeed—that some of its leaders seriously inclined to change the succession to the British throne, by substituting the Duke of Cumberland, Grand Master of the Orangemen, for the Princess Victoria, the legitimate heiress. Since then—until the recent display in Belfast—Orangeism has been comparatively silent, though there still is an occasional grand battle at the hustings to return Ascendancy candidates.

Orangeism, suppressed in Ireland, crossed the Atlantic, and made itself a home in British North America, or rather in the Canadas. There was as much boldness as success in this avatar. The Canadian population mainly consists of French-Canadians, Irish, Scottish, English, Dutch, and German emigrants, or descendants of emigrants. There was a pretty fair division of religious professions—Protestant and Presbyterian on one side and Catholic on the other. The former interest predominated in Upper Canada; the latter in Lower Canada. They might have gone on very well, without squabbling, but they did not. The old prejudices were undying. The Orange principle was maintained. The Orange flag flaunted proudly in antagonism to the Catholic population. The old "Protestant Ascendancy" feeling was in operation, "neat as imported." Successfully, too—for all the leading offices under the Government were exclusively filled by avowed Orangemen, and several members of the Cabinet ostentatiously held high station in the Orange Association.

There is a Parliament in Canada, to which candidates were eligible, without reference to, or disqualification from, their religious belief. But the Orangemen stopped in, and practically made it impossible for a Roman Catholic to become a member of the Legislature. We doubt whether, in the last Provincial Parliament, there was a single Roman Catholic member. At Montreal, where the population was mixed—French, Canadians, Irish, Scotch, Americans—to the number of 80,000, of whom half were Catholics, there was not a single Catholic representative. Nor, we believe, within the memory of that venerable antiquity, known as "the oldest inhabitant" had any such phenomenon been heard of there.

During the last summer, Orangeism became more rampant then ever in Canada. It committed several curious freaks before high Heaven, winding up by duly publishing a notice that (calling itself "the *Loyal* Institution of British America") it would apply to the Legislature at its next session, for an act of incorporation.

A few months before this announcement, Mr. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE—who had successively conducted Catholic journals in Boston, Buffalo, and New York, and was well known in the United States and the Canadas as a popular lecturer, an eloquent speaker, and a good writer—established a tri-weekly newspaper at Montreal, calling it *The New Era*. He was invited to take this step by a large number of friends and admirers, who presented him with the necessary funds, and who, after he had been six months among them, further testified their approbation of his course by presenting him, at a public dinner, (at which there was the usual "escape of gas,") with $2,000 as a *souvenir*.

Mr. MCGEE, from the first, contended for equality of civil rights, and denounced political proscription on account of religious faith. When Orangeism indulged in some foolish freaks, Mr. MCGEE first laughed at the institution, and then applied himself with hearty good will and undoubted ability to show its true nature and pretensions. He stated how wholly the Catholic moiety of the inhabitants were without direct parliamentary representation, and particularly set forth the claim of Montreal to have at least one Catholic out of the three members it is entitled to select.

Just at this time, a change of ministry took place in Canada—there is a new cabinet, on an average, once every twelve months there—and a dissolution of the Parliament. The Liberals of Montreal placed three candidates in the field, Messrs. DORION, MCGEE, and HOLTON. The same number were placed by the Ascendancy, viz, Messrs. ROSE, (the Solicitor-General,) STARNES, and CARTIER. The election took place, and two of the Liberal candidates (DORION and MCGEE) were elected, Mr. Solicitor-General ROSE, a cabinet minister, being the only Ascendancy man voted in. As over nine thousand votes were recorded out of less than ten thousand electors, the contest must be looked upon as a very close one. Thanks to the admirable organization of the Liberal party, no election ever passed off in Montreal with more entire freedom from tumult and riot. On the other hand, several lives were lost at Quebec and other places.

Here, at last, the Catholics of Montreal have a member of their own, in the person of MCGEE, undoubtedly a man of ability, who has a fine career before him, if he will only pursue a straightforward course. It is not because a *Catholic* has succeeded—for we have no feeling whatever on that head, our own faith being different—that we think this matter important, but because it is likely to effect a decided change in the political system of Canada, a country so close to us that we must feel an interest in her present and her future. It was only because no one powerfully exposed and combated its intolerance that Orangeism has obtained the supremacy it undoubtedly still holds in Canada. Another organization, intolerant upon the other side, might readily have been formed; but this, which would have duplicated the evil, the Catholics have had the wise forbearance and good sense not to attempt.

For a century and a half, the intolerance which placed a citizen under ban, because he did not belong to the "Church established by Law," was the curse of Ireland. Every where, what ever the intolerance which thus alms at political supremacy, honest and true men should denounce the evil principle. We have very little of it here, and hope that, by the aid of good sense and patriotism, we speedily shall have none. It is legitimate to fight, man to man, party to party, on political principle; but who shall say that it is right to bring Religion herself into the arena of contention?

There is a grave lesson in this triumph of Mr. MCGEE, if the intolerants of Canada will only apply it. Had they kept their Orangeism quiet, they would not have drawn MCGEE from his newspaper. He is literally sent into the Legislature by his opponents. By their aid alone he was made the champion of a cause.

EXCERPT FROM A MS. TRAGEDY.

A correspondent (whom we recognise as the Hon. AUGUSTUS DRUM, Greensburgh, Columbia county, Pa., and formerly member of Congress) sends us the beautiful and high-toned poetry which follows, with an introduction which we take the liberty of annexing. He says:

"Some years ago, shortly after my first acquaintance with Mr. Forrest, I wrote a tragedy, (to do which has been said to be as indispensable to every author as it is for every child to take the chicken pox.) which I intended to present to him. When I finished it, however, I did not consider it worth much, and do not yet. It is called 'Baldoa,' and is founded on the incidents of the discovery of the Pacific Ocean by the celebrated Vasco Nunez de Balboa, in 1513. The enclosed is an extract from the scene in which the discovery is pictured—the priests accompanying the expedition chanting this anthem:"

To the eternal Throne.
Where light bespread the darkling Universe; afar
Through realms of luminous space, where every glorious star
Shines out from zone to zone:

A holy anthem raise
For every good vouchsafed to us, and mercy given;
While untaught Nature, with us, lifts its voice to Heaven
In utterance of praise.

Serenely smiles the sea,
In welcome of glad tidings which Thy servants bring
Of Thee, the universal Lord, Creator, King—
Father Divine, of Thee.

The morning forest grove
Hushes its gentle murmurs in the breeze, t' upturn
Its eager, listening ear, and hear Thy voice, and learn
Thy wealth of Holy Love.

The ocean-isles rejoice,
And clap their twinkling hands; and dwellers of the deep
Wake, in obedient wonder, from enchanted sleep,
To listen to Thy voice.

From every leafy bower,
Despangled with bright Autumn's radiant hues, high swell
Thy choral triumph; in every grassy nook where dwells
Beast, bird, or tiny flower.

Abroad we'll spread Thy name,
And glorify Thy word and works, 'till Heathen lands,
Here, in Thy shining temples, break th' accursed bands
That bind to sin and shame.

CAUSE AND EFFECT.

[For The Press.]

I have noticed in several of our daily papers, as well as in one or two of our neighboring country weeklies, reasons given for the cause of the terrible ordeal our mechanical, manufacturing and mercantile pursuits, have or are now passing through, and advisory remarks to all, but more particularly to manufacturers and commission houses.

All of this is very right and proper, and if I thought that the root of the evil had been touched, or even hinted at, by any one of the numerous writers upon the subject, I would not trouble you to publish this.

Much has been said and written upon extravagance, over-trading, western lands, tariffs, banks, &c., &c., all of which, doubtless, have had considerable to do with our present troubles, but in my humble opinion, INSOLVENCY stands foremost as the cause, *the main cause*, of the downfall of many who have been obliged to default.

You may ask, when did this insolvency commence? were all the houses that have laid down insolvent six months ago? To the first, I would answer that much of the insolvency, from the effects of which we are now suffering, commenced as far back as 1848—it commenced with the extending of credits, and has been growing worse as credits lengthened, and only required the withdrawal of confidence to expose a state of rottenness as alarming as unexpected.

To the second question, I would answer that many of the houses which have been obliged to succumb, were not insolvent six months ago; their insolvency has been occasioned by the inability or indisposition of the reckless overtrader and unprincipled merchant to meet their liabilities when due.

I have found, Mr. Editor, on an examination of some, and by the testimony of friends in regard to other failures, that the insolvency of houses heretofore considered A No. 1 could be traced to outside operations. In every instance that has come under my own immediate observation, such has been the case; these outside operations have been encouraged by long credits.

If it was proper, I could give you the names of houses who have as much locked up in operations as extraneous to their regular business as building a railroad to the moon would be to mine, as would pay their debts in full, and have abundance to commence anew with; in fact, if their profits had been kept in their business, they would not now be subjected to the mortification of asking for a release on the payment of forty, fifty, or sixty per cent. of their indebtedness.

It is to be hoped that our troubles will not be without their good effects, if they teach us self-reliance, if they teach us that the only way to make any business profitable, (I care not whether it is selling corn by the cargo, or vending California pea nuts by the penny's worth,) is to prosecute it with vigor, give our entire business hours to it, watch every opportunity to turn our knowledge to profitable and honorable account, to keep our store expenses within prudential limits, to do no more business than we can drive, (the moment business drives us, that moment insolvency commences;) if it teaches us that we have been giving and taking too long credits, that the commission and importing houses should reduce to six months and the jobber to four; if it teaches us that the credits given these last nine years have been our bane, and that our only hope in recuperation is for one and all to adopt rules as unalterable as the laws of the Medes and Persians, that our credits shall be shortened; if it teaches us that we owe a duty to our creditors not to engage in any other kind of business than that which we are given credit in, or that which our creditors have a right to suppose that we are prosecuting to the best of our ability;—if we are taught all these things by our recent losses and troubles, I, for one, think that we will purchase our experience at a cheap rate, OLD FOGY.

GIRARD, ERIE CO., PA., December 24, 1857.

The question of the admission of Kansas is the all-absorbing one in political circles here, and never did I witness such unanimity on any question that divided the leaders of our party, as is now found among the rank and file, the honest, hard-handed and warm-hearted Democracy of Erie county are with Judge Douglas, and are in favor of "squatter sovereignty" in its broadest and most comprehensive sense, and *will not* be satisfied with anything short of a Constitution for that distracted people that will reflect their will. That is what they have been promised, and the people supposed that promise was made in good faith, and believe themselves to be a party to the bond, and, like true men as they are, are determined the bond shall be lived up to and fulfilled in letter and in spirit. Let this be done, and the Democracy of this nation will occupy a proud and impregnable position, one that will defy the combined assaults of its enemies, and command the respect of all men. Fail, and what honest Democrat can meet his opponents with head erect!

It was my fortune to hear many of our ablest speakers during the last Presidential campaign, representing all parts of the country, and the Kansas question was with all the principal theme of discussion, and the doctrine that the people of Kansas should be allowed to govern themselves, so far as their internal affairs were concerned, was laid down and enforced by all, and found a ready response in every patriotic heart. It was this that carried us through the contest in triumph. The people have lost none of their love for this principle, or their zeal for its maintenance, because the course of *The Press* meets the approbation of every Democrat with whom I have conversed on the subject. *Press* on, then; the people are with you, because you are right. I have by no means lost confidence in the honesty, sagacity, and patriotism of our Chief Magistrate, but confidently believe he will bring us out of the dilemma in which we seem to be placed, unscathed. So mote it be.

Yours, &c.

FOREIGN MISCELLANIES.

[From English papers received by the Niagara.]

The salaries and expenses of the Houses of Parliament, including printing, were, in the year ending March last, £153,705.

One of the most important *fêtes* in connection with the marriage of the Princess Royal and Prince Frederick William will be a grand reception, for the purpose of a formal presentation of the *elite beau monde* to the Prince and Princess after their nuptials. This reception will be held at Buckingham Palace. A great many royal and distinguished personages are expected to arrive in January, on a visit to Queen Victoria, in order to be present at the marriage. The King of the Belgians, the Prince and Princess of Prussia, and the Duke of Saxe Coburg will be inmates of Buckingham Palace, and, for other visitors of less exalted rank, a suit of rooms has been engaged at Farrance's hotel, in Belgravia, where they will be attended by the Queen's own servants, and have the use of her Majesty's carriages.

The marriage of the Princess Royal is to be celebrated at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on the 29th of January, and in honor of the occasion the Queen has commanded three performances to take place at her Majesty's Theatre. They are to consist of a tragedy, a comedy, and an opera. The tragedy is to be performed on the 18th. Macbeth has been selected, and the production of it is confided to Mr. Phelps. It is expected that the cast will comprise all the dramatic strength which can be brought to bear on the occasion. The opera is to be Balfe's Rose of Castile, which is now being represented at the Lyceum. The comedy has not been finally chosen, but we conclude that it will be one of Shakspeare's or Sheridan's. As the metropolis will be full of foreigners, and special representatives of every court will be here, we have no doubt that the various managers to whom these performances are entrusted will make every exertion to carry them out with *éclat*. Her Majesty has selected Lady Churchill and Viscount Sydney to be the lady and lord in attendance upon the Princess Royal in the journey, after her highness's marriage, from London to Berlin.—[*London paper.*

THE ROBBERY OF THE COUNTESS OF ELLESMERE'S JEWELS.—On the 15th, at the Central Criminal Court, William Atwell, *alias* Welsh, aged 24, described as a laborer, and Edward Jackson, aged 37, described as a painter, were placed at the bar, the former on an indictment for having stolen a box containing a lace mantle, a quantity of jewelry, and divers other articles, the property of the late Earl of Ellesmere; and the latter for having received the same, knowing it to have been stolen. Ann Jackson, the wife of the latter, was also a receiver. The jury found the male prisoner Jackson guilty, and acquitted his wife. The learned judge sentenced the prisoner Jackson to ten years' penal servitude; and Atwell (now serving an imprisonment of 18 months) to a similar addition to his present punishment.

THE BERKELEY CASE.—A very curious historical cause is likely to come before the House of Lords, at the instance of Sir Maurice Berkeley. As everybody knows,