The Press.

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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 Mosaic, Stone and Shell Cameo, Pearl, Coral, Carbuncle, Marquisite, Lava, &c., &c. SHEFFIELD CASTORS, BASKETS, WAITERS, &c. Also, Bronze and Marble CLOCKS, of newest styles, and of superior quality. au1-dtw&wly

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SILVER WARE.—WILLIAM WILSON & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE, (ESTABLISHED 1812,) S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS. A large assortment of SILVER WARE, of every description, constantly on hand, or made to order to match any pattern desired. Importers of Sheffield and Birmingham imported ware. se30-d&wly

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Publications.

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Money.

AMERICAN GOLD, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, And BOSTON EXCHANGES, Bought and sold by B. W. TINGLEY & CO., ja7-dtFeb2 37 South THIRD Street.

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NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BONDHOLDERS. W. F. & Co are now prepared to receive the OLD BONDS of the State of CALIFORNIA, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of 28th April, 1857, and return same to this city. de21-1m D. N. BARNEY, Jr., Agent.

THE ADAMS EXPRESS CO., OFFICE, 320 CHESTNUT STREET, forwards PARCELS, PACKAGES, MERCHANDIZE, 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. E. S. SANDFORD, au1-tf General Superintendent.

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. JOSHUA WRIGHT, n18 2md SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN sts.

VERY SUPERIOR NO. 40 TWO-THREAD GILLING TWINE, just received and for sale by WEAVER, FITLER & CO., ja2-tf No 23 N. WATER st. and 22 N. WHARVES.

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SPIRITS TURPENTINE—200 bbls Spirits Turpentine, to arrive, for sale by MARTIN & MACALISTER, au1 119 North Water street.

FLOORING BOARDS—23,580 feet Carolina flooring boards, afloat, for sale by MARTIN & MACALISTER, au3 119 North Water Street.

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FOR SAN FRANCISCO.—To sail on the 16th instant, from New York. The well-known clipper ship GOLDEN EAGLE is now loading, and will be despatched as above. For freight apply to BISHOP, SIMONS, & CO., ja7-7t 120 (late 96) North Wharves.

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.
Thomeuf'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. 3 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 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.
The Home for Destitute Colored Children, situated on Girard avenue, first house above Nineteenth street.

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 sts.
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. 5 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. 3 State House, east wing.
State House, Chestnut street, between Fifth and Sixth streets.
Sheriff's Office, State House, near Sixth street.
Spring Garden Commissioner's Hall, Spring Garden and Thirteenth streets.
Union Temperance Hall, Christian, above Ninth street.
United States Mint, corner of Chestnut and Juniper streets.
United States Arsenal, Gray's Ferry Road, near Federal street.
Naval Asylum, on the Schuylkill, near South street.
United States Army and Clothing Equipage, corner of Twelfth and Girard streets.
United States Quartermaster's Office, corner of Twelfth and Girard streets.

COLLEGES.

College of Pharmacy, Zane street, above Seventh.
Eclectic Medical College, 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. 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.
Episcopal Reading Rooms, 524 Walnut street.
Menonist, Crown street, below Callowhill street.
Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Bible Society, corner of Seventh and Walnut streets.
Presbyterian Board of Publication (new), No. 821 Chestnut street.
Presbyterian Publication House, No. 1334 Chestnut street.
Young Men's Christian Association, No. 162 Chestnut street.
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.

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 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.
6 P. M., for Perryville, Fast Freight.
11 P. M., for Baltimore and Wilmington.
North Pennsylvania R. R.—Depot, Front and Willow.
6 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.
4.30 A. M., for Atlantic City.
10.45 A. M., for Haddonfield.
7 P. M., for Atlantic City.
1.45 P. M., for Haddonfield.
For Westchester.
By Columbia R. R. and Westchester Branch.
From Market street, south side, above Eighteenth.
Leave Philadelphia 7 A. M. and 4 P. M.
" Westchester 6.30 A. M., and 3 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS
Leave Philadelphia 7 A. M.
" Westchester 3 P. M.
Westchester Direct Railroad, open to Pennelton, Grubbs Bridge.
From northeast Eighteenth and Market streets.
Leave Philadelphia 6, and 9 A. M., 2, 4, and 6 P. M.
" Pennelton, Grubbs Bridge, 7, 8, and 11 A. M, and 4 and 6 P. M.
On Saturdays last train from Pennelton at 7 A. M.
ON SUNDAYS
Leave Philadelphia 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.
" Pennelton 9¾ A. M. and 6 P. M.
Germantown & Norristown R. R.—Depot, 9th and Green.
6, 9, and 11 A. M., and 3, 4.45, 6.45, and 11.15 P. M., for Norristown.
6 A. M. and 3 P. M., for Downingtown.
6, 8, 9, 10, and 11.30 A. M., and 2, 4, 6, 8, and 9 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 Bordentown, from Walnut street wharf.
10 and 11.45 A. M., and 4 P. M., for Tacony, Burlington and Bristol, from Walnut street wharf.
9.30 A. M., Delaware, Boston, and Kennebec, for Cape May, first pier below Spruce street.
1.30 A. M., and 2, 3, and 6 P. M., John A. Warner and Thomas A. Morgan, for Bristol, Burlington, &c.

The Press.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 8, 1858.

A LESSON FROM "PUNCH."

In the last number of *Punch* the principal engraving represents the Duke of Cambridge, as Commander-in-Chief of the British army, addressing Sir HENRY HAVELOCK, (drawn so as to represent the traditional British Lion,) and, in the words of a speech lately delivered by His Royal Highness in the House of Lords, damning him with faint praise, alleging that the great distance of India from England threw a sort of obscurity over the recent transactions there; that he (HAVELOCK) had done very well, considering; that the reward of £1,000 a year to a man of sixty-three, who had been forty-three years in active Indian service, (twenty-three as a mere subaltern,) who had fought and won nine pitched battles in three weeks; who had rescued the British at Lucknow from a massacre like that of Cawnpore; who had routed that monster of cruelty and iniquity, NENA SAHIB; in a word, who had literally saved India, was by no means an excessive reward.

The Royal Duke, with a long sword by his side, a shako on his head, and a cigar between his digits, is drawn by the artist almost as stupid-looking as he generally appears—evidently humming and hawing for a word which will not come, and altogether at sea in the matter of oratory. His Royal Highness, albeit first cousin to Queen VICTORIA, is well known to be a remarkably *safe* man—that means, a man who will never set the river Thames on fire by any excessive brilliancy. He may be Demosthenean in his oratory, but it is DEMOSTHENES with the pebbles in his mouth. However, he is not badly placed, after all, as the administrative head of the British army, for he is good-natured, though obtuse, without any very palpable vices, occasionally charitable, and generally good-natured. He fills that office much better than Prince ALBERT would have done, and has seen actual service in the Crimean War, whereas Prince ALBERT is a mere feather-bed Field-marshal, who never "smelt powder," save at a review and a *battu*, and has displayed no taste for military life, save by inventing a head-covering for the soldiers, called the Albert hat, and consisting, with great simplicity, of an inverted flower-pot, with a small leathern peak before and behind.

In the back ground of this caricature, *Punch* and Lord PALMERSTON are represented as looking on PALMERSTON, with his hands in his pockets, and that eternal smirk upon his face; *Punch* keenly eyeing the *pococurante* Premier, and asking, "Come PAM. Suppose he had been a Lord?" The reply of PALMERSTON, brief and characteristic, is, "*That* would have made a great difference, of course."

Not the least doubt of it. That would have made *all* the difference. Think of ARTHUR WELLESLEY, ending his military career as Duke of Wellington, with about £100,000 a year from the British tax-payers, to "support the dignity of the peerage," and gaining all these honors and all this renown before he was forty-six years old. Then, think of HAVELOCK, a captain of three years' standing, who, because he had neither noble relatives to push him on, nor hard cash to buy him on, had been twenty-three years a subaltern in India, employed in every campaign there, distinguished in every thing he attempted, a man of letters as well as a man of battle, and only a simple lieutenant at the age of forty-three.

The thing is monstrous, could have occurred no where except in England, where the Oligarchy rule, and will one day drag England down to a dreadful degradation, which, as deserved, no one will lament or pity.

WELLINGTON won his first laurels and gained his first reputation in India. When he landed in that country, in 1799, he was lieutenant-colonel of the thirty-third regiment, and was then exactly thirty years old. He had been pushed up into rank by family influence, as an Earl's son.

After thirty years' *active service*, mostly in India, (where every two years are allowed to count for three, so bad is the climate and so hard the duty,) HAVELOCK was only a brevet-Major—that is, a Captain with the title of Major. WELLESLEY, though his first attack on its fortress failed, and General BAIRD had actually conducted and headed the successful assault, was made Governor of Seringapatam—simply because his brother was Viceroy of India. Family influence did it all, and had WELLESLEY commenced his career, without that influence, his course would probably have been such as HAVELOCK's was. Unless by something next to a miracle, a man rarely rises to distinction in the British army, unless he has noble relations or abundance of money. Connexion or cash is the "Open Sesame" in that service.

At the age of 62, after he had saved India, the British Government gave HAVELOCK the rank of Major-General, the red riband of the order of Bath, (which Lords CARDIGAN and LUCAN had received, for leading the British troops to defeat, in the Crimea,) and a good service pension of $500 a year—being exactly $1.61 a day. So much for the man who *saved* India. Mr. VERNON SMITH, son-in-law of an Earl, who nearly *lost* India, by his stupidity and obstinate blundering as President of the Board of Control, is continued in office, and is paid $25,000 a year. It would seem, therefore, that desert is cheaply paid, while non-desert is liberally rewarded.

What has since been done for HAVELOCK—giving him a baronetcy, a pension of £5,000 a year, and the Colonelcy of a regiment, worth about as much more—is the act, not of the British *Government*, but of the British *People*. Public indignation literally compelled Lord PALMERSTON, however ungraciously and tardily, to confer these acknowledgments and rewards upon Sir HENRY HAVELOCK.

Oddly enough, by way of contrast, while Queen VICTORIA, under the advice of Lord PALMERSTON, has *not* elevated General HAVELOCK to the peerage, she has just made a spick-and-span new Lord. Every one was pleased when THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY—poet, orator, and historian—was elevated to the peerage. It was a compliment to his public services, his private character, and to the profession of letters, which he has so much graced.

The new peer, who will be called Lord LATIMER, is a Mr. CHARLES COMPTON CAVENDISH, younger brother of the rich Earl of BURLINGTON, and cousin of the yet richer Duke of DEVONSHIRE. He has the advantage of being a couple years senior to General HAVELOCK, and is now in his sixty-fifth year. Therefore, though a young peer, he is an old man. He has been a member of Parliament for over thirty-seven years, during all this long time playing the part of Orator Mum with great success, and invariably voting with the (so-called) Liberal party, of which, by a strange combination of fortuitous circumstances, Lord PALMERSTON, old Tory though he be, is now the ruling chief.

What this C. C. CAVENDISH has done to deserve a coronet, no one can conjecture. He has no talent of any kind, and the chief proof of good sense which he has ever shown, is that of holding his tongue. But he is a CAVENDISH. His cousin is a Duke, his brother an Earl, his father-in-law a Marquis. That "makes all the difference," as *Punch* makes PALMERSTON say.

Contrast this man with HAVELOCK, and what *must* be the result? A conviction that, in England, the Democratic principle, that worth makes the man, has either made no progress or very slightly. The line of buried CAVENDISHES is exalted in preference of the heroic HAVELOCK. The "red hand of Ulster," on a baronet's shield, is thought an immense honor for the man who, by victory after victory, has written his name ineffacably on his country's annals. But the pearl-encircled coronet of a peer is put upon the head of Mr. CAVENDISH—merely because he *is* a CAVENDISH.

We ought to thank Providence that our Constitution, as well as our personal feelings, as a nation, are entirely in opposition to such gauds, and tinsel, and empty "honors," as *orders of Knighthood, and peers' coronets*. From the very formation of *our* Magna Charta—the Constitution of the United States—our citizens rejected them. We recognise public desert and private worth as the only Order of Merit, and when one of our citizens does his duty well to his country, in any way, public opinion is not a laggard in acknowledging the same. The whole history of our Commonwealth proves this, and thereby is shown our real superiority over England, with all her proud feudalities.

NOTICES OF NEW BOOKS.

PETERSON & BROTHERS have collected about a dozen of the late Mrs. LEE HENTZ's *novelettes*, and published them, in a neat 12mo., to range with their uniform edition of her entire works. It contains "*The Lost Daughter*," (which gives the name to the book,) and other stories of the heart. Several of these are among the very finest ever written by Mrs. HENTZ, and the whole volume will extend her reputation.

C. S. FRANCIS & CO., of New York, have sent us (through PARRY & MCMILLAN) a new book for young people called *Salt Water: or the Sea-life and adventures of Neil D'Arcy, the Midshipman*, by Mr. WILLIAM H. G. KINGSTON, author of several excellent works of a similar character. There is life, there is reality in the various incidents here related, and there are numerous illustrations engraved on wood, much above par in drawing and execution. The book is by an English author, which certainly ought to have been stated by the American re-publisher.

WHITTEMORE, NILES, & CO., of Boston, have brought out a handsome volume, by EDWARD G. PARKER, entitled the *Golden Age of American Oratory*. The design of the book is very good—much better than the execution. A great part of it is now first published. The descriptions of HENRY CLAY and RUFUS CHOATE first appeared as Magazine articles; the view of FISHER AMES was originally presented in a lecture; and the criticism on EDWARD EVERETT was a Fourth of July Oration. Opening with a very brief essay upon what Mr. PARKER calls the *golden* age of American Oratory, he goes on to describe CLAY, WEBSTER, and AMES as the orators of Congress; PINKNEY and CHOATE as orators of the Bar; and EVERETT, CHAPIN, H. W. BEECHER, and WENDELL PHILLIPS, as orators of the Platform. It will be seen how largely the Bostonian people are here represented. This is the constant Bostonian principle—to exalt each other. Many passages of Mr. PARKER's book are well written. He has quite a *copia verborum*—a great power of verbal expression. But he indulges in the hyperbole of praise, and his difficulty, throughout, must have been to have found a sufficient quantity of laudatory epithets. The book will amuse many, astonish a few, and probably instruct none. Praise, when laid out with a trowel, does not convey information.

RUDD & CARETON, New York, have published another of the numerous imitations of "Nothing to Wear." It bears the catching title of *Husband vs. Wife*, and has been cleverly illustrated by HOPPIN, the artist. It is a sort of rhymed version of the famous Caudle home-chapters, and is one of the best of its class. The Prologue, a parody on one of LEIGH HUNT's best known poems, is good enough for quotation:

> Abel McAdam—may his tribe increase!—
> Awoke one night from a deep dream of peace,
> And saw, within the gaslight of his room,
> A female spirit (dressed up à la Bloom-
> Er) writing something in a book of gold.
> Exceeding drink had made McAdam bold,
> And to the presence in the room he said,
> "What writest, dear?" The spirit raised its head,
> And with a voice like that of cooing dove,
> Murmured: "*The names of men whom women love.*"
> "And is mine one?" asked Abel. "No, sir-ee,"
> Replied the spirit. Abel roared with glee,
> Then coolly said: "Sweet sprite, write me as one
> Who ne'er finds fault with what a woman's done."
> The Bloomer wrote and vanished; but the next night
> It came again with great wakening light,
> And showed the names by love of woman blessed,
> When lo! *McAdam's name led all the rest!*

MAGAZINES.

The American reprint of *Household Words* (T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS) will be issued in future, as we perceive by a notice in the January number, about the eighteenth day of each month, from advanced sheets received by special arrangement with the London publishers. This periodical ought to have a large circulation in this country, as it is well adapted for family reading.

Blackwood's Magazine for December (W. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia) has been issued by the New York publishers, from advance sheets, as usual, and is a *fac-simile* of the Edinburgh edition, at a third of the Edinburgh price. There is a continuation of BULWER's novel, and other striking papers are those upon India, MICHAEL ANGELO, Phrenology in France, and Part IV of the travels in Portugal, called "Afoot." One article, a hash-up of various accounts of the Royal Oak escape of Charles II, the *mal-ideal* of a royal scamp, reads heavily. Boscobel has had its day.

A publication called the *Eclectic Magazine*, (W. B. ZIEBER, Philadelphia,) which has just commenced its 43d volume, is generally so well conducted that we grieve at seeing it so seldom. An odd number has strayed into our hand, and enables us to state that it is attractive, from portraits as well as from containing the cream of the leading British periodicals, being particularly strong in the biographical department. Its editor, however, has made a singular blunder in the January number. Noticing SARTAIN's fine miniature reproduction of FAED's picture of Sir WALTER SCOTT and his literary friends at Abbotsford, he gives memoirs of the persons therein represented. One of these is Sir ADAM FERGUSON, the school-fellow and life-long neighbor and friend of SCOTT, through whose interest he was made Keeper of the Scottish Regalia, and knighted. This FERGUSON, who died within the last two years, is wholly ignored by the Editor of the *Eclectic*, and in his place is given an account of ROBERT FERGUSON, a Scottish poet, who died in 1774, when Sir WALTER SCOTT was only three years old, and who, therefore, was over half a century in his grave at the presumed time of FAED's painting!

The *American Illuminated Family Magazine* (published by CHARLES C. SPENCER, of this city) is a new venture. It has fashions, wood-cuts, music, and an agreeable melange of prose and verse. Its moral tone is healthy, showing a desire to instruct, as well as to amuse, and its low price (fifteen cents a number) will pass it into a large circulation.

The *Banker's Magazine* (J. SMITH HOMANS, N. Y.) opens with an admirable paper on The National Finances, on which the following subjects are discussed—Revenue, Treasury Notes, the Public Debt, the Tariff, Balance of Foreign Trade, Coins and Coinage, and Bankrupt Law. A more important article than this has not been published for a long time. There are many other papers of interest and value here. This periodical stands at the head of its class.

THE CITY DIRECTORY.

[For The Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5, 1858.

I wish to call the attention of those who rely upon the City Directory for the correctness of the direction of their local correspondence, to the exceeding inaccuracy of this year's edition. Of course, some mistakes could not be avoided, and even more than usual were looked for this year, owing to the change in house numbers. But hundreds occur where this can be no excuse. In houses whose numbers were changed months ago, I find the old number given. I find, also, the names of salesmen in one house all given in different numbers; one house, in particular, whose five clerks are each given in a different number, from forty up to two hundred, in the same street. Let any one take up the book, and run over a list of their acquaintance *whose numbers they know*, and they will find many of them incorrect.

I wish merely to call attention, so that people may not rely too much upon it. J. R. T.

FROM HARRISBURG.

Report of the State Treasurer—Condition of the Finances of Pennsylvania.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

HARRISBURG, January 7, 1858.

The Report of the State Treasurer which will be sent into the Legislature to-day contains the following statements:

INDEBTEDNESS OF STATE-FUNDED DEBT.

Six per cent. loan		$445,180 00
Five "		38,773,212 52
Four-and-a-half per cent. loan		388,200 00
Four-per cent. loan		100,000 00
Total funded debt		$39,700,592 52
Relief notes in circulat'n	$140,421 00	
Interest certificates outstanding	23,473 82	
Interest certificates unclaimed	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors	802 50	
		$175,145 70
		$39,881,738 22

The balance in the Treasury at the close of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1856	$1,244,795 42
Receipts up to November 30, 1857	4,690,587 81
	$5,935,383 26
Expenditures from November 30th, 1856, to November 30, 1857	$5,407,276 79
Balance in Treasury Nov. 30, 1857	528,106 47
	$5,935,383 26

REVENUE OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Summary of the receipts of the State Treasury from the 1st day of December, 1856, to the 30th day of November, 1857, both days inclusive:

Lands		21,553 59
Auction commissions		20,275 00
Auction duties		40,626 07
Tax on bank dividends		245,242 03
Tax on corporation stocks		310,240 93
Tax on real and personal estate		1,554,667 34
Tavern licenses		180,809 87
Retailers' licenses		169,061 29
Pedlars' licenses		2,724 18
Brokers' licenses		7,708 83
Theatre, circus, and menagerie licenses		2,806 50
Distillery and brewery licenses		11,065 34
Billiard room, bowling saloon, ten-pin alley licenses		1,550 86
Eating house, beer house, and restaurant licenses		1,696 26
Patent medicine licenses		1,296 97
Pamphlet laws		309 82
Militia tax		10,364 94
Millers' tax		4,771 37
Foreign Insurance agencies		7,488 11
Taxes on writs, wills, deeds, &c		96,948 22
Tax on certain offices		18,918 49
Collateral inheritance tax		139,606 19
Canal and railroad tolls		1,308,598 62
Tax on enrolment of laws		16,400 00
Premiums on charters		35,352 86
Tax on loans		204,756 05
Sales of public property		8,047 49
Tax on tonnage		204,564 11
Escheats		206 35
Dividends from bridge tolls		300 00
Accrued interest		3,628 31
Refunded cash		20,154 73
Annuity for right of way		10,000 00
Fees of public offices		4,421 90
Miscellaneous		7,624 62
		$4,690,587 81
Balance in the Treasury, Dec. 1, 1856, available	1,244,795 42	
Depreciated funds in the Treasury, unavailable	41,032 00	
		1,285,827 42
		$5,976,415 26

Expenditures of the Commonwealth.

Summary of the payments at the State Treasury, from the 1st day of December, 1856, to the 30th day of November, 1857, both days inclusive:

Public improvements	$1,312,705 67
Expenses of government	423,448 89
Militia expenses	2,832 83
Pennsylvania volunteers in the late war with Mexico	36 25
Pensions and gratuities	9,926 99
Charitable institutions	68,183 75
Pennsylvania Colonization Society	180 00
Pennsylvania State Agricultural Society	3,672 07
Farmer's High School of Pennsylvania	25,000 00
New State arsenal at Philadelphia	20,000 00
Common schools	322,608 24
Commissioners of the Sinking Fund	713,052 64
Loans	104,565 34
Interest on loans	2,035,809 94
Guaranteed interest	21,017 50
Domestic creditors	560 89
Damages on the public works	46,552 65
Old claims on main line and other divisions of the public works under the several acts of Assembly	46,548 51
Special Commissioners	1,765 00
Revenue Commissioners	6,962 22
State Library	3,908 00
Public buildings and grounds	15,013 01
House of Refuge	53,000 00
Penitentiary	25,025 00
Colonial Records and Pennsylvania Archives	6,823 00
Amendments to the Constitution	33,137 85
Geological survey	7,000 00
Abatement of State tax	50,538 99
Mercantile appraisers	686 13
Counsel fees and commissions	8,924 59
Nicholson lands	162 49
Williamsport and Elmira Railroad Company	2,428 50
Miscellaneous	31,310 68
	$5,407,276 79
Balance in the Treasury available Nov. 30, 1857. 528,106 47	
Depreciated funds in Treasury unavailable. 41,032 00	
	$569,138 47
	$5,976,415 26

The actual indebtedness of the Commonwealth is put down at $39,881,738 22, being a reduction of $820,097.55 during the past year. It is estimated that not more than $30,000 will be required to pay all other outstanding claims, excepting the salaries of officers, due in March next, and the interest on the public debt, falling due on the 1st proximo; that the means now in the Treasury, and to be received during the present month from known sources, will be ample for these purposes—hence, no recourse to a temporary loan will be required.

On the 1st of the present month the balance in the Treasury is stated at $658,200 04. The balance in the Bank of Pennsylvania on the 25th of September, (the day that institution suspended,) due to loan-holders for unclaimed interest, amounted to $48,175.36, which has been reduced by payments by the present officers of the bank in specie, to $30,477.71. By an act of Assembly this bank is the fiscal agent of the State for the transfer of her loans, and the disbursement of the interest thereon, and it appears that after the money is paid there for that purpose the control of the Treasurer ceases. The whole amount of the deposit in the bank at the time of suspension, and which was subject to the order of the State Treasurer, has been paid.

A change in the law creating the Sinking Fund is recommended. It appears the revenue applied to it does not leave enough in the Treasury for ordinary purposes. There is another recommendation about preference to be given in the payment of the debts created under the Sinking Fund Law; the balance of 6 per cent. loan and Bank Charter loans, the last of which were made payable *on a certain day* and not *after* a certain day as is usually the case, and therefore are now over due. Also, for a change in the law to facilitate the collections of taxes and license money.

A statement is made concerning the operations of the present license law. It is alleged that in the cities of the Commonwealth there are *three* unlicensed houses to *one* licensed, and that, in consequence of the manner in which the law is administered, great injustice is done to the revenues of the Commonwealth and to the person who pays a tax for the privilege of selling red eye, schnapps, and the other beverages too numerous to mention. A free license law is recommended as a revenue measure, at least for the cities, to be well guarded by penalties.

The action of the State Treasurer, with reference to his duties under the law for the sale of the Main Line of the public works to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, is explained at length; also, the action of the accountant department in the payment of the fees of counsel, employed by the Canal Board, to institute proceedings in the Supreme Court to test the validity of the law under which the sale was made, is commented upon and justified. The sum paid the lawyers was $3,000.

Reference is made to the frequent applications by collectors and others who have received for taxes the notes of banks which have failed after their getting them, and a hope is expressed that a law will be passed giving the accountant department authority to allow the same upon proper proof. This is deemed necessary to a speedy settlement of accounts, which otherwise remain open for special legislative action. The report is a clear, business-like document.

Nothing was done in either branch of the Legislature yesterday, except the election of officers. There will probably be the customary adjournment until Monday, to give the Speakers an opportunity for the appointment of the committees. M.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

JANUARY 7th—EVENING.—The breadstuffs trade is depressed and dull to-day, and the transactions in flour are only to supply the local demand at prices ranging from $4.75 upwards to $6.25 per bbl, including common superfine and fancy family brands; there is no shipping inquiry, and the market at the close is quiet at these figures, although some holders are indifferent about selling at our lowest quotations. Of corn meal a sale of 100 bbls Pennsylvania meal was made at $3 per bbl. Rye flour not inquired for and dull at $4, at which price it is freely offered without sales. Wheats are offered sparingly and at higher prices than millers are willing to pay, and only about 1,800 bushels have found buyers at 110a115c for red, and 118a130c for white, as to quality. Corn Meal is rather scarce, at 56a58c, at which price a few small sales of new yellow are reported, including one lot at something more. Oats are in steady demand, with sales of 1,500 bus Delaware at 31c, and 800 bush Penna at 35c, the latter in store. Rye is wanted. Corn Meal wanted; sales of 700 bbls, mostly new. Quercitron Bark, first quality, continues scarce at $26. Cotton held more firm, and there is a little more disposition to operate on the part of manufacturers, but at the very lowest prices. A few small sales have been made at 10a11c, the latter on 4 mos. credit.

Mr. David Connor, proprietor of the American Hotel, at Easton, Pa., died on Monday last.

FROM DELAWARE.

New and Effectual Mode of Enforcing Temperance—Sensible, Spirited Woman—Democratic Opinion of Delaware Favorable to Douglas, &c., &c.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

SMYRNA, Del., Dec. 29, 1857.

"We are informed that a married lady of Dover met a gentleman *from the same place, on the porch of a hotel* in Smyrna, a short time since, and cowhided him severely. Our informant did not learn what the provocation was that induced her to chastise the gentleman."

The paragraph with which I commence this letter having gone the rounds of the papers, and created not a little conversation, speculation, and excitement, I deem it proper to give you more particularly the circumstances which gave rise to it, especially as it is a good thing in itself, and a matter out of which good will be *likely* to come.

At Dover there lives a gentleman of very considerable fortune, a man of unblemished integrity, a ripe scholar, and, barring his eccentricities, a very pleasant and useful citizen. He is blest with an excellent wife and several interesting children. Throughout this gentleman's life, it has been his misfortune, greatly to the regret of his numerous friends, to get on what is called "*a frolic*," but which, in his case, (as he never does anything by *halves*,) may more properly, though perhaps less elegantly, be styled "*a regular bust*."

Of late years his delinquencies in this respect have been less frequent, and his friends have had sanguine hopes that he had resolved to break the devil's head with a bottle, and never make use of one again. It seems, however, that a *fiend* in the cloak of a *friend*, *persuaded him to do otherwise*, and that on various occasions lately, the tempter succeeded in introducing an enemy into the gentleman's head to steal away his brains.

At length the gentleman's wife, mortified and distressed, called upon her husband's *friend* (?) and as nearly as I have been able to obtain it, the following dialogue took place:

Lady. I believe, sir, you profess to be a friend of my husband, myself, and my children?

Friend. I have that honor, madam.

Lady. How then, sir, does it happen that you take pains to ruin him, mortify me, disgrace my children, and make us all very unhappy?

Friend. My good madam, can you for a moment suppose that I could be guilty of such an enormity?

Lady. I *suppose* nothing. I *know*, sir, that you are guilty as I charge you. Under your influence, persuasion, and example, you have of late frequently decoyed my husband from his home, and in your company he has frequently become drunk, and in that condition, regardless of what he owes to God, the community, and his family, has done many things deeply painful to his friends, and a source of humiliation to him when sober.

Friend. Really ma'm you magnify trifles; a harmless frolic now and then scarcely deserves such severe reproof.

Lady. Sir, you may consider drunkenness and its attendant depravities as *trifles*; I think very differently—an evil which changes a gentleman of refinement and education into a besotted, senseless irresponsible being, is not a *trifle*. My husband, outside of your influence and association, is true to himself and the community, admired for his learning, honored for his integrity, and beloved by numerous friends for the kind and generous manner in which he dispenses the pleasant amenities of social life. I tell you, sir, your conduct has seriously impaired the happiness of myself and children. The object of this visit is to request you to refrain from further intercourse with Mr. ———; you can do him no good; on the contrary, you do us all a great deal of harm.

Friend. I regret, madam, that you have so poor an opinion of me. I doubt very much the propriety of even a lady making such a request as you make.

Lady. On that question, sir, I have no doubts. My mind is made up; to me the path of duty is perfectly plain, and I intend to pursue it. I called upon you with the hope that I might find in your nature some redeeming trait, and that, through its influence, you would be induced to aid in saving my excellent husband from the ill-effects of his only weakness. I perceive my error, and discover you to be even worse than I had anticipated. I now inform you, sir, that if, hereafter, I find you in my husband's company, inducing him to drink, I will take the matter in my own hands, and remedy the evil.

Friend. What would you do, madam?

Lady. Publicly horsewhip you, sir.

Friend, (forcing a very queer kind of laugh) You would scarcely so far forget what is due to the dignity and delicacy of your sex. In addition to which, public opinion——

Lady. Public opinion! I respect public opinion, sir, only so far as it acts correctly. My first duty is to my husband—to protect his health and vindicate his honor. If, in doing this, it becomes necessary to publicly horsewhip a *pretended* friend, but a real enemy, I shall not stop to consult either the dignity or the delicacy of my sex. That portion of the public whose opinion is worth having will judge the *act* by the *motive*. I have not the least objection that it shall be told to my children when I am in the grave, their father was saved by their mother publicly horse-whipping a heartless associate who would have led him to destruction. I repeat, sir, that if I find you in the situation I have described, I will chastise you.

The friend smiled, and the lady took her leave. Time passed on, and the next scene in this domestic drama is that referred to in the paragraph at the head of this letter. To understand it right, you must place your mental eye upon the very scene of the adventure. Fancy a large, powerful, reasonably handsome, intellectual-looking women, her eyes flashing with indignation, and every energy collected for an unusual achievement. Her carriage has just drawn up in front of a hotel, and in less time than it takes to tell it in she steps to the bar-room. There, seated glass in hand, was her husband, and alongside of him his "friend." Quick as lightning she springs forward, and before you could say Jack Robinson, with the "friend" twisting and writhing in her grasp, she is seen upon the hotel porch raining stripes as thick as hail upon the doomed delinquent. The thrashing was fierce in the extreme, and continued until the enraged woman cast her victim from her, exclaiming "Now, sir, I've kept my word." She then moved towards her husband, and in a firm but respectful manner offered her arm, which he took, and, getting into the carriage with her, accompanied her home.

An affair so extraordinary, and happening among persons of high respectability, has naturally created a great deal of talk, and has called forth a variety of opinions—some of the *sterner* sex think it is really awful, and a few of the wishy-washy, sentimental Lydia Languishes of the neighborhood, simper out a severe condemnation of the lady. The better and more wholesome opinion, however, appeared to be, that a few such wives would redeem many husbands, and save the temperance societies a great deal of trouble and expense. If a jury were summoned, the verdict would be, "served him right."

I had designed, when I commenced writing, to give at some length various reasons for believing that the Democracy of this State highly approve of the course of Senator Douglas, and justly appreciate the able vindication of *The Press* of the principles of popular sovereignty. I shall, however, owing to the length this letter has already attained, defer my remarks to some future occasion, merely saying, that all who are not weak enough to imagine that chances for federal favor depend upon "*huggery*" of the Administration cordially concur with Douglas and Walker.

Yours, &c., SPECTATOR.

FROM GREENE COUNTY.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WAYNESBURG, Jan. 1, 1858.

Having been, with you, an attached friend of Mr. Buchanan in *all* his aspirations, and an undeviating voter in the Democratic ranks for thirty years, and feeling anxious that the Democratic party shall continue that ascendancy which a strict adherence to right principles justifies us in expecting, I confess I feel some alarm at the present aspect of affairs, as indicating a conflict of opinion on a question which lies, as I conceive, right at the foundation of Democracy. I refer to the Kansas question, and the right of the people of that Territory to be consulted in laying down the foundations of the Government under which they are to live.

There is an evident attempt among certain politicians—some of them very late converts to the cause of Mr. Buchanan while his nomination was pending—to place certain other of his friends in a position of hostility to his Administration, simply because they hold different opinions upon *this question*.

In view of the fact that up to the middle of last month no mortal man had the slightest intimation but that in supporting the opinion that the Constitution of Kansas should not be forced upon that people against their consent, that he was but carrying into effect the desire of the Administration, *expressed in the instructions to Governor Walker*, the inaugural of the President, his admirable letter to the Connecticut clergymen, the inaugural and subsequent addresses of Governor Walker in Kansas, the editorials of the Washington *Union*, Richmond *Enquirer* and *Examiner*, the Louisville *Democrat*, and a host of other leading and reliable Democratic organs in the South, and the entire array of those of the North. I say, in view of these demonstrations, it is, to say the least, very unkind to be set down (not by the *President*, but by *some of his over-zealous friends*) as of doubtful fealty to the Administration. We committed ourselves to positions in which we believed the President stood, and travelled *right on* in that direction, whilst the President (at the same time expressing his disappointment at the course of the Lecompton Convention) believed, for reasons doubtless satisfactory to himself, and ably expressed in his message, that it would be better to admit Kansas with the partial submission provided for in the Constitution, than to keep the question open, and by this means to transfer the question to Kansas and out of the halls of Congress. The President has an undoubted right to entertain this opinion; and, while we tolerate this difference of opinion, we only ask of others to allow an equal toleration of our opinions—entertained, *we* claim, as honestly as others entertaining different opinions.

I take pleasure in assuring you that your course on this question meets the cordial and hearty approbation of almost the entire party here. There may be a chance exception among the politicians by profession, or by those who have given little attention to the subject; but the *people*—the men who form their own opinions at their own firesides, in their shops and on their farms, and who do the voting that maintains the ascendancy of the Democratic party—are everywhere with you. They *can't be persuaded* to yield the principle which gives to any and to all people the right to *govern themselves* as a community or State.

The very notoriety of the facts which exist in relation to this unhappy Kansas controversy, excludes the hope of shuffling it out of the way by any other mode than open, straight-forward, manly dealing. The question of whether Kansas shall be a free or slave State is a subordinate question to the one which requires for the people the right to choose their own institutions.

If public opinion, elsewhere in Pennsylvania, is as unanimous as it is here, in favor of the submission question, I should say that our public men had better look well to the votes they may give in Congress on this question.

FOREIGN MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

THE CROWN JEWELS.—We find the following in a letter from Hanover, of December 19: "The hearts of the King and Royal Family of this country have been much rejoiced by intelligence which has just reached them through the Hanoverian Minister at the Court of St. James, that the long dispute between the King of Hanover and the Queen of England respecting the right to certain jewels of enormous value, in the possession of the Sovereign of England, and forming no inconsiderable portion of what have been hitherto called the British Crown jewels, has been decided in favor of Hanover. Many of your readers are no doubt aware that when the kingdom of Hanover was severed from the united kingdom by the accession of Queen Victoria to the throne, a claim was made by the late King of Hanover, formerly the Duke of Cumberland, to nearly the whole of the jewels usually worn on State occasions by the English Sovereign, on the ground that part of them, which had been taken over to England by George I, belonged inalienably to the Crown of Hanover, and that the remainder had been purchased by George III. out of his privy purse, and had been left by him and his Queen Charlotte to the Royal Family of Hanover. As the jewels thus claimed are supposed to be worth considerably more than £1,000,000, a single stone having cost nearly £20,000, they were not to be relinquished without a struggle; and I am assured that every possible expedient was resorted to in England to baffle the claimant. Ultimately, in the lifetime of the late King, the importunity of the Hanoverian Minister in London drove the English Ministry of the day to consent that the rights of the two sovereigns should be submitted to a commission composed of three English judges; but the proceedings of the commission were so ingeniously protracted that all the commissioners died without arriving at any decision; and until Lord Clarendon received the seals of the British Foreign Office, all the efforts of the Court of Hanover to obtain a fresh commission were vain. Lord Clarendon, however, seems to have perceived that such attempts to stifle inquiry were unworthy of his country, for he consented that a fresh commission should be issued to three English judges of the highest eminence, who, after investigation, found the Hanoverian claim to be indisputably just, and reported in its favor. The court here consequently is in high glee this Christmas at the prospect of removing the crown and regalia, so jealously guarded in the Tower of London, almost bodily to Hanover."

SECRETS OF THE WINE TRADE—MOTIVA AND ANOTHER vs. DALY.—This was an action brought in the Court of Common Pleas, London, to recover £19 14s. for a quarter-cask of "superior port," and £1 19s. for some stout. The only dispute was as to the quality of wine supplied. The plaintiffs are wine and beer merchants in Walbrook, and the defendant is a publican at Woolwich. The evidence given by the plaintiffs themselves was, that the article was "superior port," and well worth the price charged. A number of witnesses were called for the defendant, and the substance of their testimony was, that the quarter-cask was worth from £8 to £10; that it was not port wine, but a blended article composed probably of Pontac (a Cape wine,) some low Spanish wine, and a little port wine. Mr. Moss gave a more detailed and definite account. He said he was a wine merchant, a publican and a traveller. The article in question was not a "superior" wine. He had been in the habit of selling a class of wine like this for years to small publicans. He thought the compound was a gallon of port wine, a gallon of Pontac, and a gallon of British wine. The British wine they bought as "British port." but he did not know how it was made at all; that would puzzle most of them to tell. What he sold he sold as "port wine." The jury found a verdict for the plaintiffs for £11 19s., being £10 for the wine.

THE PRINCESS ROYAL'S MARRIAGE.—On the occasion of her Majesty's marriage, she presented to each of her bridesmaids a diamond and turquoise ornament, to be worn on the shoulder on the sleeve of the dress; and the ladies so distinguished always wear this badge whenever they attend at court. Some such distinction will be conferred on those who occupy a prominent position in the ceremonial of the nuptials of the Princess Royal. Fourteen beautiful bracelets of the same pattern, and with similar jewels, are being manufactured for the event, besides a number of brooches and pins. These latter contain on a shield of blue enamel the cipher of the Princess in diamonds, surmounted by the Prussian eagle, also in brilliants. The trousseau of the Princess herself approaches completion, and its magnificence will be great.—*Court Journal*.

CRINOLINE.—Notwithstanding the recently expressed opinion, or rather wish, of the Empress of France, the ladies' dresses are ballooning out to such an enormous size, that they threaten to affect the health, if not the lives, of the wearers. At an evening party, last week, at Madame Perpignon's, not less than five fainted, from sheer exhaustion, and Madame B—— (well known in the Tuileries) has since proved a martyr to the steel and whalebone infliction. She is at present confined to her bed, her malady puzzling her physicians, but all in the secret affirming that the weight she carried on the night of the ball was too much for her tender frame; hence her bodily prostration. When—when will this absurd fashion become exploded?—*London Court Circular.*

NAPLES AND THE WESTERN POWERS.—In official circles it is related that, in obedience to orders received at St. Petersburg, the Russian minister at Naples has again advised the Neapolitan Government to make its peace with the Western Powers. The well-meant counsel was, however, completely thrown away, for Mr. Caraffa remarked, that at Naples had given no offence to the great maritime powers there was no reason why she should humble herself before them. As a matter of course, the stereotyped phrases of "unjustifiable meddling," "violation of sovereign rights," &c., were freely employed by the Neapolitan Minister for Foreign Affairs.—*Times' Correspondent.*

In Paris, there are rumors of grand financial schemes as being in contemplation among the princes of finance. It is said that M. Pereire is negotiating a fusion of the Credit Mobilier, the Credit Foncier, the Comptoir d'Escompte, and an important though less known establishment than the three foregoing—the Casse St. Paul. MM. Rothschild, Bartholony, and others, who are called the syndics of the bankers, have on foot a rival scheme, according to which the *Comptoir d'Escompte* would be reorganized and started afresh, with the enormous capital of two hundred millions of francs.

MORE PLANETS.—Four more planets have been discovered since we last reported progress. Three out of the four are ascribed to M. Goldschmidt, of Paris, and one to M. Luther, of Bilk. The two last planets having been discovered within a very short period of each other, it has been suggested that they should be called the "Twins," and distinguished as No. 1 and No. 2. There are now forty-nine planets in the solar system, the last having been discovered on the night of the 19th of September. It is between the tenth and eleventh magnitude.—*Titan.*

MISS NIGHTINGALE.—An incorrect statement appeared some time ago, to the effect that Miss Nightingale had arrived in Vienna, and that she intended to examine the arrangements of the Austrian military hospitals. We understand that since her return from the East she has not left the country, and we regret to hear that her health still continues much impaired by her exertions on behalf of our sick and wounded soldiers during the late war.

Some of the papers have announced that the affair of the Suez canal was to be submitted to the Paris Congress. It is hardly necessary to say that there is no truth in such a statement, and there is every reason to believe that Lord Palmerston is as much opposed as ever to the project, and that the Chargé d'Affairs at Constantinople will not be more in favor of granting the firman than his chief.

The third volume of M. Capefigue's work, the *History of the Great Financial Operations in Europe*, has just appeared. It gives many particulars relative to the public loans which have been made in European States from 1815 to 1852. England occupies a considerable space, and various details are given about the origin of the houses of Baring, Hope, Thellusson, and Rothschild.

A NOVEL ACTION.—A curious case is about to be tried by the civil court of Berlin: The barber and upholsterer of a wealthy banker have brought actions against him to obtain damages for having made them attend upon him when he was afflicted with the small-pox, whereby they caught the malady, and were laid up with it for some time.

On the 1st of December the reduction of the Austrian army commenced. In some of the German papers it is said that Austria is about to negotiate a loan, but such is not the case. Some 60,000,000 florins of the national loan have still to be paid, and, consequently, the Minister of Finance will be able to get on for at least a year without troubling either the Austrian or the foreign moneyed world.

The Queen of Spain has presented Dr. Corral y Ona, who attended her in her confinement, with one thousand ounces of gold in a richly chased silver box, also with a magnificent set of brilliants, and has, besides, conferred on him the title of Marquis del Real Aciero.

Exaggerated rumors are current in Paris as to the pecuniary difficulties of Lord Stratford de Redcliffe; one of the causes is stated to be that he became security for the Sultan. It is, however, known that he paid everybody fifty per cent. as an instalment before he left Constantinople.

The *Leader* says that the Marquis of Normanby's version of the incidents of 1848 will not remain unanswered. M. Louis Blanc is preparing for the press a formal exposure of the inaccuracies contained in the diplomatist's narrative.

It being notified at Berlin that a number of young ladies would be required to form a bridal escort at the arrival of the Princess Royal, out of 50,000 applications 200 have been chosen to figure in white muslin on her entrance into the capital.

The French medical men who have visited Lisbon to study the late epidemic have come to the conclusion that it originated in the filthy condition of the city.

Mr. Vernon Smith announced in the House of Commons, on Saturday, that if on trial the King of Delhi should be found guilty, he would be sent out of the country.

Highway robberies are becoming nearly as frequent in the south of France as they are in Spain and Italy.

The rumor that the Princess Alice was to be officially asked in marriage to the Prince of Orange is now contradicted.

The autobiography of Mrs. Norton is preparing for publication. She is actively engaged in arranging the materials.

Sir George Grey has announced his intention to bring in a bill for the reform of the Corporation of London, after the recess.

The launching of the Leviathan, says the *Times*, has already cost £70,000.

No prize-money of British treasure retaken from the rebels in India will be allowed.

The British duty on tobacco and snuff in the year ending the 31st March last was £5,210,116.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents for "THE PRESS" will please bear in mind the following rules:

Every communication must be accompanied by the name of the writer. In order to insure correctness of the typography, but one side of a sheet should be written upon.

We shall be greatly obliged to gentlemen in Pennsylvania and other States for contributions giving the current news of the day in their particular localities, the resources of the surrounding country, the increase of population, and any information that will be interesting to the general reader.

GENERAL NEWS.

Mr. John B. Jaques, of Newark, New Jersey, was found insensible in a pond in the Ninth ward of Brooklyn, New York, on Wednesday morning. It appears that he had been inveigled from Newark by a man named Smith, the keeper of a saloon, and against whom a charge was pending for selling liquor without license, and Jaques was the principal witness for the prosecution. *Arrived in Brooklyn*, Smith was joined by one Myers, the keeper of a saloon on Fulton avenue, when they robbed and threw Jaques into the pond where he was found more dead than alive.

Rev. Sebastian S. Streeter, Universalist, has preached in Boston thirty-four years, during which time he has married four thousand three hundred and twenty-seven couples. The past year he has married one hundred and eighty two couples; has attended thirty-three funerals, and baptized four persons. There is no other man in the United States who has married as many couples as has Mr. Streeter. His health is said to be very feeble, and he is unable to preach often.

Among the passengers who went out on the Persia were Mr. Cyrus W. Field, the Vice President of the New York, Newfoundland, and London Telegraph Company, and Mr. Everett, the engineer, to whom has been entrusted the direction and supervision of the mechanical arrangements for the laying of the Atlantic Telegraph cable next summer.

A man, named John Pergen, a German, gave himself up to the deputy superintendent of police in Brooklyn, N. Y., on Tuesday night, saying that he had killed a man in Newtown. Yesterday Pergen committed suicide by hanging himself in his cell. No murdered man can be found, and it is supposed that Pergen was insane.

Captain Conway, of the schooner Sarah L. Hills, at New York, brings advices from Turk's Island to the 26th ult. The quantity of salt on hand is very large, but there are no vessels to take it. It is selling at 8½a 9c per bushel. There were no American vessels in port when the Sarah L. Hills sailed.

Two elderly maiden ladies, by the name of Beard, who have lived as if in a state of great, if not abject poverty, recently died in South Gardner, Mass., within a few days of each other, and since their decease it has been ascertained that they were in possession of over five thousand dollars' worth of property.

The Sons of Malta, in Boston, have formed a Grand Lodge for Massachusetts, to have jurisdiction over the New England States until such time as grand lodges shall be established in those States severally. They have also donated $500 for charitable purposes, leaving a reserve fund on hand of nearly $1,000.

Mr. Isaac Spangler, an old and much respected citizen of Zanesville, Ohio, was killed instantly at that place, on New Year's day, by the carelessness of some boys in firing a small cannon loaded with slugs. The Doctor was aged about fifty-five years, and leaves a wife and two children.

Rev. J. B. Dourinck, for a number of years Professor in St. Xavier College, where he was highly esteemed by all who knew him, was recently drowned, with two Indians, in the Missouri river, above St. Joseph, by the upsetting of a boat.

The Reading (Pa.) *Gazette* is grieving because there are no public amusements in that *thriving city*. A "star company" might do well there.

A barn belonging to William Grant, Jr., was destroyed by fire at Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday afternoon. He offers $300 reward for the incendiaries.

A young girl, named Ursula Getz, was killed in Baltimore, on Tuesday last, by the caving in of a sand bank.

Counterfeit two-dollar bills on the Massachusetts Bank, of Boston, were put in circulation in New York on Wednesday. Look out for them.

Mr. James Grant was assassinated in New Kent county, Va., on Sunday night, by some unknown person.

The Late Conflagration at Chicago—Loss About $60,000.

[From the Chicago Journal, of Jan. 4th.]

At about 8 o'clock last evening, the new frame block, built during the past summer, on the west side of Clark street, between Quincy and Jackson streets, was discovered to be on fire, and was entirely consumed. The first story of the block was occupied by stores, nine in number, and the upper was occupied by families, ten in all. Most of the property in the building was consumed, and the total loss cannot be less than $60,000. It was occupied as follows:

No. 232. Both stories by Archibald Hill, the lower floor as a Scotch dry-goods store. Loss of goods $6,000, insured for $1,500. All of his household furniture, valued at $1,000, was lost.

No. 234. This tenement was occupied by J. Westendorf, merchant tailor. His stock was valued at $2,000, insured $1,000. The upper story was occupied by his family, and also by Mr. Kelly. Furniture a total loss.

No. 236 was occupied by J. Baber, boot and shoe dealer. Stock valued at $2,500, insured $1,000 in the Western Insurance Company, Pittsfield, Mass. The upper story was tenanted by Benj. Brownell. Loss of furniture $350. No insurance.

No. 236 was occupied above and below by Mr. Whitfield, hardware dealer. His stock was valued at $8,000, insured $2,000. Loss of furniture $1,000. No insurance.

No. 238 was formerly occupied by Spear's bazaar, but was recently opened as a fancy goods store by H. Josephson. His stock was valued at $4,000. Loss $1,000. No insurance.

No. 240 was the extensive crockery and glassware store of A. Conklin. His loss is $7,000; insured $4,000. He also occupied the upper part of the building, and meets with a heavy loss of furniture.

No. 242 was occupied by S. McFadden, as a dry goods store. Loss, $7,500; insured for $1,000 in the Western Valley Fire and Marine Insurance Company; $1,500 in the Ocean Insurance Company, New York, and $1,500 in the State Mutual Fire Insurance Company, Pennsylvania. He also occupied the upper portion of the tenement as a dwelling. Loss of furniture $800.

No. 244, the southern limit of the fire, was only partly occupied. A new stock of groceries was being moved into the lower part, preparatory to opening this week. We are unable to ascertain the owner's name. It was removed in a damaged state.

The building itself was valued at $18,000, and insured for $13,000.

CITY POLICE—JANUARY 7.

[Reported for The Press.]

A QUEER RUSSIAN BEGGAR.—A man, whose features, accent, and general appearance strongly hinted at a Celtic origin, was arrested for begging with a printed petition "To the Charitable and Humane," setting forth that he was a native of Russia, and had met with a variety of misfortunes, which drove him from the land of his nativity, and reduced him to the condition of a mendicant.

Magistrate. What countryman are you?"

Prisoner. A Rooshun, plase your worship.

Magistrate. A Russian? Where were you born?

Prisoner. Why, in Roosha, of course.

Magistrate. What part of Russia?

Prisoner. What part is it? Why, the very manest part of it, I'm thinking; and fair, I'm ashamed to tell the name of the dirty dishtrict.

Magistrate. What is your own name?

Prisoner. Me own name do you want? Bejabers, it will take two pair of jaws to pronounce it. I niver could get it out, having a nat'ral impidiment in my spache. But you'll find it here in print, (producing his begging paper,) and you can spell it out at your own convanience.

Magistrate. Why did you leave Russia?

Prisoner. Why did I lave it, do you ax? Ouch thin. I was banished by ould Nick, that's the successor to the prisint imperor.

Magistrate. His predecessor, you mean. But why did he banish you?

Prisoner. Murther! you might have guess'd that. Sure it was for spaking the truth.

Magistrate. I never should have guess'd *that*, positively. Your tongue is not altogether Russian, I suspect.

Prisoner. Begorra. that's true enough, ould gintleman. My tongue is Irish to the back-bone, and the rayson is because I learn'd all my idecation from an Irish school-master.

Magistrate. I think I shall have to commit you as a vagrant.

Prisoner. By the big bill of Howth, you may commit what you plase wid me, if you have the conscience. It's all the same to Pat O'Foggarty.

Magistrate. So your true name is Pat O'Foggarty?

Prisoner. Troth, that name's good enough to go to jail wid.

And so, by the name of Patrick O'Foggarty, this interesting Russian exile was committed for thirty days under the vagrant act. W.

United States Agricultural Society.

The President of this Society, Hon. MARSHALL P. WILDER, has issued a notice for the annual meeting, to take place at Washington, on Wednesday, the 13th of January. The sessions will be held in the lecture-room of the Smithsonian Institute.

The following topics will be publicly discussed during the sessions of the society: "The Chinese Sugar Cane;" "The Necessity of having a more Perfect Knowledge of the Mineral Necessities of our own Crops Developed;" "Meteorological Observations for the Benefit of Agriculture;" "Manures and Fertilizers;" "The Disease known as Hog Cholera;" "The Improved Kentucky Sheep;" "Agricultural Colleges and Farm Schools;" and "The Agricultural Politics of our Country."

IN a recent sketch of an old pensioner's death and career, it is said that he was the man (a Highlander in Picton's brigade) who when a little Frenchman at Waterloo cried "Quartre, quartre!" answered "Quarter ye? She has no time to do tat, sae ye maun e'en be contented to be cutted in twa." This is of a piece with the story of a Frenchman who was hanged at Tyburn, exclaiming, "Misericorde! ah, miser-i-corde!" "Measure the cord?" said the indignant hangman, "measure it yourself."