THE PRESS.

PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)
BY JOHN W. FORNEY.
OFFICE, NO. 417 CHESTNUT STREET.

DAILY PRESS.

TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carriers.
Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM; FOUR DOLLARS FOR EIGHT MONTHS; THREE DOLLARS FOR SIX MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS.

THE WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to Subscribers by mail, (per annum, in advance) at.....$2 00
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☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Hats.

WARBURTON'S INIMITABLE
COVERINGS FOR THE HEAD
Embrace all the points necessary to
GENTEEL EFFECT,
and all the details and nice elegancies which impart
FINISH, COMFORT, AND DURABILITY.
Gentlemen are invited to call and examine.
No. 430 CHESTNUT Street.
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FAIRBANKS'S PLATFORM SCALES.
FAIRBANKS & EWING,
MASONIC HALL, 175 CHESTNUT STREET,
ja25-3m PHILADELPHIA.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

BAILEY & CO., CHESTNUT STREET,
Near Fifth,
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 Gold Watches, of all the celebrated makers.
DIAMONDS,
Necklaces, 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 varieties of fine Jewelry, such as Mosaic, Stone and Shell Cameos, Pearl, Coral, Carbuncle, Marquisite, Lava, &c., &c.
SHEFFIELD CASTORS, BASKETS, WAITERS, &c.
Also, Bronze and Marble CLOCKS, of newest styles, and of superior quality. ja1-dtwdwly

J. CALDWELL & CO.,
422 CHESTNUT Street,
Have received, per steamers, new styles
Jewelry, Chatelains, Vest Chains,
Splendid Pearl, Emerald Sets,
Fruit Stands, Sugar Baskets,
Jet Goods and Flower Vases,
Coral, Lava and Mosaic Sets.
Sole Agents in Philadelphia for the sale of Charles Frodsham's LONDON TIME-KEEPERS. de10

SILVER WARE.
WILLIAM WILSON & SON,
MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE,
(ESTABLISHED 1811,)
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-dtwly

J. S. JARDEN & BRO.,
MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF
SILVER-PLATED WARE,
No. 304 Chestnut Street, above Third, (up stairs)
Philadelphia,
Constantly on hand and for sale to the Trade, TEA SETS, COMMUNION SERVICE SETS, URNS, PITCHERS, GOBLETS, CUPS, WAITERS, BASKETS, CASTORS, KNIVES, SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., &c.
Gilding and plating on all kinds of metal. se2-ly

Money.

AMERICAN GOLD,
NEW YORK,
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND BOSTON
EXCHANGES,
Bought and sold by
S. W. TINGLEY & CO.,
ja7-d1Fwfm 31 South THIRD Street.

AMERICAN GOLD
AND
NEW YORK EXCHANGE
WANTED
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BY
CRONISH & CO.,
SPECIE BROKERS,
no26-dtf 42 SOUTH THIRD ST.

Stationery.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.
DAVID M. HOGAN, Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer, No. 100 WALNUT Street, is prepared at all times to furnish, either from the shelves or make to order, Books of every description, suitable for Banks, Public Offices, Merchants, and others, of the best quality of English or American Paper, and bound in various styles, in the most substantial manner.
Orders for JOB PRINTING of every description, Engraving and Lithographing executed with neatness and despatch.
A general assortment of English, French and American Stationery.
Concerning Mr. Hogan's contributions to the Franklin Institute, the Committee say:—"The display of blank books for banking and mercantile use is the best in the Exhibition. The selection of the material is good, the workmanship most excellent, and their finish and appearance neat and appropriate." no20-tf

Publications.

PHYSICIANS' POCKET DAY-BOOK FOR 1858.—Just published and for sale by
U. P. PRICE & CO.,
No. 38 South SIXTH Street, above Chestnut.
The Day-Book contains an Almanac, Tables of comparative Medical Doses, Poisons and their Antidotes, British and French Medical Measures, Atomic Weights and Combining Proportions, Articles of Diet, Composition of Thermometric Scales, Baths—Simple and Medicinal, Table of Doses of all the principal preparations of the Pharmacopœ, Visiting List and Index, Blanks for Monthly Engagements, Bath Account, Nurses' Addresses, Bills and Accounts, asked for, Vaccination and Obstetric Engagements, English, French, and American Medical Periodicals, &c., &c.
Being prepared with the co-operation of several eminent members of the Profession, the Publishers trust that this little Manual will fill a want hitherto unsupplied, and with a view to its future improvement, will be happy to receive any suggestions respecting emendations, additions, &c.
The above are prepared for 25 and 50 patients, and bound in various styles. ja1

Dissolutions & Copartnerships.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SIEGER, LAMB, & CO. is this day dissolved by the death of C. S. LAMB.
The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners, who have associated with them JOHN WIEST, W. D. SPONSLER, and D. B. ERVIN, under the firm of SIEGER, BAIRD, & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods jobbing and importing business as heretofore, at No. 47 North THIRD street.
PETER S. SIEGER,
JACOB RIEGEL,
WM S. BAIRD,
JOHN WIEST,
W. D. SPONSLER,
D. B. ERVIN.
December 31, 1857. jal-1m*

EDWARD H. ROOD will have charge of our business in this city from this date, at No. 820 CHESTNUT Street.
HUEY, WEBSTER, & CO.,
Manufacturers of Sewing Machines.
january 1, 1858. jal-5m

BEATRICE CENCI.—
JAMES S. HARLE
WILL OPEN,
ON JANUARY 23D,
The beautiful
STATUE
OF
"BEATRICE CENCI,
SLEEPING, ON THE EVE OF HER EXECUTION."
BY
MISS HARRIET HOSMER.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
HARLE'S GALLERIES,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ja 20

THE MECHANICAL BAKERY.—On and after THIS DAY, the 11th inst., the BREAD from this establishment, and BREAD TICKETS, will be for sale at the following Depots:
At the DEPOT, corner BROAD and VINE Streets.
DALKE OLOTHIER'S, 175 North FIFTH Street.
JACOB V. BECK'S, FOURTH, above Callowhill.
HENRY N. WILKINSON'S, cor. FIFTH and COATES.
R. G. GILBERT'S, corner COATES and FRANKLIN.
J. GRAVENSTINE'S, cor. TWELFTH and WALLACE.
S. PANCOAST'S, corner NINTH and CALLOWHILL.
J. A. FOSTER'S, 924 ARCH street.
G. YOUNG, 1506 LOMBARD Street.
D. KNIGHT, BROAD, below Walnut.
W. W. MATHEWS, cor. ELEVENTH and LOCUST.
J. C. HORNER, cor. FIFTH and SPRUCE.
Other Depots will be announced from day to day, as arrangements are completed.
Persons wishing Bread delivered at their dwellings will please register their names at the Depots, where books are provided for that purpose.
As soon as a sufficient number to establish routes are obtained, such delivery will be begun. Tickets of two kinds, one for the use of those who wish their Bread delivered at their dwellings, and one for the use of those who prefer to send for it to the Depots, will be provided and for sale at the Depots. The Carriers will be instructed to deliver Bread for "Carriers' tickets."
Price FIVE Cents a Loaf.
Price of "Depot tickets," FIVE Cents each.
Price of "Carriers' tickets," FIVE-AND-A-HALF Cents each.
ja11-dtf O. MACDANIEL, Superintendent.

HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH,
WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1858.
For the convenience of the Government Departments, Bankers, and Residents generally of the West
and South of the City, the
NEW YORK AND WASHINGTON PRINTING TELEGRAPH COMPANY
HAVE OPENED AN
OFFICE IN WILLARDS' HOTEL,
Whence messages will be transmitted DIRECT to Baltimore, Philadelphia, and New York; and from those cities, in connection with the different House and Morse Telegraph Lines, to Wheeling, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati, Louisville, Nashville, Memphis, and New Orleans;
Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Columbus, Indianapolis, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Milwaukee, and St. Louis;
Toronto, Hamilton, Montreal, Quebec;
Providence, Boston, Portland, Bangor, Halifax, St. John's, and all intermediate points in the United States and British Provinces.
OFFICES:
NATIONAL HOTEL, (Entrance from SIXTH Street.)
WILLARDS' HOTEL, (Entrance from the Vestibule.) ja20-6t

5,000 GALLS. WHALE OIL,
7,000 gall. Elephant Oil,
Double, No. 1 Lard Oil, for sale by
CROSSDALE, PEIRCE, & CO.,
No. 104 N. Delaware Avenue.
no16-tf

STORAGE on SECOND and THIRD FLOORS can be had at 119 North Water street.
Apply to MARTIN & MACALISTER. 2w22

The Press.

VOL. I.—NO. 150. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1858. TWO CENTS.

Notices.

THE QUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office 408 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1858.
STATEMENT of the business and condition of the Quaker City Insurance Company for the year ending December 31st, 1857:

Capital and Surplus		$277,665 85
Surplus, January 1, 1857	$61,671 76	
Received for Premiums during the year 1857	162,807 98	
Interest received	11,755 10	
Salvage and Reinsurance	8,261 42	
	214,496 24	
LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c.		
Losses paid	$71,618 45	
Dividends and Commissions paid	33,839 23	
Reinsurance and return Premiums	20,047 45	
Rent, Salaries, Taxes, Advertising, and Office Expenses	11,135 17	
	136,830 30	
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages, Ground Rents, Coupon Bonds, Bank and other Stocks	$190,060 00	
Negotiable Bills Receivable	35,173 83	
Cash in Bank and Due from Agts.	22,442 02	
		$277,665 85

This Company continues to make Insurances against FIRE and MARINE Risks.
OFFICERS.
President—GEORGE H. HART.
Vice-President—R. P. ROSS.
Secretary and Treasurer—H. R. COGGSHALL.
Assistant Secretary—S. H. BUTLER.
DIRECTORS.

George H. Hart,	E. W. Bailey,
E. P. Ross,	Andrew B. Chambers,
A. G. Cattell,	J. L. Pennoyer,
Joseph Edwards,	Charles G. Imlay,
John G. Dale,	H. R. Coggshall,
Foster S. Perkins,	Samuel Jones,

H. M. Fullerton,
H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary.
ja15

OFFICE OF THE NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 214 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1858.
The first annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Neptune Insurance Company was held this day, when the following persons were unanimously elected to serve as Directors for the ensuing year:

Richard Shields,	Edward McGlinn,
George Minster,	Guillermo Y. Towe,
Theodore N. Towe,	Thomas Heath,
W. C. Stotesbury,	D. Sharwood,
O. O. Butler,	George Scott.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the same day, the following officers were elected:
RICHARD SHIELDS, President.
GEORGE MINSTER, Vice President.
GEORGE SCOTT, Secretary. ja15-tf

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
PHILADELPHIA, January 11th, 1858.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM-STREET HALL.
The Annual Election for Eight Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1858, at the office of the Company, No. 252 WALNUT Street.
EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.
ja12-d16t

BANK OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the President, Directors, and Company of the Bank of Pennsylvania will be held at the Banking House, 226 WALNUT Street, on MONDAY, the first Monday in February next, at 12 o'clock M.; immediately after which an Election will be held for twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year.
J. L. PENNIGER,
Assistant Cashier.
jal1-6d

INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.
MARINE, FIRE, AND INLAND TRANSPORTATION INSURANCE.
OFFICE No. 232 WALNUT STREET,
South side, east of Third street.
The properties of this Company are well invested, and furnish an available fund for the ample indemnity of all persons who desire to be protected by Insurance.
MARINE RISKS taken on Vessels, Freights, and Cargoes.
INLAND TRANSPORTATION RISKS on Merchandise per Railroads, Canals, and Steamboats.
FIRE RISKS on Merchandise, Furniture, and Buildings, in City and County.
INCORPORATED IN 1794. CAPITAL $500,000.
ALL PAID IN AND SECURELY INVESTED.
TOTAL PROPERTIES $1,007,525.26.
PRESIDENT OF CHARTER.
ARTHUR G. COFFIN.
DIRECTORS.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN,	WILLIAM WELSH,
SAMUEL W. JONES,	WILLIAM E. BOWNE,
JOHN A. BROWN,	JAMES N. DICKSON,
SAMUEL F. SMITH,	S. MORRIS WAIN,
CHARLES TAYLOR,	JOHN MASON,
ASHBURNER WHITE,	GEORGE L. HARRISON,
JOHN R. NEFF,	FRANCIS R. COPE,
RICHARD D. WOOD,	EDWARD H. TROTTER.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
HENRY D. SHERRERD, Secretary. ja19-tf

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
STATEMENT of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with a provision of its Charter.

Premiums undetermined January 1, 1857	$81,462 21	
Do. received during the year ending January 1, 1858	254,291 62	
Total amount of Premiums	335,754 53	
Earned Premiums during the year ending as above on Marine and Inland Risks	275,380 80	
Received for Interest and Salvages	33,529 70	
	308,910 50	
Losses, Return Premiums, Expenses, Re-Insurances paid during same period	352,758 96	
STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1858.		
6,000 Pennsylvania State 5's	cost	$5,025
117 shares Philadelphia Bank	"	14,705
7,000 City of Pittsburgh 6's	"	5,800
7,000 " " 6's	"	6,790
14,616 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan 6's	"	14,610
41,620 Camden and Amboy 6's	"	41,715
10,000 Philadelphia County Loan 6's	"	10,300
1,500 North Pennsylvania R. Bonds, 6's	"	1,750
50 shares North Pennsylvania R. R.	"	5,000
40 " Delaware Railroad Co.	"	1,000
Sundry Stocks, Steamboat and Transportation Companies, Certificates of Stock and Profits in Mutual Insurance Companies		14,640
		126,658
Estimated present value of the above		$98,650
Cash on hand		3,882
Premium notes receivable for policies issued		95,631
Subscription notes for guarantee capital		49,500
Due for policies issued, and unsettled salvages, and other debts due the Company		85,461
		337,927

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,	Charles Newbold,
S. Destouet,	Henry Lewis, Jr.,
Francis Fels,	W. C. Ware,
A. E. Borie,	Albert Worrell,
Samuel Grant,	Charles Vezin,
Charles Dutilh,	G. P. Lonsdale,
Hugh Campbell,	John B. Twells,
John P. White,	Edward L. Clark,
N. A. Smith,	George Lewis,
C. W. Cheesman,	J. Bancker,
John H. Irwin,	J. F. Steiner,
Godfrey Freyling,	H. P. Robinson.

RICHARD D. SMITH, President.
JOSEPH COLLISON, Secretary. ja14-2w

FRAME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY. Office 411 CHESTNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1858.
The following STATEMENT of the affairs of this Company, on the 31st December, 1857, is published in pursuance of the Charter:

Capital authorized and subscribed	$100,000 00
Paid in $50,000.	
ASSETS.	
Bonds and Mortgages	43,025 00
Cash on hand	11,524 94
Balance due, viz: Agents' accounts, Interest, &c.	5,811 47
Bills receivable, Premiums on Open Policies, (secured)	901 00
RECEIPTS.	
Premiums on Fire Risks, amounting to $1,717,200	12,863 74
Premiums on Inland Risks, amounting to $93,064	904 95
Interest	3,478 57
LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c.	
Fire Losses settled $3,157.18, (disputed $2,000.)	3,157 18
Inland Losses	000 00
Rent, Advertising, Salaries, and all other incidentals	5,683 77
Return Premiums, Re-insurance, commission, &c.	1,156 05

At the Annual Meeting of the Stockholders, held this day, the following were elected Directors to serve for the ensuing year:

Geo. W. Day,	Wm. W. Walters,
Barclay Lippincott,	J. K. Vaughan,
D. B. Birney,	A. H. Rosenheim,
Jos. B. Brognard,	Chas. Stokes,
Chas. Richardson,	Henry Lewis, Jr.,
John W. Everman,	M. Stern.

And at a Meeting of the Directors, GEO. W. DAY was unanimously elected President, THOS. S. MARTIN Vice President, and
W. I. BLANCHARD, Secretary.
ja19-tuths2w

OFFICE OF THE FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.—No. 34 North FIFTH Street, for the Insurance of BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., from loss by fire.
JANUARY 15, 1858.
In conformity with the provisions contained in the 6th Section of an Act of Assembly, approved April 5, 1842, the following Statement of the Assets of the Association, as the same was on the 1st instant, is now published.

Bonds and Mortgages	$196,869 00
Ground Rents	13,206 05
Real Estate	11,153 28
City Warrants	750 00
Cash on hand	15,760 47
Total	$237,739 40

TRUSTEES.

GEORGE W. TRYON, President.	
William H. Hamilton,	Peter Fritz,
Jacob Baker,	Henry C. Pratt,
Jacob H. Lex,	Charles D. Hughes,
Henry F. Anners,	Jacob Moyer,
John Sonder,	Peter A. Keyser,
Thomas B. Baxter,	John Phillips.

WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary.
ja20-3t

PUBLIC LAMPS.—THE PUBLIC IS respectfully informed that Offices have been opened by the District Superintendents of Public Lighting, at which citizens are requested to give information respecting accidents which may happen to the Public Lamps; or of any failure in lighting or extinguishing them at the proper time; or if not properly cleaned and in good lighting condition. The Books will be kept by Joseph Baily, No. 808 Wharton st., First Ward; Charles Carty, Supt. of 2d district, No. 3 Haines st. above Sixth; Hiram G. Kirk, No. 820 North Sixth st., above Brown, Twelfth Ward; M. W. Deshong, No. 2231 Dunton street, Fifteenth Ward; Thos. V. Bowlby, Gas Office, Twenty-Fourth Ward, (West Philadelphia;) M. H. M'Fadden, Gas Office, Twenty-Second Ward, (Germantown;) Wm. N. Market, Gas Office, Twenty-Third Ward (Frankford,) and at the Gas Office in Seventh street, below Market.
By order of the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works.
A. J. KITE,
oct-6m Superintendent of Distribution

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—The ship STALWART, Capt. Lucas, from Liverpool, is now ready to discharge at SHIPPEN street wharf. Consignees will please deliver their permits to the officers on board. All goods not permitted within five days will be sent to public store.
THOS. RICHARDSON & CO.,
101 WALNUT street.

BRIDGE NOTICE.—THE TIME FOR receiving Plans and Estimates for the Chestnut Street Bridge, has, by Ordinance of Councils, been extended to the 25th day of January, 1858.
STRICKLAND KNEASS,
jan 19-dtw3t Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The Press.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 26, 1858.

RACHEL.—RADETZKY—REDSCHID PACHA

Death has been busy, within the last few weeks, among the European notorieties. The three names which we have written above now live only in the Past. While the news of their death is so recent, let us briefly allude to the career and character of each.

ELIZABETH RACHEL FELIX, daughter of a Jewish pedler, who died on the 3d January, at her country seat, near Cannes, had nearly completed her 37th year. While yet a child, she attracted attention as a singer in the *cafés* on the Parisian Boulevards. She used to assist her elder sister, SARAH, (who accompanied her to the United States in 1855;) and the family, who then were very poor, mainly subsisted on the scanty contributions which this semi-mendicant vocalism obtained. A good musician, she was struck with RACHEL'S voice, (a contralto,) undertook to educate her for the lyrical drama. Soon he discovered that her voice was better adapted for declamation than singing, for the stage rather than the opera. He procured her the best dramatic instruction, and insisted on her studying the classic parts, her own predilection being for comedy. Her talents obtained her friends, through whose influence she was admitted as a pupil in the Conservatoire, in her 16th year. A few months later she accepted what was considered a good engagement ($600 per annum) from the manager of the Gymnase, at Paris. She appeared there, April 24, 1837, in a drama written expressly for her, and did not create any sensation. She returned to her studies, and her real triumph as a great actress dates from June 12, 1838, when she appeared as *Camille* in "Les Horaces," at the Théâtre Français. Her success was so unequivocal that she was hailed, at once, as Queen of the French stage. She had raised an unimportant into a great part, and the impress of genius was upon her every look, tone, and movement. She disdained all the traditionary mannerisms of the stage, and her whole performance was imbued with character and originality. She immediately followed up *Camille* by other of the more lofty creations of the French tragedians, and before she was six months on the stage, it was admitted that the passion of LE KAIN and the power of TALMA were united in her, if ever in any one. Since that time, now nearly twenty years, RACHEL has been the acknowledged head of the great actors of France. Gradually she emerged from the creations of RACINE and CORNEILLE, and availed herself of the genius of modern dramatists, who were only too happy to write for her. *Adrienne Lecouvreur* and *Lady Tartuffe* are among the best of these special characters. In 1841 she first played in London, and with so much success that, thenceforth, while life permitted, the visit was annual, and extremely profitable. Perhaps her finest character was *Phèdre*. In 1855 she visited this country, where, though her lungs were affected, she attracted great admiration. Her very last appearance upon any stage was on a solitary occasion in Charleston, 17th December, 1855, when resting there for a few days before sailing for Havana. She sought health in the balmy climate of Cuba, but in vain. Returning to Paris, her illness increased. She spent the last autumn in the Holy Land, and came back, to die at home. She had many personal failings, no doubt, for her passions were strong and she was very self-willed, but avarice, so generally attributed to her, RACHEL cannot fairly be charged with. Long ago, she provided, in the most liberal manner, for every member of her family. She was sometimes capricious, but she was not a mere money-hoarder. She must have died very rich, for in some years—indeed, for many years in succession—she realized from her Parisian, London, and provincial engagements as much as $80,000 a year. Some time before her death she divided her fortune equally between her parents and her children. She had a great liking for jewels, though she dressed very plainly, and liberally patronized the young artists of Paris, of whose works she had an interesting and valuable collection.

Count JOSEPH RADETZKY, Field Marshal of Austria, died at Milan on January 5, in his ninety-second year, having been born in Bohemia in 1766. He entered the Austrian army at the age of fifteen, and was made captain in 1793, when he first "fleshed his maiden sword" against the French. In 1795, at the battle of the Trebbia, in which NAPOLEON soundly beat the Austrians, RADETZKY had a horse shot under him, and was rewarded with a lieutenant-colonelcy. His promotion went on rapidly, though the army to which he belonged was continually getting beaten. In 1801 he was major-general. In the campaign of 1809 he saw a great deal of service, and assisted in the battle of Aspern, which ended in NAPOLEON'S retreating. For this, which was an unusual circumstance, RADETZKY was made Field-Marshal. At the battle of Wagram, he commanded the Austrian cavalry, and again at the battle of Leipsic (October 1818,) but, though in command, was not at Waterloo. The "high wars that make ambition virtue" being over, RADETZKY successively was Governor of Hungary, Moravia, and Austrian Poland. Stony-hearted, implacable, stern, this man was evidently made to serve under and carry out tyranny. His employers felt this, and afraid of liberal opinions getting ground in Austrian Italy, made him commander-in-chief there, with more absolute powers, perhaps, than any Viceroy even of blood-royal had ever been entrusted with. He was placed in this situation in 1831, almost immediately after the French and Belgic revolutions, and he put down all liberal manifestations with a strong hand. At the close of 1847, Austrian Italy was in revolt, and RADETZKY prepared to quiet the country by artillery and bayonets. Then came the revolution of 1848, at the news of which MILAN arose against the Austrians. RADETZKY bombarded the city, but had to fall back. The CHARLES ALBERT, of Sardinia, unequal to the position, headed the popular movement, was successful for a time, but finally was defeated at Novara, which was the death-blow of liberty in Italy.

With fire and sword, as if it had been an enemy's territory, RADETZKY swept his armies across Austrian Italy, and was thanked, from Vienna, for having preserved that important portion of the Imperial domain. Once again, (in 1853) he put down, with his iron hand, a new attempt at Revolt in Milan. He repeatedly desired to resign his command, but was not permitted to do so until last year, when the Austrian Emperor visited Milan.

In some respects he resembled "the Duke"—length of service and devotion to the Crown. But, until 1848, at which time he was 82—at which age WELLINGTON died—RADETZKY was not a fortunate commander. He had a dogged sense of duty, but was cold-hearted, cruel, austere, and thoroughly tyrannical. All over Italy—except among the Austrians—his name was a by-word of scorn and hatred; a pretty accurate sketch says, "In stature, RADETZKY was below the middle height, with broad shoulders and a clear, piercing eye; he possessed that peculiar attraction attributed to FREDERICK the Great, and to NAPOLEON. Among a hundred officers, though simply dressed in a gray sourtout, RADETZKY would command the attention of all."

REDSHID PACHA, the greatest statesman of the Ottoman Empire—perhaps it would scarcely be too much to call him the *only* statesman—has also died. He had not nearly attained the threescore years and ten which the Psalmist declares to be the usual limit of human life. In politics he was liberal and progressive, and always urges the present Sultan to exercise tolerance in the very widest manner. He had travelled—having visited Paris and London as Ambassador—and had been Grand Vizier no less than six times, dying at his post. He was thoroughly acquainted with the condition and resources of the Turkish Empire—he devoted himself to put down the oppressions and exactions of the Governors and Pachas who so much misgovern Turkey—he always resisted the encroachments of Russia—and, above all, he endeavored to free his master from the dictation of foreign envoys. He was, that rare thing in Turkey, an honest man in office, and one of the best proofs is that he has died comparatively poor. He so thoroughly understood the politics of Turkey that, whether in or out of office, if a difficulty occurred, REDSHID PACHA was certain to be immediately consulted by the Sultan. He had full belief that England entertained no interested designs upon Turkey, and therefore he generally acted in combination with Lord STRATFORD (formerly Sir STRATFORD CANNING), who so long has been British Ambassador at Constantinople. He is one of the greatest losses that the Sultan could have sustained at this moment, when the involvements of the late war are not yet made smooth.

NEWS FROM HON. W. B. REED.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

HONG-KONG, Nov. 13, 1857.

Mr. Reed, our new Minister, has at last arrived, and seems in very good health and spirits; and if a cordial welcome from his countrymen, and strangers, too, can encourage him, he ought to be able to go to work with some zeal. It is not easy to say what he can do, for until some movement in advance is made by the hostile powers, or some; dreaded concession be made by the Cantonese, things are at a dead lock here. Lord Elgin is here in a private steamer, in the harbor, and Baron Gros, with the French squadron, is near at hand. The Russian Minister, Admiral Poltatine, is expected every hour, it being understood in outside circles—for these diplomatists manage to keep their real secrets very well—that he has been waiting at Shanghae to hear of Mr. Reed's arrival before coming here; for, as we all know, there is no love lost between the Russians and English. The reception of our Minister has been everything that his countrymen could desire. Every civility and courtesy which could be extended have been, both by the English authorities and the officers of other foreign services. It is not known what course Mr. Reed will take, or whether he has yet communicated his arrival to the Imperial Commissioner. It is evidently the wish of the Allies that he should not, but the impression outside generally is, that he will pursue a direct course, and ignore, as far as possible, the complication around him. In one respect he seems very decided, and though a personal and domestic matter, some importance is attached to it. Mr. Reed makes his home on board his ship, and under his flag. The Minnesota is crowded with visitors, and is the admiration of all who come, from Admiral Seymour downwards. No such ship has ever been in these waters. Great sympathy is felt and expressed for Captain Dupont's affliction. The news of his kinsman's death reached him yesterday.

November 14.—The Russian steamer "America," with Admiral Poltatine on board, has this moment anchored close alongside of the Minnesota, and saluted the town.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM KANSAS.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

FORT SCOTT, K. T., Jan. 13, 1858.

In my last letter I told you that machinists of various kinds were receiving $2.50 to $3 per day here, and that they can scarcely be had at that price. The advantage to a mechanic in living in Southern Kansas is that he can work all winter in the open air without inconvenience. He loses little or no time in consequence of the cold. I have a carpenter friend here from Iowa who enforces this fact upon me by saying that he has earned as much money in the six weeks he has been here, as he would have done all winter if he had remained in Iowa.

The Pennsylvanians who are here with me, and there are many of them, are all charmed like myself, with our climate. The summer days are as hot as in the valleys from which we came. If the hottest days of last summer there was a constant and balmy breeze playing across the limitless prairies, and fanning the cheek of the traveller. I was much abroad in the sun, and I seldom thought of carrying an umbrella. The summer nights are still more charming. They are just about the proper temperature to allow a man who has an honest conscience to enjoy pleasant dreams. The atmosphere is clear and pure, and affords the brightest moonlight. We are partially on the slope which rises off to the Rocky Mountains. We are above the region of heavy fog and dew. It is a very common thing for travellers, when night comes on, to throw themselves down on the grass of the prairie, and sleep till morning, without the fear of dew or "bull snakes" before their eyes—and without any kind of snakes in their hat, either. Rains are not more frequent than is barely sufficient for vegetation. It is not often that it lightens, but when it does, it is well enough to stand from under. I have seen one man who forgot to practise this important injunction, and it knocked him speechless for a while. He has since "come to," and has now something of a Davy Crocket reputation for being half horse and half alligator.

The leaves on the trees did not begin to change color till the first of November. Since then the weather has been but very little colder. It has all along been customary to winter cattle here without housing or feeding, leaving them to hunt their own provender; it would be better, however; to feed. Hay can be had in the fall for the cutting, (on the prairie,) and need only be fed for a couple of months; fresh pasture is good again by the first of March. This is not true, however, of *northern* Kansas. There is more difference between our climate and that the distance would indicate. Ours is the land of the paw-paw, the persimmon, and the pecan; the wild goose makes his winter home with us. But it is unnecessary to enumerate more facts on this point; the farmer will readily see our advantages for raising stock, and the mechanic for labor. In one word, we do not have to spend the earnings of the summer to carry us through the winter. The labor of each season is just that much clear gain. Yours, &c., G. A. C.

[For the Press.]

MR. EDITOR: A correspondent indulges in some strictures upon the action of Select Council in cutting off from the annual appropriation bill to the public schools an item of appropriation of fifty dollars to each section, for salaries of secretaries to the respective boards of directors. The aggregate of appropriation thus cut off is twelve hundred dollars. The remarks of Mr. Cuyler in Select Council seem to me to vindicate the wisdom of the action of that body. He said in substance, that it was an objectionable appropriation, both because it was in itself unwise, and at the same time it was clearly illegal.

It was illegal, because the 48th section of the consolidation act provides "That no person shall, at the same time, be a member of more than one of the following bodies, to wit: The City Councils, the Guardians of the Poor, the Board of Health, the Controllers of the Public Schools, *the Directors of the Public Schools*, and the Inspectors of the County Prison. *Nor shall any person be a member of any of these bodies who at the same time a salaried officer under the same, or under any of them.*" Subsequent legislation permits a director to be at the same time a member of the City Councils, or of any other of our public corporations (act of April 21, 1855, sec. 28), and *vice versa*. Councils to allow salaries to Secretaries (act of May 16, 1857); but no subsequent legislation *requires* Councils to allow such salaries or repeal the express provision just quoted from the consolidation act *forbidding* a director to be at the same time a salaried officer of the Board. The Secretaries are uniformly members of the Boards, and to pay them is, therefore, in simple terms, deliberately to violate the law.

Mr. Cuyler further said that it was as *unwise* as it was *illegal* to pay those salaries, and in explanation of this view, he remarked that it was *unwise* because the whole theory of public administration with us is that of honorary and voluntary service. The office of director, like that of member of Councils, was an honorable one, which found its compensation in the dignity and influence which attend the place, and in the consciousness of doing good. It was lowering the dignity of the office to attach to it this pitiful salary, and yet, small as it is, it has a tendency to tempt inferior men from unworthy motives to seek the position. Nor are the labors of a secretary in any degree onerous. Secretaries of most of our public institutions of a benevolent character render much greater service entirely without compensation. The labor bears no compensation with that of a member of Councils. A member of Councils performs every month more than twice the service that any of these secretaries is called upon to perform.

It would seem scarcely necessary to add a comment upon the useless extravagance of this expenditure. The aggregate is twelve hundred dollars per annum—an amount which, at the rate per capita public instruction costs the city, would educate nearly two hundred children.

Let us spare an expenditure which is at once illegal, useless, and positively injurious to the character and dignity of our school system. No one will complain who has the best interests of the schools really at heart.

AN OLD CONTROLLER.

INTERESTING FROM LIBERIA.

Intelligence from Liberia as late as the middle of last December has been received, via England. In his letter to Mr. COPPINGER, President BENSON says, under date of December 14: "I presume the wrong impressions about the condition of things in Liberia, have been, ere this, removed or corrected in the United States. I have never been more encouraged than I am now, since I have been in Liberia. I speak with regard to our country's prospects. I would not leave a single incident through which we have passed this year erased if I could. They will have produced a salutary effect, and so says every candid, patriotic citizen of this Republic. The time has come for me to open the national fair, and I must close this sheet."

The following communication contains statements well calculated to interest and encourage the friends of Liberia. The writer is an educated white clergyman of our own State, who has resided at Monrovia for several years in the service of the Presbyterian Board of Missions:

MONROVIA, Dec. 11, 1857.

* * * One year since, a young man who had for some time been a member of the Alexander High School, took charge of the school at Bassa, composed entirely of native Liberians. Harrisburg, the most advanced settlement, as to distance, on the St. Paul's. Closely as he has given his attention to the school, he has still found time to build himself a story-and-a-half frame house, clear and plant considerable land, and gather the beginnings of stock and poultry around him. He has now a pair of beautiful black bulls, as fine of their breed as I have seen in Africa. I encouraged him to this by the promise that if he would procure oxen, I would undertake to procure for him a cart or wagon, and a plough. Here, then, is a man, worthy of encouragement; I commend it warmly to your notice.

I am of opinion, however, that the *amount* of the articles would be more judiciously expended for them *here*, than if applied to purchase and shipment in the United States. Some of our mechanics are very ingenious, and only need encouragement to excel. Besides, it