THE PRESS,

PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

BY JOHN W. FORNEY.

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DAILY PRESS,

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Embrace all the points necessary to CENTRAL EFFECT, and all the details and nicer elegancies which impart FINISH, COMFORT, AND DURABILITY. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine.

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A beautiful assortment of all the new styles of Fine Jewelry, such as Mosaic, Stone or Shell Cameo, Pearl, Coral, Carbunole, Marquisite, Lava, &c., &c.

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J. E. CALDWELL & CO., 432 CHESTNUT Street, Have received, per steamers, new styles Jewelry, Chatelaines, Vest Chains. Splendid Faun Hair Pins. Fruit Stands, Cake 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 1812,) S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND SANSOM 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. se30-3&wly

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. se2-1y

Money.

AMERICAN GOLD, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, AND BOSTON EXCHANGES, Bought and sold by referred form. B. W. TINDLEY & CO., 57 South THIRD Street. jf7-4tf&eo2

AMERICAN GOLD AND NEW YORK EXCHANGE AT HIGHEST CURRENT RATES, BY CRONISE & CO., SPECIE BROKERS, no24-4tf 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

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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.

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A varied assortment of English, French and American Stationery.

Concerning Mr. Hogan's contribution to the Franklin Institute, the Committee say—"This 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." no20-1f

Publications.

PHYSICIANS' POCKET DAY-BOOK FOR 1858.—Just published and for sale by C. J. PETIT & CO., No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chestnut. The Day-Book contains an Almanac, Tables of Comparative Medicinal Doses, Poisons and their Antidotes, British and French Medical Measures, Atomic Weights and Combining Proportions, Arithmetical Signs, Comparative Thermometric Scales, Baths—Simple and Medicinal; Tables of Doses of all the principal preparations of the Pharmacopœia, Visiting List and Index, Blanks for Monetary Engagements, Bank Accounts, 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.

This work is prepared for 25 and 50 patients, and bound in various styles. ja1

Dissolutions & Copartnerships.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SIEGEL, LAMB, & CO., is this day dissolved by the death of G. B. 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. R. ERVIN, under the firm of SIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods jobbing and importing business as heretofore, at No. 47 North THIRD Street.

PETER SIEGEL, JACOB SIEGEL, WM. S. BAIRD, JOHN WIEST, W. D. SPONSLER, D. R. ERVIN.

December 31, 1857. ja1-1m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The undersigned have entered into a copartnership, under the name of ALTEMUS & COZENS, for the transaction of a Foreign Dry Goods Commission Business, at No. 241 CHESTNUT Street.

GEORGE W. ALTEMUS, WM. S. N. COZENS.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1st, 1858.

N. B.—Being agents for the most celebrated make of Linen Goods in the United States, we would particularly invite the attention of the trade. ja26-6t*

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY entered into a limited partnership, in accordance with the acts of Assembly in such case made and provided, under the firm and style of VANCE & LANDIS, for the transaction of the Hardware business in the city of Philadelphia. The general partners are JAMES M. VANCE and HENRY D. LANDIS, and the special partners are WILLIAM DILWORTH and SAMUEL BRANSON, all being residents of this city. The capital in cash contributed by William Dilworth is twenty thousand dollars; and the cash capital contributed by Samuel Branson is also twenty thousand dollars. The partnership will commence on the first day of January, A. D. 1858, and will terminate on the 31st day of December, 1859.

JAMES M. VANCE, HENRY D. LANDIS, General Partners. WILLIAM DILWORTH, SAMUEL BRANSON, Special Partners.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1857. ja2-wm*

EDWARD H. TADD will have charge of our business in this city from this date, at No. 820 CHESTNUT Street. HOWE, WEBSTER, & CO., Manufacturers of Sewing Machines. January 1, 1858. ja1-3m

BEATRICE CENCI.—

JAMES S. EARLE 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. EARLE'S GALLERIES, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, ja 20 PHILADELPHIA.

HOUSE'S PRINTING TELEGRAPH, WASHINGTON, JANUARY, 1858. For the convenience of the Government Departments, Bankers, and Residents generally of the West and 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,) WILLARD'S HOTEL, (Entrance from the Yard.) ja20-6t

VERY SUPERIOR NO. 40 TWO-THREAD FLAX SEWING TWINE, just received and for sale by WEAVER, FIZLER & CO., ja2-tf No. 244 WATER St., and 243 DOCK STREET.

STORAGE ON SECOND and THIRD FLOORS can be had at 119 North Water street. Apply to MARTIN & MACALISTER, no23

The Press.

VOL. I.—NO. 151. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1858. TWO CENTS.

Notices.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office N. E. corner THIRD and DOCK Streets, Philadelphia.

The following STATEMENT of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of the Charter:

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1857.

For Premiums and Policies	$151,704 76	
" Interest on Investments and Dividends	50,412 21	
		$202,116 97

LOSSES AND EXPENSES DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Losses 19, amounting to	$45,700 00	
Expenses—Salaries, Advertising, &c.	10,169 48	
Rent, State and City Taxes	1,915 44	
Agency Charges, Commissions, &c.	7,208 91	
Reinsurance and Interest	9,444 07	
		$71,377 90

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY LIABLE TO PAY LOSSES, JANUARY 1st, 1858.

$27,926 30	Pennsylvania State Bonds	cost	$25,303 73
78,200 00	Philadelphia City "	"	65,846 25
22,000 00	Allegheny County "	"	10,945 00
10,000 00	Washington " "	"	7,525 00
10,000 00	Pittsburgh City "	"	8,325 00
32,000 00	Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds	"	28,700 00
30,000 00	North Pennsylvania " "	"	22,500 00
1,000 00	Reading Railroad " "	"	980 00
20,000 00	Union Canal " "	"	19,477 50
6,000 00	G. L. of Pennsylvania "	"	5,540 00
100 shares	Western Bank stock		6,862 50
100 "	Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank		2,784 00
110 "	Commercial Bank		6 048 99
65 "	Pennsylvania Bank		7,119 50
135 "	Girard Life Insurance Co.		3 625 25
350 "	Pennsylvania Railroad Co.		15,552 01
175 "	New Orleans Gas Co.		13,397 50
$4,703 61	City Warrants		4,031 62
	Mortgages, Ground Rents, all first liens		128,596 55
	Loans on Policies and Collaterals		80,031 47
	Bills Receivable, Premium Notes		95 870 27
	Real Estate, Office Building		37,046 73
	Scrip Dividend of Insurance Companies		33,309 00
	Agents' balances of their Accounts due		18,951 28
	Quarterly Payments on Policies Issued		11,023 18
	Cash on hand and in Bank		32,078 03
	Interest on Investment to Jan. 1st, 1858		11,253 24
	Office Furniture		221 21
	Franklin Fire Insurance Company		300 00
			719,203 83
	Deduct three Losses due in 1858		3,500 00
			715,703 83
	Guarantee Capital		100,000 00
			815,703 83

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1858.

At an election, held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 4th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Trustees, to serve for three years:

John G. Brenner,	Peter Lyle,
William Martin,	Richard S. Newbold,
Jas. B. McFarland,	William P. Hacker,
Joseph H. Trotter,	William H. Kern,

James Euston.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this evening, DANIEL L. MILLER, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and SAMUEL S. STOKES, Esq., Vice President, for the ensuing year.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a scrip dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. upon the cash premiums paid in 1857.

They have also declared a cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the scrip dividends of 1850 to 1857 inclusive, payable at the office of the Company after the second day of February next.

DANIEL L. MILLER, President.
SAMUEL S. STOKES, Vice President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, Secretary.

INCREASE OF THE ACCUMULATED CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY.

January 1, 1849,	Accumulated Capital		$ 31,852 62
January 1, 1850,	do	do	85,845 62
January 1, 1851,	do	do	162,632 10
January 1, 1852,	do	do	177,913 30
January 1, 1853,	do	do	248,986 66
January 1, 1854,	do	do	334,207 35
January 1, 1855,	do	do	416,681 67
January 1, 1856,	do	do	513,955 22
January 1, 1857,	do	do	611,225 03
January 1, 1858,	do	do	715,700 83

LOSSES PAID SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE COMPANY.

To January 1, 1849, one policy	$ 5,000 00
To January 1, 1850, four policies	15,500 00
To January 1, 1851, sixteen policies	46,000 00
To January 1, 1852, twenty-three policies	54,800 00
To January 1, 1853, sixteen policies	34,000 00
To January 1, 1854, eleven policies	29,200 00
To January 1, 1855, twenty-seven policies	39,817 00
To January 1, 1856, fifteen policies	35,300 00
To January 1, 1857, eleven policies	28,300 00
To January 1, 1858, nineteen policies	45,700 00
	$333,267 00

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

STATEMENT of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with a provision of its Charter.

Premiums unexpired January 1, 1857	$81,462 01
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 30
Received for interest and Salvages	33,529 70
	308,910 00
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 6's	cost	$5,855
117 shares Philadelphia Bank	"	14,700
7,000 City of Pittsburgh 5's	"	5,800
17,000 " " " 6's	"	6,700
14,610 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan 6's	"	14,610
41,620 Camden and Amboy 6's	"	41,713
10,000 Philadelphia County Loan 6's	"	10,300
200 North Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds, 6's	"	200
100 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		14,040
Estimated present value of the above		123,558
Cash on hand		8,568
Notes receivable for policies issued		95,581
Subscription notes for guarantee capital		40,500
Due for policies issued, and unsettled salvages, and other debts due the Company		85,451
		837,927

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,	Charles Newbold,
S. Destouet,	Henry Lewis, Jr.,
Francis Rotch,	W. C. Ludy,
A. B. Borie,	Albert Worrell,
Samuel Grant,	Charles Vezin,
Charles Dolan,	G. P. Loughead,
Hugh Campbell,	John S. Trefz,
John P. White,	Edward L. Clark,
N. A. Smith,	George Lewis,
O. W. Churchman,	D. Falconer,
John H. Irwin,	J. P. Steiner,
Godfrey Freytag,	H. F. Robinson.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOSEPH COLLIGNON, Secretary. ja14-3w

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 82
Surplus, January 1, 1857	$31,671 76	
Received for Premiums during the year 1857	162,807 93	
Interest received	11,755 10	
Salvage and Reinsurance	8,361 43	
	214,496 24	

LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c.		
Losses paid	$71,818 45	
Dividends and Commissions paid	33,839 32	
Reinsurance and return Premiums	20,047 45	
Rent, Salaries, Taxes, Advertising, and Office Expenses	11,125 17	
	136,830 39	
ASSETS.		
Bonds and Mortgages, Ground Rents, Coupon Bonds, Bank and other Stocks	$100,050 00	
Negotiable Bills Receivable	156,173 33	
Cash in Bank and Due from Agts.	22,442 52	
		$277,665 85

This Company continues to make Insurances against FIRE and MARINE Risks.

OFFICERS.

President—GEORGE H. HART.
Vice-President—B. P. ROSS
Secretary and Treasurer—H. JOHN COGGSHALL.
Assistant Secretary—S. H. BUTLER.

DIRECTORS.

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

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

OFFICE OF THE NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 414 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 McClain,
George Minster,	Gustavus Y. Town,
Theodore N. Town,	Thomas Heath,
W. C. Stotesbury,	D. Sharwood,
O. C. 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 SCOTT, Secretary. ja13-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. 308 WALNUT Street.

ja12-4tel EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

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 for 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 $1,007,825.26.

PERPETUAL CHARTER.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	William Welsh,
Samuel W. Jones,	William E. Bowen,
John A. Brown,	James N. Dickson,
Samuel F. Smith,	S. Morris Waln,
Charles Taylor,	John Mason,
Ambrose White,	George L. Harrison,
John B. Neff,	Francis R. Cope,
Richard D. Wood,	Edward H. Trotter.

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

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

The Press.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1858.

LORD MACAULAY VERSUS WILLIAM PENN.

Lord MACAULAY, it may be remembered, dealt very hardly with the memory of WILLIAM PENN, the founder of Pennsylvania. PENN found a defender in Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON, the present editor of the London *Athenæum*, who issued two or three pamphlets, in which he earnestly required MACAULAY to take back his charges. MACAULAY took no notice of pamphleteer or pamphlets, and edition after edition of the "History of England from the accession of JAMES the Second," has appeared, during the last eight years, perpetuating the open charge and insidious insinuations against WILLIAM PENN. Last month was commenced the publication, "revised and corrected by the author," of a new and greatly cheaper edition of the History—so that instead of paying $20, the London price, for the work in four volumes, it can be obtained at $10.50, for seven volumes, much more beautifully printed and got up. Two of these volumes, issued monthly, have appeared, and it is understood, or expected, that when the last volume of this issue has been published, two more volumes will appear bringing the History far into the reign of Queen ANNE. Nor is it expected that Lord MACAULAY will be able to extend his narrative beyond the death of "Brandy Nan," as her Majesty was familiarly called. Lord MAHON's History of England, it may be remembered, runs from the Peace of Utrecht in 1713 to the Peace of Versailles in 1783; but Lord MACAULAY, picturesque painter that he is, is not likely to forego the pleasure of describing the death-bed of Queen ANNE, when the lethargic woman, beset by the leaders of contending factions, had just sufficient consciousness remaining to place the Treasurer's staff into the hands of the Duke of Shrewsbury, and entreat him, with feeble accents, to use it for the good of her people.

MACAULAY's original charge against WILLIAM PENN, which he repeats in the revised and corrected edition, stands thus:

"An order was sent down to Taunton that all these little girls should be seized and imprisoned. Sir Francis Warre of Hestercombe, the Tory member for Bridgewater, was requested to undertake the office of exacting the ransom. He was charged to declare in strong language that the Maids of Honour would not endure that a hundred pounds should be extorted from their poor relations, determined to prosecute to outlawry, unless a reasonable sum were forthcoming, and that by a reasonable sum were meant seven thousand pounds. Warre excused himself from taking any part in a transaction so full of shame. The Maids of Honour then requested WILLIAM PENN to act for them, and PENN accepted the commission."

Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON contended, in his "Life of Penn," that his hero, WILLIAM PENN, was not the pardon-broker described by MACAULAY; that the actual delinquent was a certain GEORGE PENNE, who was at Taunton at the time; that this GEORGE PENNE was there and then employed in selling pardons; that he was a likely person to be employed by SOMERSET and the Maids of Honor, on such a matter, as he had corresponded with the Privy Council; his letters, to this day, being entered in the Registers of the Privy Council; and that the whole character of WILLIAM PENN was opposed to the idea of his complicity in such a deed as MACAULAY charged with him.

Though Mr. HEPWORTH DIXON put his points in rather a pedantic and dictatorial manner, there evidently was substance in them. In our judgment, he cleared away the imputations against WILLIAM PENN. It happens that Lord MACAULAY is of a different opinion. He has preserved his original text unaltered, with the addition of a justificative note, which, though long, is too full of interest and importance not to be quoted here, in full. The note runs thus:

"Locke's 'Western Rebellion'; Toulmin's 'History of Taunton,' edited by Savage; 'Letter of the Duke of Somerset to Sir F. Warre'; Letter of Sunderland to Penn,' February 13, 1685-6, from the State Paper Office, in the Mackintosh Collection. (1848.) The letter of Sunderland is as follows:

"'WHITEHALL, Feb. 13, 1685-6.

"'Mr. Penne,—Her Majesty's Maids of Honour having acquainted me that they designe to employ you and Mr. Walden in making a composition with the relations of the Maids of Taunton for the high misdemeanor they have been guilty of, I do at their request hereby let you know that His Majesty has been pleased to give their fines to the said Maids of Honour, and therefore recommend it to Mr. Walden and you to make the most advantageous composition you can in their behalfe.—I am, Sir, your humble servant. SUNDERLAND.'

"That the person to whom this letter was addressed was William Penn the Quaker was not doubted by Sir James Mackintosh, who first brought it to light, or, as far as I am aware, by any other person, till after the publication of the first part of this history. It has since been confidently asserted that the letter was addressed to a certain George Penne, who appears from an old account-book, lately discovered, to have been concerned in a negotiation for the ransom of one of Monmouth's followers, named Azariah Pinney. If I thought that I had committed an error, I should, I hope, have the honesty to acknowledge it. But, after full consideration, I am satisfied that Sunderland's letter was addressed to William Penn. Much has been said about the way in which the name is spelt. The Quaker, we are told, was not Mr. Penne, but Mr. Penn. I feel assured that no person conversant with the books and manuscripts of the seventeenth century will think any importance to this argument. It is notorious that the name was then thought to be well spelt if the sound were preserved. To go no further than the persons who, in Penn's time, held the Great Seal, one of them is sometimes Hyde, and sometimes Hide; another is Jefferies, Jefferyes, and even Jeffrey; a third is Somers, Sommers, and Summers; a fourth is Wright, and Wrighte; and a fifth is Cowper and Cooper. The Quaker's name was spelt in three ways. He, and his father, the Admiral, before him, invariably, as far as I have observed, spelt it Penn; but most people spelt it Pen; and there were some who adhered to the ancient form, Penne. For example, William the father is Penne in a letter from Disbrow to Thurloe, dated on the 7th of December, 1654; and William the son is Penne in a news-letter of the 22d of September, 1688, printed in the Ellis Correspondence. In Richard Ward's 'Life and Letters of Henry More,' printed in 1710, the name of the Quaker will be found spelt in all the three ways, Penn in the index, Pen in page 197, and Penne in page 311. The name is Penne in the Commission which the Admiral carried out with him on his expedition to the West Indies. Burnet, who became Secretary to the Admiralty soon after the Revolution, and remained in office long after the accession of the House of Hanover, always, in his Naval History, wrote the name Penne. Surely it cannot be thought strange that an old-fashioned spelling, in which the Secretary of the Admiralty persisted so late as 1720, should have been used at the office of the Secretary of State in 1686. I am quite confident that, if the letter which we are considering had been of a different kind, if Mr. Penne had been interceding, at the instance of Barillon, in behalf of a Huguenot, or even of a Papist, for a pardon to the Taunton girls, and if I had attempted to deprive the Quaker of the credit of that intercession on the ground that his name was spelt Penne, the very persons who now complain so bitterly that I am unjust to his memory would have complained quite as bitterly, and, I must say, with much more reason. I think myself, therefore, perfectly justified in considering the names, Penn and Penne, as the same."

We interrupt the quotation, to say that MACAULAY is *not* justified in considering the names of PENN and PENNE, as the same. As Mr. DIXON says, "A letter is found addressed to Mr. PENNE. There *is* a Mr. PENNE. *He* spells his name PENNE. The PINNEY family spell his name PENNE. Everybody spells his name PENNE. In deeds, petitions, Acts of Parliament, it is spelt PENNE. Moreover, he is a pardon-broker. He is at Taunton. He is actually engaged in selling pardons. Why, then, assume that the writer of the letter is ignorant of the mode in which his correspondent writes his name?" Lord MACAULAY proceeds:

"To which, then, of the two persons who bore that name, George or William, is it probable that the letter of the Secretary of State was addressed? George was evidently an adventurer of a very low class. All that we learn about him from the papers of the Pinney family is that he was employed in the purchase of a pardon for the younger son of a dissenting minister. The whole sum which appears to have passed through George's hands on this occasion was sixty-five pounds. His commission on the transaction must therefore have been small. The only other information which we have about him is that he, some time later, applied to the Government for a favor which was very far from being an honor. In England the Groom Porter of the Palace had a jurisdiction over games of chance, and made some very dirty gain by issuing lottery tickets and licensing hazard tables. George appears to have petitioned for a similar privilege in the American colonies.

"William Penn was, during the reign of James the Second, the most active and powerful solicitor about the Court. I will quote the words of his admirer Croese. 'Quum autem Pennus tanta gratia plurimum apud regem valaret, et per id perplures sibi amicos acquireret, illum omnes, etiam qui modo aliqua notitia erant conjuncti, quoties aliquid a rege postulandum agendumve apud regem esset, adire, ambire, orare, ut eos apud regem adjuvaret.' He was overwhelmed by business of this kind, 'obrutus negotiationibus curationibusque.' His house and the approaches to it were every day blocked up by crowds of persons who came to request his good offices; 'domus ac vestibula quotidie referta clientium et supplicantium.' From the Fountainhall papers it appears that his influence was felt even in the highlands of Scotland. We learn from himself that, at this time, he was always toiling for others, that he was a daily suitor at Whitehall, and that, if he had chosen to sell his influence, he could, in little more than three years, have put twenty thousand pounds into his pocket, and obtained a hundred thousand more for the improvement of the colony of which he was proprietor. Such was the position of these two men. Which of them, then, was the more likely to be employed in the matter to which Sunderland's letter related? Was it George or William, an agent of the lowest or of the highest class? The persons interested were ladies of rank and fashion, resident at the palace, where George would hardly have been admitted into an outer room, but where William was every day in the presence chamber, and was frequently called into the closet. The greatest nobles in the kingdom were anxious and active in the cause of their fair friends, nobles with whom William lived in habits of familiar intercourse, but who would hardly have thought George fit company for their grooms. The sum in question was seven thousand pounds, a sum not large when compared with the wasteful expenditure of the masses of wealth with which William had constantly to deal, but more than a hundred times as large as the only ransom which is known to have passed through the hands of George. These considerations would suffice to raise a strong presumption that Sunderland's letter was addressed to William, and not to George; but there is a still stronger argument behind. It is most important to observe that the person to whom this letter was addressed was not the first person whom the Maids of Honour had requested to act for them. They applied to him, because another person, to whom they had previously applied, had, after some correspondence, declined the office. From their first application we learn with certainty what sort of person they wished to employ. If their first application had been made to some obscure pettifogger or needy gambler, we should be warranted in believing that the Penne to whom their second application was made was George. If, on the other hand, their first application was made to a gentleman of the highest consideration, we can hardly be wrong in saying that the Penne to whom their second application was made must have been William. To whom, then, was their first application made? It was to Sir Francis Warre, of Hestercombe, a baronet and a member of Parliament. The letters are still extant in which the Duke of Somerset, the proud Duke, not a man very likely to have corresponded with George Penne, pressed Sir Francis to undertake the commission. The letters addressed to William Penn a few weeks before Sunderland's letters to Mr. Penne Somerset tells Sir Francis that the town clerk of Bridgewater, whose name, I may remark in passing, is spelt sometimes Bird and sometimes Birde, had offered his services, but that those services had been declined. It is clear, therefore, that the Maids of Honour were desirous to have an agent of high station and character. And they were right. For the sum which they demanded was so large that no ordinary jobber could safely be entrusted with the Royal Sisters' secret. As Sir Francis Warre excused himself from undertaking the negotiation, it became necessary for the Maids of Honour and their advisers to choose somebody who might supply his place; and they chose Penne. Which of the two Pennes, then, must have been their choice. Honour would not endure that a person of low character, who would do any thing for a paltry sum, should be employed in a business which might end in the exposure of a Duchess of Tyrconnel, and in the ruin of the Queen's honour. Such a person might be employed by a Groom Porter, or by a Bird, but not by a Somerset. Honour would not endure that a person who had been employed by a Groom Porter, or by a Bird, should be employed