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THE WEEKLY PRESS.
THE WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to Subscribers by mail (per annum, in advance,) at $2.00
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Issued Semi-Monthly in time for the California Steamers.

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1860. NEW FIRMS AND CHANGES. 1860.
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No. 339 CHESTNUT STREET,
Below Fourth,
PRACTICAL MANUFACTURERS OF
BLANK BOOKS,
Made of Linen Stock.
Special Orders promptly executed.
Checks, Drafts, Notes, Copying Presses, Letter and Note Papers, and Envelopes, with a choice stock of
d17-3m COUNTING-HOUSE STATIONERY.

MILLINERY GOODS.

729. NEW 729.
FLOWER & FEATHER
STORE,
729 CHESTNUT STREET.
Closing out, at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, our entire stock of
HEAD DRESSES, BRIDAL WREATHS,
FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, AND MILLINERY GOODS.
THOS. KENNEDY & BRO.,
729 CHESTNUT ST., AND 43 S. SECOND ST.
oc29-3m

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAZELL & HARMER,
MANUFACTURERS
AND
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
BOOTS AND SHOES,
NO. 138 NORTH THIRD STREET.
A full assortment of City made Boots and Shoes constantly on hand. s10-tf

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HANDY & BRENNER,
NOS. 23, 25, AND 27 NORTH FIFTH STREET
PHILADELPHIA,
WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
For the sale of all kinds of
AMERICAN MANUFACTURED HARDWARE,
AND IMPORTERS OF
GERMAN, BELGIAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
Keep constantly on hand a large stock of Goods to supply Hardware Dealers.
BUTCHER'S FILES,
By the cask or otherwise.
BUTCHER'S EDGE TOOLS,
BUTCHER'S STEEL OF VARIOU KINDS.
WRIGHT'S PATENT ANVILS AND VICES,
SHIP CHAIN,
And other kinds in every variety.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
SHARP'S REPEATER PISTOL;
WEIGHING ONLY 8½ OUNCES.
SHARP'S NEW MODEL RIFLES AND PISTOLS.
EDWARD S. HANDY. JNO. G. BRENNER. C. P. BRENNER.
au19-tf

PACKAGE HARDWARE HOUSE.—We would respectfully call the attention of the General Hardware Trade to our extensive Stock of BIRMINGHAM HARDWARE, which we offer at a small advance by the package.
Orders for direct importation solicited, and Goods delivered either in this city, New York, or New Orleans.
W. G. LEWIS & Son,
411 COMMERCE Street,
Importing and Commission Merchants,
And Agents for Foreign and Domestic Hardware.
au23-tf

CABINET WARE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
and have now on hand a full supply, finished with
MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS,
which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. jy21-6m

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

DRUGS, GLASS, PAINTS, &c.
ROBT. SHOEMAKER & CO.
NORTHEAST CORNER
FOURTH AND RACE STREETS,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Dealers in WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, &c., invite the attention of
COUNTRY MERCHANTS
To their large stock of Goods, which they offer at the lowest market rates. oc5-tf

SCALES.

MANCHESTER SCALES.—Counter, Platform, Warehouse, Hay, Coal, and Railroad Scales.
Also, Planing Machines (Andrew's Patent), and Belting, for sale at No. 4.5 CHESTNUT Street.
d21-mwf1m CHARLES A. DANIELS.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM SCALES.
For sale by FAIRBANKS & EWING,
o22-1y 715 CHESTNUT Street, Phila.

MEDICINAL.

MRS. WINSLOW,
AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her
SOOTHING SYRUP
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,
which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is
SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.
Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and
RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.
MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP.
We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine, NEVER HAS IT FAILED, in a SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered.
This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in
THOUSANDS OF CASES.
It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints, do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.
☞ Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR Street, New York. jy14-1y
Price 25 cents a bottle.

JOHN MACKAY'S PURE EXTRACT OF
CALVES' FEET,
For producing brilliant and nutritious JELLY and BLANC MANGE and for thickening and improving Soups and Gravies. Sold by
EDWARD PARRISH,
800 ARCH Street.
THOS. WEAVER,
EIGHTEENTH and VINE Streets.
JAS. T. SHINN,
d22-tf BROAD and SPRUCE Streets.

MORE PROOF OF THE WONDERFUL EFFECTS OF MONELL'S AMERICAN HAIR REPARATOR.
PHILADELPHIA, September 27th, 1859.
This is to certify that I was bald for many years, and was recommended to try your Reparator; and having procured three bottles, used it for three months, which has caused my hair to grow, and although not quite as thick as before, yet it is constantly growing.
E. M. JONES,
No. 39 North Third street.
PHILADELPHIA, September 27th, 1859.
Mr. J. F. MONELL; Dear Sir—Some time since my hair commenced falling out, so much so, that I was, in fact, fearful of becoming bald; but hearing of the wonderful power of your Reparator, I was induced to buy a bottle, and after using one-half of it my hair not only ceased coming out, but commenced growing finely, and I have now as thick a suit of hair as ever I had.
JACOB EVANS,
No. 534 Cherry street.
For sale by T. H. PETERS & Co., Sole Agents, No. 716 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. se28-6m

DRAWING AND PAINTING MATERIALS.
Engineers' and Architects' Stationery.
Grecian Painting Materials.
Potichomania Designs and Vases.
Paint Boxes for Children, and also for Artists and Students.
Pictures and Picture Frames.
Playing Cards, American and French.
Catalogues gratis to the trade.
SCHOLZ & JANENTZKY,
No. 116 South EIGHTH Street.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. o20-6m

WEST INDIAN BITTERS.—These celebrated Bitters are meeting with general favor. They most effectually and permanently cure all disorders arising out of a want of proper tone and healthful action of the digestive organs. They are highly recommended by the Faculty of the principal cities of the United States and Europe for the speedy cure of Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Nervous Debility, Fever and Ague, &c. THOMAS F. BRADLEY,
Principal Agent,
d31-1m S. W. corner SIXTH and SPRUCE Streets.

FRENCH WINDOW GLASS on hand, and for sale by WETHERILL & BROTHER,
d31 Nos. 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

HAVANA CIGARS.—A full assortment just received, in store and bond. The attention of dealers is invited. S. FUGUET & SONS,
No. 216 South FRONT Street.

GUM SCAMONY—Virgin, for sale by WETHERILL & BROTHER,
ja9 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

NEW CROP NEW ORLEANS SUGAR—50 hhds prime new crop N. O. Sugar, for sale by JAMES GRAHAM & CO., LETITIA Street. ja9

RICE.—Prime retailing Charleston Rice for sale by JAMES GRAHAM & CO., LETITIA Street. ja9

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.
GEO. F. WOMRATH,
NOS. 415 AND 417 ARCH STREET,
HAS NOW OPEN HIS USUAL
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FURS,
Made of stock selected by himself in Europe during the past Spring. oc28-3m

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
IMMENSE ATTRACTIONS.
EVERY NEW STYLE.
EVERY NEW MATERIAL.
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY.
☞ Prices more reasonable than at any other establishment.
IVENS,
n19-tf 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET.

CLOAKS! CLOAKS!!
THE GREATEST BARGAINS IN CLOAKS EVER OFFERED.
IVENS,
n19-tf 23 SOUTH NINTH STREET.

FURNISHING DRY GOODS.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS have replenished their Stock of Staple Goods of their own importation.
Barnsley and Irish Linen Sheetings.
Irish Pillow and Bolster Linens.
Shirting Linens from best Bleacheries.
Linen Damask and Damask Cloths.
Damask Napkins and D'Oylies.
Huckaback, Russia and Damask Towels.
Colored Bordered Damask Towels.
Russia Crash and American Linens.
Reps, Worsted Damasks, Satin Laine.
Lace Curtains, Embroidered Muslins.
Figured Lastings, Moreens, Druggets.
Cloth, Table and Piano Covers.
Buff, Blue and Green Shade Hollands.
English and American fine Blankets.
Marseilles Quilts of every quality.
Muslins, Sheetings, Flannels and Shirtings.
ja17 801 and 803 CHESTNUT Street.

BARGAINS FOR SIX WEEKS.
THORNLEY & CHISM, N. E. corner EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN, would respectfully inform the public generally that from now (January 11, 1860,) until the 1st of March they will
SELL GOODS REGARDLESS OF PROFITS!
They have an excellent stock of
Long Broche Shawls.
English and American Blankets.
Best Shirting and Sheeting Muslins.
Linens of our own importation.
Flannels, Cloths and Cassimeres.
A good many Cloaks still on hand.
A LARGE STOCK OF FANCY SILKS.
Best make of black silks.
Merinoes, De Laines, German Poplin Plaids, &c.
Many of the above goods will be sold
MUCH UNDER COST PRICE!
N. B.—It will pay to give us a call. ja14

HOSIERY GOODS.—J. WM. HOFMANN, No. 9 North EIGHTH Street, has now open his Fall Stock of Hosiery Goods viz: Undervests and Drawers of Cartwright and Warner's superior manufacture, for ladies' and misses' wear. Merino Shirts and Drawers, for gents and youths. Merino Hosiery, Cotton Hosiery, Woollen Hosiery, Gloves and Gauntlets, and goods generally appertaining to the Hosiery business. J. W. H. respectfully solicits the attention of families to his stock, assuring them that his stock is unexcelled for variety by any other in the city, and that his prices are as low as those of any other regular house.
N. B.—No abatement made from the prices named.
s21-wfmtf

4-4 WAMSUTTA SHIRTINGS, SOFT FINISH, just opened.
4-4 Masonville Shirtings at 12½ cents.
4-4 Irish Shirting and Fronting Linens.
¾ and 4-4 Unshrinkable Flannels.
Super do for Infants' Shawls.
Large Stock of Paris Embroideries very cheap, viz: Setts Collars and Sleeves, Collars, Embroidered Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, &c.
Ladies and Gents' Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, in great variety.
Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, Black Cravats, and Neckties.
WHITE GOODS in variety.
WINTER STOCK, reduced in price, of all kinds.
DRESS GOODS.
Blanket and Broche Shawls.
Bed and Crib Blankets.
Black Cloaking Cloths.
" Cloaks Ready Made.
" Silk Velvet, &c., &c.
GREAT REDUCTION until February 1st, whilst taking stock. CHARLES ADAMS,
ja14-tf EIGHTH and ARCH Streets.

BLUE PLAID FLANNELS.
Elegant Broche Shawls.
Fine Cloth Cloaks.
Woollen Long Shawls.
Pretty 20 and 25 cent Delaines.
$3.50 and $4.50 Wool Robes, worth $7 and $8.
Finest Black Mousselines, 56 to 66 cents.
31 cent all-wool Plaids.
CASSIMERES.
$1.25 for best Fancy Cassimeres.
Good Goods at $1, $1.10, and $1.15.
Sattinets and Cassimeres, 40 to 75 cents.
Vestings very cheap.
50 cent first-rate Shirts and Drawers.
Gloves, Ties, Hdkfs, &c., auction lots.
COOPER & CONARD,
NINTH and MARKET.
N. B.—LINEN GOODS, a large and desirable stock of every description. ja10

THORNLEY & CHISM.
Northeast corner EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN Streets would invite attention to their stock of IRISH LINEN HDKFS., &c.,
Of their own direct importation, which they can confidently recommend.
Also, an excellent stock of
Shirting and Sheeting Muslins.
English and American Blankets and Flannels.
Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinetts.
Marseilles Quilts and Comfortables, &c.
Balance of Cloaks and Broche and Blanket Shawls selling at less than cost!
Rich Fancy Silks very cheap.
Best makes of Black Silk, &c.
All our stock will be found desirable. ja6

COMMISSION HOUSES.

FARRELL & MORRIS,
232 CHESTNUT STREET,
IMPORTERS,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES,
DOESKINS, AND
SATINETS.
SPRING AND
SUMMER COATINGS,
MANTELETS,
PANTALOON STUFFS,
d17-4m &c., &c.

HENRY D. NELL,
CLOTH STORE,
NOS. 4 AND 6 NORTH SECOND STREET.
OVERCOATINGS,
CHINCHILLA, NOSKOWA, FROSTED, AND PLAIN BEAVERS,
Also, CASSIMERES, VELVETS, &c., &c.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
n17-m&thtF5

FROTHINGHAM & WELLS,
35 LETITIA STREET, AND 34 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
COTTONADES.
Suitable for both Clothiers and Jobbers, in large variety.
SUMMER COATINGS AND CASHMERETTS
Made by Washington Mills.
Orders taken for these desirable goods for Spring trade.
n17-tf

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON,
NO 112 CHESTNUT ST.,
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
FOR THE SALE OF
PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.
s3-6m

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

LACEY & PHILLIPS,
HARNESS, SADDLES, AND ROBES.
THE PRIZE MEDAL at the World's Fair, held in London, in 1851, was awarded to us for the best Harness.
THE PRIZE MEDAL at the World's Fair, held in New York, in 1853, was also awarded to us for the best Harness.
Having since then greatly enlarged our manufacturing facilities, we are now prepared to offer to the public at our EXTENSIVE ESTABLISHMENT
Nos. 30 and 32 South SEVENTH St., above Chestnut,
PHILADELPHIA.
The most complete assortment of articles in our line of business, such as Harness, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Riding Saddles, Bridles, Driving and Riding Whips, Fly Nets, Horse Covers for Summer and Winter use. But fale and all other kinds of robes.
Our goods are manufactured in the very best style of workmanship, and with but
ONE QUALITY OF LEATHER,
which is the best the market can furnish.
Attention is asked to the following scale of prices:
Good plain serviceable single harness from ..$12 to $25
" fancy " " .... $23 50 to $35
Plain double harness " .... $40 to $80
Country harness makers can be supplied with harness cheaper than they can manufacture them.
n19-stuth3m

SILVER SOAP—A simple preparation for cleansing Silver Plate, Jewelry, Mirrors, Marble, &c., far more convenient and effective than any other. One half the labor of House cleaning may be saved by using this Soap, which cannot possibly injure the finest Zinc white, and as no scrubbing is required, the saving in the wear of the paint is much greater than the cost of the Soap. It leaves the surface as pure and white as when new. Manufactured only by the Boston Indexical Soap Company, and sold by their appointed Agents, HASSARD & CO., Apothecaries, TWELFTH and CHESTNUT. s21-

NAVAL STORES.
500 bbls Spirits Turpentine,
50 do Crude Turpentine,
2400 do Shipping Rosin,
150 do Tar,
325 do Pitch, in store and for sale by
ROWLEY, ASHBURNER, & Co.,
d31 No. 16 SOUTH WHARVES.

MINTON'S ENCAUSTIC TILES for floors.
Ornamental Chimney Tops for cottages.
Garden Vases and Fountains.
Vitrified Pipe for drains and Water conductors
Imported and for sale by
S. A. HARRISON,
fe 16 tf 1010 CHESTNUT Street.

HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—2,100 Pieces City-Smoked Hams and Shoulders. Also, 900 Pieces extra sugar cured Hams, for sale by C. C. SADLER & CO., ARCH street, 2d door above Front.

REFINED BORAX, in store and for sale WETHERILL & BROTHER,
d31 Nos. 47 and 49 North SECOND Street.

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IF YOU ARE IN WANT OF ANY BOOKS,
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Gift Book Store, No. 439 Chestnut street,
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'Tis the best place in the city.
Books are sold as cheap as at any other store,
and you have the advantage
Of getting a handsome Gift with each Book.
NEW BOOKS.
THE DOOMED CHIEF, or 200 Years Ago. By the author of Gaut Gurley, or the Trappers of the Umbagog. One vol. 12mo. Price $1.
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HOW COULD HE HELP IT. By A. S. Roe. Price $1.25.
FOOTFALLS. By Robert Dale Owen. Price $1.25.
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All the New Books as soon as issued, and sold at the publishers' lowest prices, and
RECOLLECT THAT A GIFT
Worth from 50 cents to $100 is given with each Book at the time of purchase.
Call in, and one trial will assure you that the best place in the city where you should purchase Books is
GEORGE G. EVANS'
GIFT BOOK ESTABLISHMENT,
439 CHESTNUT St., Philadelphia,
ja17-tf Two doors below Fifth, on the upper side.

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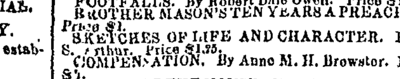
IN PREPARATION
WHARTON'S DIGEST OF PENNSYLVANIA REPORTS. Supplementary to the Edition of 1852. By Henry Wharton, Esq.
LINDLEY ON PARTNERSHIP. A Treatise on the Law of Partnership. By Nathaniel Lindley, Esq.
WRONGS AND THEIR REMEDIES. By C. G. Addison.
WALFORD AND NORMAN ON THE LAW OF CONTRACTS.
MALCOLM ON EXECUTORS AND ADMINISTRATORS
TROWER ON THE LAW OF DEBTOR AND CREDITOR. T. & J. W. JOHNSON & CO.,
ja17-3t No. 535 CHESTNUT Street.

SECOND SERIES OF DR. CUMMING'S Great Tribulation; or, Things Coming upon the Earth. 12mo. $1.
This volume forms the conclusion of Dr. Cumming's work. It differs somewhat from the former volume, for, while the former dealt with the nature and the marks of the Great Tribulation, the present volume relates to the character and condition, the hopes, the happiness and destiny of the people of God.
Just received and for sale by
WILLIAM S. & ALFRED MARTIEN,
ja16 No. 606 CHESTNUT Street.

OUR MUSICAL FRIEND.

"OUR MUSICAL FRIEND," a Rare Companion for the Winter Months.
Every Pianist, Every Singer, Every Teacher, Every Pupil, Every Amateur, Should procure this weekly publication of Vocal and Piano forte Music, costing but 10 CENTS a number, and pronounced by the entire Press of the country
"THE BEST AND CHEAPEST WORK OF THE KIND IN THE WORLD."
Twelve full-sized pages of Vocal and Piano-forte Music
FOR TEN CENTS.
Yearly, $5; half yearly, $2.50; quarterly, $1.25.
Subscribe to "Our Musical Friend," or order it from the nearest newsdealer, and you will have Music enough for your entire family at an insignificant cost; and if you want Music for the Flute, Violin, Cornet, Clarionet, Accordeon, &c., &c., subscribe for the "Solo Melodist," issued semi-monthly, containing also twelve pages; price 10 cents per number; $2.50 per year; $1.25 for six months.
Just published and for sale by
C. B. SEYMOUR & CO.,
d19-mwf1m 107 NASSAU Street, New York.

PREPARED GLUE.

SPALDING'S
PREPARED GLUE!
"A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE."
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!
SAVE THE PIECES!
As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.
This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-makers' glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.
"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."
N. B. A brush accompanies each bottle.
PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
Wholesale Depot, No. 48 CEDAR Street, New York.
Address
HENRY C. SPALDING & CO.,
Box No. 3600, New York.
Put up for Dealers in Cases containing four, eight, and twelve dozen, a beautiful Lithographic SHOW-CARD accompanying each package.
☞ A single bottle of
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
will save ten times its cost annually to every household.
Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.
Country Merchants should make a note of
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE,
when making up their list.
IT WILL STAND ANY CLIMATE.
d26-mwf-y

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

SILVER WARE.
WM. WILSON & SON
Invite special attention to their stock of SILVER WARE, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design unsurpassed by any house in the United States, and of finer quality than is manufactured for table use in any part of the world.
Our Standard of Silver is 935-1000 parts pure.
The English Sterling........925-1000 "
American and French........900-1000 "
Thus it will be seen that we give thirty-five parts purer than the American and French coin, and ten parts purer than the English Sterling. We melt all our own Silver, and we guarantee the quality as above (935), which is the finest that can be made to be serviceable, and will resist the action of acids much better than the ordinary Silver manufactured.
WM. WILSON & SON,
S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHERRY STS.
N. B.—Any fineness of Silver manufactured as agreed upon, but positively none inferior to French and American standard.
Dealers supplied with the same standard as used in our retail department.
Fine Silver Bars, 999-1000 parts pure, constantly on hand. au24-6m

CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.

ESTABLISHED 1760.
PETER LORILLARD,
SNUFF & TOBACCO MANUFACTURER,
16 and 18 CHAMBERS STREET,
(Formerly 42 Chatham street, New York.)
Would call the especial attention of Grocers and Druggists to his removal, and also the articles of his manufacture, viz:
BROWN SNUFF.
Macaboy, Demigros,
Fine Rappee, Pure Virginia,
Coarse Rappee, Natchitoches,
American Gentleman, Copenhagen.
YELLOW SNUFF.
Scotch, Fresh Scotch,
High Toast Scotch, Irish High Toast,
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The Press.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 18, 1860

Lord Macaulay.

Literature has sustained a heavy loss by the death of Lord Macaulay. Less fortunate than Gibbon, who lived for several years after the completion of his great historical work, Macaulay has departed with the crowning labor of his life incompleted. He has left two volumes nearly ready for the press, which, no doubt, will be speedily published. The four volumes which have already appeared cover only ten years of British history, namely from 1687 to the close of 1697, when the power of William of Orange was firmly established. The two volumes to come will extend, we believe, to the close of Queen Anne's reign—the period when Lord Mahon's History of England commences. Macaulay's fault was taking too large a canvas. Had he commenced writing his History ten years before he died—say on his return from India—he still would have been unable to have completed it. What he has produced is brilliant, picturesque, and not a little prejudiced. He has made almost a personal quarrel with Penn and Marlborough, and his estimate of that cold-blood Dutchman, William the Third, errs on the other extreme, in being entirely too favorable.

The public may desire to know what manner of man Macaulay was. Twenty-five years ago he was one of the worst-looking men in the House of Commons. Stature rather below the middle height; figure bulky and ungraceful; features fleshy, sallow, and inexpressive; rough hair of a sandy hue; mouth firm and well cut; large and remarkably lustrous eyes; attire extremely careless. Such was Macaulay at the age of thirty-five. His face lighted up when he spoke—particularly when making one of his Parliamentary orations, which, however, had the fault (almost unpardonable by an English audience) of being carefully prepared before hand, and committed to memory. His voice was between a lisp and a burr, and his utterance was thick and husky for the first five minutes of delivery. After that, his voice sounded grandly and clearly, and a pin could be heard in the House of Commons while he was speaking.

Macaulay's personal appearance greatly improved with advancing years. He became slighter in his figure—less pudgy, in fact; the deepened lines of his face, marked by thought, added expression to it; his sand-colored hair became nearly white. By far the best portrait of Macaulay—the only one which represents him as he really looked in his later years—was published last year, in the London Illustrated News of the World, with an accurate memoir. This portrait was engraved on steel, by Mr. D. J. Pound, from a photograph by Maull & Polybank, and was probably the last for which Lord Macaulay sat. This portrait also appears with the biography, in the second series of the "Drawing Room Portrait Gallery of Eminent Personages," of which Messrs. Henry A. Brown & Co., of Boston, are the American publishers.

The memoir in question, corrected, we believe, by Lord Macaulay himself, says that he was born at Rothley Temple, in Leicestershire, on the 25th October, 1800. His public career has been extremely fortunate. He entered Parliament, at the age of 30, when only a briefless barrister, on the strength of his reputation as a writer in the Edinburgh Review, owing his seat to the Marquis of Lansdowne, a liberal of the first water, who, when his Whig colleagues framed the Reform Bill in 1832, took good care to preserve one member for the petty borough of Calne, his private property—thus this village with 104 electors returning one member, while Salford, with 4,000 electors and 107,000 population, has only one also. Macaulay has held numerous offices—viz: Commissioner of Bankrupts, Secretary to the India Board, Member of the Supreme Council in India, (where he had $50,000 a year for four years,) Secretary at War, and Paymaster-General of the Forces. In September, 1857, he was placed in the House of Lords, with the title of Baron Macaulay, but rarely attended, and, as far as we recollect, did not once make a speech, as a Peer.

At the request of several, who have been desirous of procuring a copy of the article in THE PRESS, on September 16, 1857, on hearing of Macaulay's elevation to the Peerage, we take leave to reproduce it here:

Thomas Babington Macaulay elevated to the British peerage, without the adventitious aids of connection, family, or wealth! The man who, five and twenty years ago, would have prophesied that the most ultra Radical in Lord Grey's administration—the man who, while the Reform Bill was in agitation, fiercely challenged the propriety of having such an estate of the Realm as the House of Lords; that Macaulay should himself become a peer, would have been very greatly ridiculed. His elevation may be accepted as a compliment to literature—the greatest yet paid in England, for Macaulay is the first man of letters placed in the Upper House. Scott, Bulwer, and Alison received the inferior honor of baronetcy, and Sir Humphrey Davy, the great chemist and natural philosopher, had only the transitory honor of knighthood. Macaulay is made an hereditary legislator, and Palmerston, who wants efficient aid in the Lords, probably calculates upon occasional help from the new Baron.

On the 19th of January, 1856, Macaulay relinquished the Parliamentary Representation of Edinburgh, on the plea of bad health, and bade farewell to political life. It was expected that he would devote the comparative leisure thus obtained to the prosecution of his historic studies. Considering that in the four volumes already published, (containing nearly 2,000 octavo pages,) he has given us only nine years of English history—that seven years intervened between the publication of the two portions of the work, that his purpose was to write the annals of a hundred and thirty years, and that, with a broken constitution, Macaulay has already passed the age of fifty-seven, there can be no reasonable ground for an expectation that his work will ever be completed. He committed a great fault at the very commencement, by taking too large a canvas for his picture. His work, brilliant as it is in parts, will be a monument no less of his industry than his genius, but it runs too much into details; the breadth of the narrative is sacrificed by the relation of the minute particulars. The result must be—we shall have a literary torso, grand and noble, indeed, but yet imperfect. To complete Macaulay's work, on a scale proportionate with what is already published, would take at least thirty volumes. His only chance is to contract his design and close his history at the end of Queen Anne's reign and the accession of the House of Brunswick. Even this would require at least half a dozen volumes more, and more constant application than Macaulay is able to devote to it.

Wherever the English language is spoken, the name of Macaulay is familiar. We shall scarcely err in sketching his political career, up to the present period, when he may be induced again to enter into the arena of politics and partisanship.

Macaulay, born at Rothley Temple, in Leicestershire, in 1800, was educated in Devonshire, and freely made use of his knowledge of West of England localities, when relating the incidents of Monmouth's bootless campaign and Jeffries' "blood assize." He entered the University of Cambridge at the age of 18, was elected (on competition) to the Craven scholarship three years later, graduated as Bachelor of Arts in 1822, and in the same year was made a Fellow of Trinity College—a literary sinecure, yielding some £200 per annum, which he held until his appointment to India in 1834. At Cambridge, as at Oxford, there is a debating club called The Union. Macaulay became a member, and soon was considered as by far the most eloquent of all who took part in the discussions. He was so strongly Democratic in his tendencies at that time, that he was compelled, in later years, formally to contradict a rumor, which had become embodied into a reproach and accusation, to the effect that, while in College, on the anniversary of the execution of Charles the First, he had significantly intimated his antipathy to Kingship, by inviting his friends to a supper, the principal dish of which was a calf's head.

While at Cambridge, between the years 1822 and 1824, Macaulay contributed largely, in prose and verse, to The Etonian and Knight's Quarterly Magazine—short-lived but brilliant periodicals, which are now so eagerly sought for that almost any price can be obtained for complete sets. The ballads called "The Song of the League," "The Battle of Ivry," and the "Lays of the Cavaliers," (scarcely known in this country,) appeared in Knight's Quarterly.

In 1826, Macaulay became a barrister, at Lincoln's Inn, (he was elected Bencher of that society in 1849, on account of his literary merit,) and soon after, was made Commissioner of Bankrupts, an office then worth about £300 a year. Early in 1827, having then settled in London, and got into the liberal and literary society of Holland House, he contributed his first article, "On English Politics in 1827," to the Edinburgh Review. The paper on Milton followed, and the remainder of the brilliant series which he has since published together in a collective form.

It was soon perceived, that as a lawyer Macaulay had little inclination to "live laborious days." He was strongly urged to bestow himself upon politics. Zachary Macaulay, his father, who was one of the leaders of the English Anti-Slavery movement, was largely mixed up with the liberal party. The future historian's own feelings were liberal also. The influence of Holland House was great, and early in 1830, the pocket-borough of Calne, (the property of the Whig Marquis of Lansdowne,) had the honor of returning Mr. Macaulay as one of its representatives. For that borough he sat until December, 1832, when the Reform Bill came into operation. The newly-enfranchised borough of Leeds then elected him, and he continued its representative until February, 1834, when he went to India. He sat for Edinburgh from May, 1839, to the autumn of 1847, (when he was cashiered, by the Anti-Catholic electors, for voting for the further endowment of Maynooth,) and was again elected in July, 1852, without any solicitation on his part, without his even issuing an address to the voters. Over seven-and-twenty years have passed since Macaulay entered Parliament, but he has had a seat in the Commons for little more than half that period.

From the very first, he took a leading and striking part in the debates and succeeded in becoming a popular speaker, although he labored under many personal disadvantages. His delivery was as rapid as Sheil's; his voice shrill, and rather monotonous; and he so much lacked the power of the ready creativeness, which is half the battle in a debate, that his speeches "smelt of the lamp" very much, and, in fact, were cut-and-dried essays, carefully elaborated beforehand, and committed to memory. In this, he resembled another man of genius—Mr. Sheil—and few Parliamentary speakers of any note followed their example. The House of Commons, which generally objects to prepared orations, was singularly tolerant toward Macaulay and Sheil. But it cannot be doubted that extempore addresses from these politicians, however inferior to their carefully-composed speeches, would have had more weight, by a great deal. The House listened to them, applauded, thronged to hear them; the public eagerly and admiringly perused the newspaper reports of their brilliant speeches—sky-rockets flashing in the midst of the debates; but a plain, ready, practical speech, emanating on the moment from almost any other member who had the ear of the House, would have done more service than the brilliant rhetoric of Macaulay and Sheil.

Some months after he entered Parliament there was a change of Ministry. Wellington retired and Grey came in, pledged to Parliamentary Reform. Macaulay, though he had made only one speech, and that a brief one, (in favor of removing the civil disabilities of the Jews,) was considered of so much promise that the Reform Ministry made him Joint Secretary of the India Board. This recognition gave him official status, nor could the salary (£1,500 a year) be wholly unimportant to one whose income, save what he derived from his fellowship and legal commissionership, was limited, for his father, though wealthy, made him a small allowance.

The greatest public excitement prevailed in Great Britain and Ireland in the years (1831 and 1832) during which the Grey Ministry battled for Parliamentary Reform and their own continuance in office. Some of the most effective speeches, in advocacy of the measure, (then called the "Second Magna Charter," and now universally condemned for its one-sidedness and incompleteness,) were those of Macaulay. They were highly declamatory and ad captandum, but they abounded in facts and adroit illustrations. Even yet they read well, though very much awakening reminiscences of their author's manner as an essayist. He spoke also upon the slavery question, the Anatomy bill, the Government of Ireland, the overgrown Tithe-fed Church of Ireland, the monopoly of the East India Company, and other leading subjects. He was always rhetorical and full of information, but was not ready, and could not join in the debates.

In 1833, his services were rewarded by a magnificent appointment. He was sent to India as fifth member of the Supreme Council, with £10,000 a year for five years, and with additional rank and income as legal adviser to the Council. He resigned his seat for Leeds, and went to India in 1834. On his return, early in 1839, he brought home a fortune of nearly £50,000. On re-entering Parliament in the prime of life, (he was in his thirty ninth year,) he was made Secretary at War, with a salary of £2,480 a year—his letter to his constituents, dated from "Windsor Castle," excited much satirical comment at the time—and continued in that office until the break-up of the Melbourne Ministry, in September, 1841. When Lord John Russell assumed the reins of Government, in June, 1846, Macaulay again became a Cabinet Minister, holding the office of Paymaster General of the Forces, which he resigned, early in 1848, when his rejection by the electors of Edinburgh left him without a seat in Parliament. He has not since held any office. Since his return to the House of Commons, in 1852, his oratorical displays were few. The most important one was a speech, in 1853, on Indian Government, when the Company's charter was remodelled and renewed.

Macaulay's speeches, after his return from India, preserved the characteristics of his earlier efforts—perhaps, indeed, his diction had more brilliant hues, his imagination a more poetical expression. He certainly adorned every subject which he touched. Whether it was Vote by Ballot, or the successes of British arms in India; Privilege, or the Mutiny bill; the Chinese War, or Irish Elections; Copyright Law, or the Sugar Duties; Cheap Bread, or the Income Tax; the People's Charter, or Sunday travelling; the Gates of Somnauth, or the Treaty of Washington; Rebellion in Ireland, or Graham's letter opening manœuvres; Church Reform, or National Education; Maynooth, or the Scottish Universities—he threw light upon everything, and, though no debater, gave an interest to every question which was in debate.

Public opinion has already passed its verdict upon Macaulay's character as a public man. He was rather a partisan than a politician—more of a politician than a statesman. His mind revelled in apposite recollections of the past, and it may be said that, in such memories, he too much forgot the future. He had not the mind of a legislator, but he possessed a cyclopædic knowledge of every subject to which legislation could be applied, and was able to tell you—provided he had sufficient time to make the research, and to array its fruits in the manner which he liked—what had been done, on that or every other subject, from the earliest records of civil government. He enlightened and graced, rather than excited, a debate. His auditors were rewarded for their attention by splendid oratory—but his speeches interested rather than persuaded. It never could have been said of Macaulay on any subject, as was truly said of Plunket, on the Catholic question, that his speech had actually convinced and converted five hostile votes in one debate.

Posterity will place him high among the Parliamentary orators of his time—higher, perhaps, than his cotemporaries may be disposed to estimate him. It will be remembered that Burke, whose speeches are now read with admiration of their eloquence and wisdom, had so little weight with their spoken delivery, that he was called "the Dinner Bell," because his rising to speak was the signal for hungry senators to rush to Bellamy's for dinner, leaving the orator to address "Mr. Speaker" and empty benches. More fortunate, Macaulay always "drew" a full audience, and his collected speeches have an interest inferior only to his Edinburgh Review essays and his splendid history.

During the greater portion of his life, from his leaving Cambridge to the appearance as an Historian, the Edinburgh Review was enriched by numerous articles from Macaulay. They were finally collected, and published separately, and obtained a large sale in England and unbounded popularity in this country. Scarcely any papers have been more extensively read and admired than those on Lord Clive and Warren Hastings. In the Diary of Thomas Moore, in 1841, he described Macaulay as "a most wonderful man," alluded to his being even then writing the History of England, and adds, "Rogers directed my attention to the passage in his last Edinburgh article, where he describes Warren Hastings' trial, and the remarkable assemblage of persons and circumstances which brought it together."

As early as 1831, when he was only commencing his public career, he became an acquaintance of Moore's, who, under that date, chronicles him as "certainly one of the most remarkable men of the day." In 1840, having sat next him at Lord Lansdowne's, Moore says, "of Macaulay's range of knowledge anything may be believed, so wonderful is his memory." Sydney Smith, himself a brilliant talker, acknowledged the cyclopædic knowledge of Macaulay, and admitted that he was the best conversationist in England—only, once that he was wound up and going, nothing could stop him. On one occasion, in a letter which described a London party, Smith said, "Macaulay, as usual, most agreeable, and surprised, as well as delighted us, with several brilliant flashes of silence!"

In 1842, Macaulay surprised—the public. His Lays of Ancient Rome, founded on the legends related by Livy, obtained immediate and extensive popularity. His Essays and Articles from the Edinburgh Review were collected, in a distinctive publication, in 1843. Some of our readers may thank us for informing them that Macaulay's latest contribution to the Review appeared in October, 1844, and was the second part of his article on Lord Chatham. The opening volumes of his History of England were published in 1848. A brilliant leader in the London Times of September 1 says: "To Europe that history is worth all the constitutions that have yet been devised. It has been translated into many languages, and widely read over the continent. Who does not remember the appearance of these volumes in that year of revolution, when all the people of Europe were maddening with fury about thrones that seemed to be tottering to their fall? It was with profound gratitude that, amid the universal wreck, Englishmen saw, as the historian described, how in their country liberty came to be linked with order, and contentment and fraternity were made consistent with the inequalities of an aristocracy. If it was a lesson which we shall never forget, it was a lesson also which, we have little doubt, will one day bear fruit in every kingdom of Europe, making Sovereigns more wise, and making subjects tremble for that crisis shadowed forth by the historian, in which 'it may be necessary to sacrifice even liberty in order to save civilization.'"

In 1848 Macaulay was elected Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow—an honorary post which had been filled by Thomas Campbell, Francis Jeffrey, Henry Brougham, Walter Scott, and other eminent men. His inaugural address was one of the ablest of his productions. In 1849 he was made Professor of Ancient History in the Royal Academy of London—a chair once occupied by Oliver Goldsmith.

In 1853 a London publisher issued a collection of Macaulay's speeches—a reprint from an edition, very carefully collated from Hansard's Parliamentary Debates, by Redfield, publisher, of New York. Mr. Macaulay immediately wrote an angry letter to The Times, denying the authenticity of the speeches. Hansard—as none knew better than Macaulay himself, who had repeatedly quoted his antagonists' words from them—is standing authority in the British Parliament, the speeches it contains being revised and corrected by the men who delivered them. Macaulay's own speeches in Hansard had been so revised. It was disingenuous and unfair, therefore, to repudiate Hansard. Macaulay (in self-defence, he said,) collected and edited his own speeches, stating that, as in the early part of his career, he had been bitterly personal, if not unjust, towards Peel and others whom he had lived and learned to respect, he had withdrawn all the harsh expressions he had used. In a word, he emasculated his speeches, giving what he had not uttered. Whoever wants to read what Macaulay really did say must examine the New York edition.

The third and fourth volumes of the History appeared in 1855, since which date Macaulay has been so engaged in writing literary biographies for the new edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica that he can have devoted little time to the continuation of his magnum opus.

Macaulay, who is a bachelor, (and, from his habits, very unlikely ever to become "Benedick, the married man,") enters the Peerage in his fifty-eighth year. In the House of Lords he will, as a philosophical historian, have some opportunities, on great questions, of gracing the debates with that stately and ornate eloquence which is so peculiarly his own. The Times says:

"Especially at the present moment must we rejoice at his elevation, in the hope that when we have crushed this Indian mutiny, and the time comes to consider calmly the future of our Eastern Empire, the views of one who has described in most glowing terms how England became possessed of that glorious prize, and who, in the preparation of a Code of Indian Law, has shown that he has most profoundly studied the wants of the Hindoo, will be expressed as he alone of living speakers can express them. Not only in our Indian difficulty, but on all questions of high policy, there is not a man in the country whose opinions are entitled to more weight, and who will be more gladly heard. An historian is a statesman on his travels; and, while Mr. Macaulay will still travel from century to century, and from country to country, we may expect now to have him sometimes at home with us, giving his advice in the present need."

It is scarcely to be expected, nor indeed—having in view the interests of literature, from which such a pursuit would draw him—is it to be desired that Lord Macaulay will be induced to resume office, though his ability would greatly strengthen any Cabinet. He will be found, however, a steady supporter of Lord Palmerston's policy.

New Books.

No. XXXI of the Presbyterian Quarterly Review, published in this city, and edited by Benjamin J. Wallace, has just appeared. The general reader will be gratified by the articles upon Archbishop Tillotson and Schleiermacher, the great modern German reformer. The paper entitled Old and New School Theology, though inordinately long, is well worthy of attention. There is a criticism upon the writings and character of Shelley, the poet, ably written, and in the kindest and most charitable spirit. This Review, which has considerable influence and circulation, is very creditable to the religious body of whose views it is the exponent.

The second and concluding series of "The Great Tribulation," by the Rev. Dr. Cumming, of London, has been republished by Rudd & Carleton, of New York. We dare say that it will find purchasers, but we have no taste for such quasi-prophetic rhodomontade. Dr. Cumming's literary taste may be estimated from his speaking of Tupper's "Proverbial Philosophy" as "a remarkable book, full of precious thought."

Peterson's Ladies' Magazine, for February, has a beautiful frontispiece, engraved on steel, in line and stipple, and called "The Bouquet of Beauty." It represents three young girls, one of whom carries a large quantity of flowers. There is a good deal of sentiment in this charming design. Fashion plates, chair-pattern for worsted work, (printed in several colors), wood-cuts, original music, and so on, make up the embellishment department of his popular periodical, and a variety of writers contribute to make the letter press considerably superior to any other ladies' magazine. The Editor's Table, here, is rational and racy.

We lately spoke with the commendation it merited, of "The Man in Black," a new novel by G. P. R. James—equal, we think, to the very best of the numerous fictions with which he has enriched our literature. We have been tempted, by the singular and fascinating interest of the story, to reperuse it, and our opinion of its remarkable merit has thereby been greatly strengthened. It is a tale of domestic life, the scene in England, and the incidents, characters, and manners, belonging to the Augustan reign of Queen Anne. From the first sentence to the last, the attention of the reader is never allowed to flag. He who reads the first chapter cannot help himself—he must read the book without laying it aside, right through to the end, and then grieve that it has arrived at a conclusion. Such is the wonderful spell of genius. "The Man in Black" is a work of great ability, almost unequalled in dramatic force.

Messrs. Peterson have also published "Mary of Burgundy," and "Arrah Neil," novels also from the prolific and able pen of James. These novels will be sure to sell largely and these are good editions.

THE LAWRENCE CATASTROPHE.—The foundations have not been officially examined, although some cursory examinations have been made, and it does not as yet appear that they had settled. It is quite evident, as we have before suggested, that the cause of the fall was in the superstructure. A piece of one of the hollow iron pillars was brought in before the coroner—a pillar which was the centre of an area 58 by 20 feet—and it was found to be thin and the iron poor. It was not more than the sixteenth of an inch in thickness on one side, and the wonder is that it sustained the pressure so long. It was probably the giving way of this pillar which precipitated the terrible crash. From this one overshadowing calamity attention is turning to the subject of American building, and a discussion is rising which will tend to a thorough revolution of the general style of American architecture. This fearful destruction of life will thus become a great sacrifice for the safety of the living. While the materials for building in this country are so ample our structures ought to be strong beyond the possible chance of such casualties.

The tragic portions of the disaster accumulate, and rival in horror anything ever before known in the country. Many a ship has gone down upon our coasts with their living freights, to the comparatively gentle waves. But the bosom of the ocean is kind compared with this wreck on land, which, having first fettered and tortured its victims, submitted them to the agonies of burning alive. The tempest is lenient because it is summary; but this combination of wreck and fire, whose trophies are the charred bones of a hundred human beings, equals almost anything which could have been devised by ingenious cruelty.

Among the distinguished visitors in Paris is the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon. He has engaged the American Chapel, where he hopes to draw large audiences.

THE PULPIT.

"The Good Samaritan."

SERMON BY THE REV. A. A. WILLITS, DELIVERED ON LAST SUNDAY MORNING, IN THE FIRST REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, CORNER OF SEVENTH AND SPRING GARDEN STREETS.

The discourse of the Rev. A. A. Willits, preached at the church of which he is pastor, on last Sunday morning—an extempore effort—and of which the following is a brief synopsis, given from memory, was delivered substantially in behalf of the poor, and, as such, was appropriate and instructive. The sermon in part may not be improperly styled a paraphrase of the parable of "The Good Samaritan," as it appears in the tenth chapter of Luke, from the twenty-fifth to the thirty-seventh verses inclusive.

In commencing, he remarked that the "certain lawyer" spoken of in the opening of this passage as having "tempted" our Lord, by inquiring "what he must do to inherit eternal life?" had not propounded this question from the sinister motives which were sometimes implied by the epithet tempter, but rather as a self-justifying pharisee, whose counterpart was not hard to find among the mere outward religionists of our own day. His answer to the Master's query, "What is written in the law?" evinced a broader and more intelligent comprehension of what God requires of us than was usually indicated by those who had substituted the traditions of the elders for the plain teachings of Jehovah. This was the lawyer's just and approved answer: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind; and thy neighbor as thyself." The Master had at once met this with his approval, but added, "Do this, and thou shalt live." The little word "do" here was just what had struck conviction to the heart of the inquirer, of his wrong-doing. His theory the Saviour admitted was all right, but the injunction DO—to carry it out in the life—there it was that "the shoe pinched." Accordingly, as it is written, "he, willing to justify himself, said unto Jesus, And who is my neighbor?"

It was at this point that the parable proper was fairly introduced. For brevity, an outline of this explanatory parable may be given as follows: A man on his way from Jerusalem to Jericho was attacked by robbers, who stripped him of his raiment, wounded him, and left him half dead. He was successively passed by a priest and Levite without obtaining from them any assistance, but a Samaritan coming that way had compassion on him, dressed his wounds, conveyed him to an Inn, leaving orders when he departed on the following day to have the unfortunate man properly cared for, with money for that object, and his pledge that for what other expense might be incurred he would himself be responsible.

In view of this, the Saviour asked the lawyer, "which now of these three thinkest thou was neighbor unto him that fell among thieves?" To which the latter rightly responded: "He that showed mercy," whereupon Jesus said, "Go, and do thou likewise."

While the noble conduct of the Samaritan was properly the theme of the discourse, the speaker's introductory allusions to the conduct of the priest and the Levite were so admirably put that our synopsis would be incomplete without a reference to them. It would be incorrect to say that the preacher dramatised this part of his subject for the occasion; and yet, we trust it will not be disparaging to say that it was "acted to the life." In this peculiarity of a public speaker, by the way, Mr. Willits is singularly felicitous. The pharisaical heartlessness of the passing priest, who was so engrossed with the "tithing of mint, anise, and cummin," as to forget the weightier matter of showing mercy, was deprecated as much in those of our own day, who have the outward skin and shell of religion, without its heart and soul, as in the priestly hypocrite in the text, "who passed by on the other side."

The Levite, continued the speaker, approached a little nearer to the sufferer—he "looked on him;" but then followed in the shameful footsteps of his predecessor—"on the other side." Not so, however, the Samaritan, who of the three would probably have been the least excusable for not stopping to help a suffering Jew, on account of their national antipathy. So great, indeed, had been this hostility between these two classes, that Jews made it a part of their religion to denounce and invoke judgment upon the Samaritans, and even went so far as to pray that they might have no part in the resurrection. A significant comment upon the light in which they regarded each other was found in the surprise manifested by the woman of Samaria, at Christ's coming to her on a hot summer's day for a drink of water, who said, "How is it that thou, being a Jew, askest drink of me, which am a woman of Samaria?" There would then, humanly speaking, have been some palliation for this Samaritan's passing by one without showing compassion, a part of whose creed it was to hate with bitterness the people of Samaria. But he chose to pursue a different and a nobler course; one which won the approval of heaven, and which would hand down the prefix "good" to his name to the end of time. This clanish feeling, the speaker feared, was even at the present day too much influencing the actions of professing Christians. He had no sympathy with a sectarian bigotry that separated Christians from treating each other as such, because they did not happen to agree in certain non-essential doctrines. For his own part, he was quite willing for men to maintain their honest differences of opinion, the only test of discipleship for which he contended was, "DO THEY LOVE THE LORD JESUS?"

[If this noble standard was more generally recognised, and acted upon, what dreadful havoc it would make with the abominable bickerings of some of our modern "priests and Levites," who seem to be much more bent upon impugning the preaching of their fellow Christians, than upon recommending to their congregations the conduct of the good Samaritan!]

Taking up the conduct of the good Samaritan in the parable, the speaker, with characteristic discrimination, submitted of it this analysis: It was practical, prompt, fitting, and persevering, and upon these four heads the remainder of the sermon was based. It was practical. It was not a mere theoretic burst of pity, such as oft times with uplifted hands dismissed the suppliant for charity with a pharisaical prayer, "be ye fed, and be ye clothed!" but it was doing the act of mercy the sufferer most needed. His compassion assumed the form of a reality; it was practising that appreciable goodness which Christ demands from the subjects of his kingdom, and which, in the 25th of Matthew, we are told will be regarded at the last day as service rendered directly to himself.

But, in the second place, the conduct of the Samaritan was prompt. He did not look upon the poor sufferer and then go away to get somebody else to come and attend to his case, but he met the necessities of the man at once. The charities of some people were robbed of half their value by the tardiness with which they bestowed them. In nothing was the "nimble sixpence and slow shilling" philosophy more forcibly demonstrated than in our giving for the relief of suffering. Had the Samaritan gone on, debating in his mind whether he had time to attend to the sufferer, and finally determined to return, his assistance might have come too late. So we, in our grudging delay to help God's poor promptly when the opportunity offers, not only forego the pleasure of responding to duty with alacrity, but oft-times realize that our willingness has come too late to answer the best purpose.

Then, again, the Samaritan's conduct was fitting. It was just what the emergency demanded. The man needed immediate aid. Money, just then, would have done him no good. It might have subjected him to still farther maltreatment from the robbers, and so done him harm. Men should always use discretion in their giving. If a man was sick, he needed medicine; if he was hungry, he needed something to eat; if he was suffering from the cold, he needed suitable clothing; if he was exposed, he needed shelter. This man was wounded. The Samaritan, therefore, with wine from his flask, washed the clotted blood from his wounds, and poured into them oil, binding them with linen, probably rent from his own vesture, and then setting the man upon his beast, and himself walking, brought him to an inn. All this was exactly fitted to the sufferer's necessities; and so our charities should always be bestowed with like discrimination, ever remembering that there is something to do besides the mere giving of money.

But, in the fourth and last place, the conduct of the Samaritan was persevering. He not only soothed his wounds, and provided him with shelter and lodgings, at his own expense, but on his departure gave to the host money to take care of the man, adding that whatever additional expense might be incurred he would repay on his return. This said the speaker, had the true ring of magnanimity. He did not say "Well, I have done my part toward this man's relief;" or appeal to the landlord to keep the man as a pauper, for charity sake. If he had been influenced by such considerations the man might have been turned out in a condition perhaps little better than when he came; but he acted a nobler part by practising the perseverance which would make his charity effectual.

The application of this whole subject, to his congregation, was as happy as the division of his subject was felicitous. It was founded upon these closing words of Christ to the inquiring lawyer: "Go and do thou likewise." One of two special objects he had in view was, to point out to his hearers their opportunity of emulating the example of the Good Samaritan by contributing to the Dorcas fund of the church. [We may be allowed to say in this connection that the Dorcas Society of this church—composed of the ladies of the congregation—under its excellent management has become a beneficent institution, supplying, as it does, nearly a hundred children annually with suitable winter-clothing. The garments are made up by the ladies, who meet in a social sewing circle (in which gossip is religiously prohibited) once a week for this laudable purpose.] The blessedness of giving was eloquently dwelt upon. The couplet,

"That man may breathe, but never lives,
Who much receives, but nothing gives,"

was a Christian truism. It was in the light of true religious development that God's afflictive providences became blessings, and the heart that was not yet schooled to giving, for the love of it, was yet in the alphabet of its Christian experience, if, indeed it had entered upon it at all. Our feelings revolted at the thought of the recent terrible calamity at Lawrence; and yet he believed that it would do New England more real good than all the cotton cloths that could have been woven in the Pemberton Mills for the next fifty years. It had stirred the fountain of Christian sympathy to its very bottom, and it did his very soul good to hear tell of the noble promptness with which those cotton kings and princes of Boston and elsewhere were putting down their names to one hundred, two hundred, five hundred, and even thousand-dollar subscriptions! The selfish Christian was an anomaly. The only real value of money was found in using it for God's purposes, in works of mercy. He commended the sentiment of John Wesley, who once said that if he died the owner of thirty pounds, the world might set him down as a hypocrite. And Wesley had kept his word, and that, too, it should be remembered, having had ample opportunity to amass wealth, if he had been disposed to do so, for he was a voluminous and popular writer. He concluded with Shakspeare's beautiful verdict upon mercy—

"It is twice blessed;
It blesses him that gives, and him that takes."

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

HON. WM. B. REED'S DEVOTION TO SOUTHERN INTERESTS.—The Sunday Dispatch, in discussing Mr. Reed's letter to the Union meeting at Newark, says:

"Every fugitive-slave case that arose in this city has been quietly heard and determined. Only in two cases, we believe—the last being heard by Commissioner Longstreth—was there a failure to sustain the slaveholder's claim by proper evidence. In those cases the alleged slaves were not given up; but in all others the fugitive-slave law was vindicated, and peaceably obeyed. But there was one case where slaves were forcibly taken away from their master in this city, wherein the enthusiasm of the same William B. Reed in favor of the Constitution, in favor of 'loyalty' (a pet word with him) to the Union, was lamentably laggard. It was the case of John H. Wheeler, of North Carolina, who, on his way to Nicaragua, lost three of his slaves in this city by the interposition of Abolitionists, and the violence of a mob. At that time Mr. Reed was District Attorney for this county, and the case was fairly within his jurisdiction. Did he then show the vigilance which he could at all times display when it was his interest to do so? Did he appear before any magistrate to prosecute the rioters for their offences? Was he seen in the Court of Quarter Sessions, urging the claims of justice against those who were engaged in a mob? Had he anything to say against a violation of the compact between the North and the South? Did he, in short, merely do his duty as a prosecuting officer, and urge the punishment of the offenders against our laws, the 'disloyal' negroes, and the 'disloyal' white sympathisers? No! Mr. Reed kept himself free from any concern in the affair. To speak plainly, he shrank from any exhibition of his devotion and 'loyalty' to the Union, and shoved the whole business on the shoulders of his deputy, Mr. Mann.

"In the consultations about arresting the parties, in the preliminary hearing before the magistrate, in the trial before the court, and in the motion for judgment, Mr. Mann alone acted; Mr. Reed fearing that his party standing at the time might be seriously injured were he to show any interest in carrying out the spirit of the fugitive-slave law, or displaying any 'loyalty' to the Union."

THE DANITE CONVENTION IN ILLINOIS.—The Springfield (Ill.) Register, in describing the late Danite Convention, in that city, to appoint a bogus set of delegates to the Charleston Convention, says:

"The committees on resolutions and on national delegates made their respective reports, which were adopted. Upon the announcement of the names of the delegates to the Charleston Convention, the postmaster at Galena, who was selected as an alternate delegate, indignantly declined the honor, (?) declaring his disgust that the committee should assign him the subordinate position of alternate, who was the only delegate in the Convention from the First district—the only district in the State, too, that had a regular Danite organization. The remarks of Mr. Howard, postmaster at Galena, accompanying the proffered honor, (?) were decidedly spirited. Indeed, he was unquestionably high—in spirits.

"The delegates at large are Postmaster Ike Cook, of Cook county; John Reynolds, of St. Clair; O. C. Skinner, of Adams; and John Dougherty, of Union.

"District Delegates.—1st district, Postmaster H. M. Dorsett, L. F. Warner. 2d. Collector Strother, V. A. Turpin. 3d. Marshal Snell, J. W. Billingsby. 4th. N. H. Purple, P. M. Janney. 5th, Postmaster Wm. H. Carlin, Wm. English. 6th, B. T. Burke, E. B. Herndon. 7th, William Prather, J. E. Cummings. 8th, Postmaster J. W. Hughes, T. M. Hope. 9th, Marshal William L. Dougherty, District Attorney Parrish. An equal number of alternates, embracing a full share of postmasters, were also appointed. If, in the foregoing list, we have omitted any gentleman's official title, (and no doubt we have omitted several,) they must accept our apology in this, that we never heard of them before, in any capacity."

"THE COMING HORDE."—Under this heading the Cincinnati Enquirer speaks of the probability of several of the States following the example of Arkansas in excluding free negroes and says:

"The result of this will be that the poor banished wretches will come pouring in upon us by hundreds and thousands. Unfit for a residence in new countries, and without the industry necessary to subdue a wilderness; shut out by stringent laws from the other free States of the West, and kept from those that are further north by the coldness of the climate, Ohio will be in a fair way to be overrun by this swarm of the destitute and improvident, and the question, What is to be done? will be forced upon her by circumstances of the most imperative character. Little as the event in question may appear to some, it is one that will be sure to beget a long train of consequences; nor is it unlikely that, among other effects, it will disclose the weakest point in our Union, and exhibit dangers to the Confederacy hitherto unforeseen, and against which no adequate protection has been devised. Enough may now be seen to indicate that the end is not yet, and that there is more than enough of bitterness in store for the future."

☞ The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy makes the following mild and patriotic suggestion to persons visiting the South: "We regard every man in our midst an enemy to the institutions of the South who does not boldly declare that he or she believes African slavery to be a social, moral, and political blessing. Any person holding other than these sentiments, whether born at the South or North, is unsound, and should be requested to leave the country."

☞ The bill banishing free negroes from the State of Missouri, under the alternative of becoming slaves, which has already passed the State Senate, has passed the House, with some amendment.

☞ Some time since an old lady and her two daughters entered a daguerrean establishment in Brookville, Pa., and in looking over the portraits, the mother discovered one which she at once recognised as that of her son Robert, who had left home at the commencement of the Mexican war as a volunteer, and had never been heard of since that time. The daguerreotypist gave the address of the original of the portrait, and in a short time the mother found her son residing in Pittsburg.

☞ Lamar, of Savannah, has made a formal demand for his yacht Wanderer, and instructed his agent to ship a crew and send her to Matanzas, where he hopes to dispose of her. The claimants are willing to give her up upon his executing a bond in the amount of her value, conditioned for the payment of all sums that may be legally recovered against her.

☞ The Washington States is happy to announce the convalescence of Chief Justice Taney, and the confident expectation that he will resume his seat in court very shortly. His attack was a severe catarrh of a pneumonic form, and over which a well-preserved constitution, under the skilful treatment of his medical adviser, he has triumphed.

Thrilling Railroad Scene.

In a recent number of the Pittsburg Chronicle we find a graphic description of the late railroad accident, near Enon Valley, on the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago Railroad. The accident was occasioned by a broken rail, throwing a passenger car and a sleeping car off the track down an embankment. The first of these was soon on fire, which added to the terror of the scene. One of the passengers, who escaped uninjured, writes concerning the sleeping car as follows:

"Picture to your mind's eye that sleeping car—fallen on its side, at that moment—all prostrate! The lamps extinguished! the smoke of the overthrown stoves filling and stifling the car, adding to its gloom distraction and danger. The cry of fire was raised, and followed by the most terrible confusion, in the midst of which a lady was heard to cry, 'Help! my mother will be burned!' The car was now filled with smoke, while all around was so dark that nothing whatever could be distinguished. The passengers knew not where they were, or the extent of their danger. At length the door was found, and a general rush for the open air was made. Some few, however, remained behind, and assisted in rescuing the lady before referred to, and her noble and courageous daughter, from their perilous position."

Under the circumstances, the wonder is that the sleeping-car was not also enveloped in flames. Had the ordinary stoves been employed in this car, probably nothing could have averted this dire result. Fortunately, Spear's patent railway car-heater had been introduced upon this road, two of which were in the car here referred to. Among other qualities of this heater which cannot be too highly recommended, they are perfectly proof against accidents by fire. The writer above quoted says: "A young lad, travelling with his widowed mother, found her under the heated stove, badly injured, and threatened with immediate death. Calmly, but promptly, he drew his coat-sleeve over his hand, and, raising the fallen stove, rescued his frightened parent from death."

From any other railroad stove than that invented by our townsman, Mr. James Spear, such a rescue would probably have been impossible. In noticing this admirable heater and ventilator a short time since, we omitted referring to this peculiarity, that under no circumstances can fire find egress from the stove, without purposely unlocking the door. The stove itself is of cast iron, screwed together in the most substantial manner, and firmly fastened to the external sheet-iron casing, which, in turn, is strongly secured to the floor of the car. The greatest smash-up imaginable could effect no more than indentations in the tough sheet-iron without; so that if even the concussion should be severe enough to break the stove in fragments, the fire could not possibly escape. This itself is a desideratum in the matter of heating cars, from the fact that some of the most shocking railroad calamities on record have been rendered so by the shattered cars taking fire from the overturned stoves, thus subjecting the unfortunate victims to the double terror of mangled bodies and devouring flames. In view of this, in connection with other merits which we have already explained, we would again recommend this ingenious patent heater to railroad companies generally. Upon many roads, we are glad to learn, they have been introduced within the present season.