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CHILDREN'S GOODS. All the new styles of Hats, in Felt, Plush, Beaver, o

Bilk, trimmed or untrimmed. OUR OWN PATTERNS,

A very large variety, now ready.

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725 CHESTNUT STREET.

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Feathers, Aibbons, STEAW GOODS, BONNET MATERIALS, AT LOW PRICES. HATS AND CAPS.

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(Late of 100 South Third street,)
Having taken the store at
NO. 831 CHESTNUT ST. And fitted it up in superior style, invites the attention of his patrons to his ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE STOOK

HATS AND CAPS. FURS! FURS! GEORGE F. WOMRATH, NOS. 415 AND 417 ARCH STREET, Has now Open

A FULL ASSORTMENT LADIES' FURS.

CLOTHING. KELLY & DOHERTY.

TAILORS, 51 and 38 SOUTH FIFTH STREET, BAVE JUST BRUEIVED THEIR ALL AND WINTER STYLES, Together with a large assortment of NEW AND FASHIONABLE GOODS. To which the public are invited to examine, self-Sm

CABINET FURNITURE. FRENCH FURNITURE.

GEORGE J. HENKELS, 694 WALNUT STREET, s just opened a large invoice of

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MARQUETRIE, and ORMOLU WORK Which he will sell at very REDUCED PRICES.

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OPEND THIS WEEK BY J. HUBBS.
No. 45 South SECOND Street,
Four doors above Chestuat street.
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A arge assortment of FURNITURE of overy description constantly on hand, at the lowest cash prices.

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SEWING MACHINE.

No. 1-FOR FAMILY USE.

No. 1-A NEW MACHINE, FOR QUILTING AND No. 1-A NEW MAGHINE, FOR QUILTING AND HEAVY WORK.

Both sew from two spools without the trouble of rewinding, and runs with little or no noise.
For sale et Mo. 796 ARCH Street, Philadelphia, and
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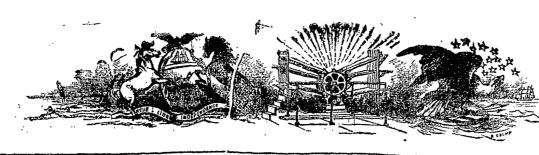
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OHINE: The great and increasing demand for wilcox & dibbs Sewing Alsohine is a quarantee of manual properties of the sewing Alsohine is a quarantee of the sewing Alsohine Sewing Office Sewing Alsohine Wayshouse; 115 OHRSTRUT





PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1860. VOL. 4.--NO. 73.

SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS. | THIRD STREET JOBBING HOUSES RUNN, RAIGUEL, & CO. WILL OPEN. AMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FANCY DRY GOODS: MONDAY, OCTOBER 8TH, No. 137 NORTH THIRD STREET,

WELLING, COFFIN&Co. FRENCH AND GERMAN DRESS GOODS FROM

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Whe attention of our customers is invited

JOSHUA L. BAILY. IMPORTUR AND JOBBER.

No. 918 MARKET ST., ARGE AND ATTRACTIVE STOCK

FALL AND WINTER SALES. SHORTRIDGE.

BROTHER, & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS. No. 420 MARKET STREET, and YO. 415 MERCHANT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Heve in store complete lines of FOREIGN and AME-RICAN STAPLE and FANCY DRY GOODS. socied with a view to the interests of CASH and ompt SIX-MONTHS Dealers, to which they invite attention of the trade. N. B.— A FULL STOCK

onstantly on hand, embraoing many styles MANU-ACTURED FOR THEIR OWN SALES, and not to Orders executed promptly, at LOWEST MARKET CLOAKS! CLOAKS! TO

WHOLESALE BUYERS. EVERY NOVELTY OF THE SEASON. THE LOWEST CASH PRICES. HENRY IVENS.

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FALL 1860, CHAFFEES, STOUT, & Co. FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. No. 523 MARKET STREET. MARTIN & WOLFF,

No. 395 MARKET STREET.

WITOLNELS DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, BRA MARKET STREET.

Cash and prompt Six-months' Buyers, of all sects are invited to an examination of our Stock. au8-8m' O M  $\mathbf{E}$ 

In consequence of the destruction by fire of their

GILLMORE &CO

HAVE REMOVED NO. 610 CHESTNUT ST. SOUTH BIDE. ABOVE SIXTH, Priladelphia,

They have now open AN ENTIRE ~NEW STOCK SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c., You with a LARGE ASSORTMENT of STAPLE AND FANCY WHITE GOODS. EMBROIDERIES, LACES, MANTILLAS, &c.

Having received but a small portion of their FALL IMPORTATIONS, revious to the fire, they are enabled to displa A NEW STOCK, to which they invite the attention of their Custom and Buyers generally. au6-3m

WURTS, AUSTIE, &

Moveigh, importers and jobbersi DRY GOODS. No. 311 MARKET Street, above Third.

Henry Austie, Enmilton T. MoVeigh, John S. Weimer, Joseph Burgin, PHILADELPHIA. 601-60 R. WOOD, MARSH, & HAYWARD, IMPORTERS WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS OLOTHING.

NO. 309 MRRKET STREET. Fall and Winter Stock new complete and resulting PAPER HANGINGS.

PAPER-HANGING. (FALL TRADE.) HOWELL & BOURKE, CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, Are now prepared to offer to the Trade a large and plegant assortment of

WALL PAPERS, BORDERS, FIRE SCREENS, WINDOW CURTAIN GOODS, &c. All of the newest and best designs, from the lowest orioed article to the finest
GOLD AND VELVET DECORATIONS. HOWELL & BOURKE,

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WITTERS & CO. No. 35 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, N. E. cor. of Pilbert, between Market and Arch. reld-2m

SHOE FINDINGS. ISAAO BARTON & CO. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN SHOE STUFFS. FRENCH AND ENGLISH LASTINGS, GAL-LOONS, PATENT LEATHER, &c. GOODS FOR CARRIAGE MARERS.

No. 35 SOUTH SECOND STREET, Philadelphia UMBRELLAS. SLEEPER & FENNER, WHOLEBALE MANUFACTURERS UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS,

NO. 326 MARKET STREET, are now making more than
give hundred different variaties of umbrellas
of every size, from 22 to 40 inohes.
Buyers who have not had 8. & F.'s make of goods will
find their time well spent in looking over this well-made
stook, which includes MANY NOVELTIES, was met with
elegiphere.

MORE LIGHT! THE GAS LAMPS FOR THE MILLION, may be seen at 9.4 NORTH SECOND Street; \$39.000 worth street over use. The horset street, Green and Coates, Sides room use. The horset street, Green and Coates, Sides room, and other horse cars are now using them. We site: sur filthy Kerosene Lamps into Gas Lumps for \$1:10.000 Agents wented to sell them throughout the United States. The Gas Lumps will light a room twenty foot square for one cent ca hour.

No. 204 NORTH SECOND Street, above Ruce, sell-them.

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SILES, RIBBONS, DRESS GOODS, WHITE GOODS
EMBROIDERIES, LACES, CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND
TRIMMINGS, Together with a full and varied stock of FALL AND

WINTER SHAWLS. To all of which they invite the attention of

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COMPLETE STOCK FRENCH, BRITISH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS They have ever offered, and to which the attention of CASH AND SHORT-TIME BUYERS

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No. 112 SOUTH SIXTH Street, Opposite Independence Square, loted on the European plan.

Magazine Literature. Supposing that the Magazines were all to b annihilated, on one day, at a single fell swoop What on earth would people do? Only think of our Englishman deprived of his Blackwood, or an American without The Knickerbocker, Harper, or the Atlantic Monthly, or the fair sex without Peterson and Godey. The mere idea is alarming. The public have been accustomed to a universal supply of literature, entertaining and instructive, in magazine form, and a total failure in supply would cause gene-

In England, with scarcely an exception, the

magazines are not in readers' hands until the

ral grief and indignation.

first of the month. What is called "Magazine-day" invariably falls upon the last day of each month. Early on that morning, the magazines, of all sorts, sizes, and descriptions, are brought in, in wagon-loads, from the various publishers to the great distributing houses in Paternoster Row, Ave-Maria Lane, and the vicinity. Simpkin & Marshall distribute the greater number; next are Longman & Co. ad Whittaker & Co. may rank as third. Country booksellers order from these, and other great wholesale houses who are their agents, for the supply of books during each outh, and not from the magazine-publishers. On the last day of each month the magazine parcels for the country are made up and depatched. The booksellers in Edinburgh, which is some four hundred miles from London, have their magazine-parcels by nine clock on the morning of the first: as the ourney between the two capitals is now done in twelve hours. The Dublin houses now recoive them in eleven hours, the time now occupied in transit, by railway and steampacket between London and Dublin. In short, all the principal cities in the United Kingdom receive their magazines, en musse, on the first day of each month.

A different practice provails here, caused, ve understand, by the vast extent of our ter-Spruce streets.

E. Corner Eleventh and ritory. Magazine publishers are ambitious of Locustatreets.

Locustatreets.

Locustatreets below Wal- having their periodicals circulated in remote having their periodicals circulated in remote parts-such as New Orleans, Mobile, and such places-about the end of the month; and therefore begin to despatch them a fortnight or so before. For example, we had Peterson's Magazine for November on Friday, on Saturday we had Hurper from T. B. Peterson, and the Atlantic Monthly from T. B. Pugh; but thousands of these publications had previously been sent away to subscribers and dealers in remote parts. There is no such thing in England as sub-

scribing for a Magazine, as people do with us.

scribing for a Magazine, as people do with us.
For example, by sending two dollars to the publisher here, Peterson's Ladies' Magazine is supplied for a whole year; and a subscription of three dollars gives Harper, the Atlantic Monthly, and the Knickerbocker. By the clubsystem, the subscription comes cheaper still, and we see that, by way of further inducented in the graving to each person who gets up a club of subscribers to his well-known Ladies' Magazine. Subscribers' copies to all Magazines are invariably sont through the post office. This comes extremely low; one contained a half for each number of Peterson, and three conts a number for the other and more bulky Magazines. In England, as yet, this postage of the most useful volumes of the most useful volumes of the most successful classic composition which stamps him a man of brilliant gentus; we know him later as a journalist of sparkling vivacity and energy. As poet, dramatist, and magazines we were willing to concede him every praise; success in the line of close, clear, impartial political biography. There was another essential trait requisites; a cool, dispassioned judgment, a judgment he has exhibited to a most satisfactory degree. The result is a series of papers, as interesting as fletion and as forcible as logic. We have, therefore, no hesitation in commending the book highly as one of the most useful volumes of untrained the scape of its subject. This concession is the line of close, clear, impartial politication of the subscribers of the most satisfactory degree. The result is a series of papers, as interesting the concess of the most useful volumes of the host which first introduced us to John Carling, which S. W. corner Tenth and Green street.

Cauden, N. J., store 119
Arch street.

West Philadelphis, 56th st. ab, Haverfood road.

Lenni, Penns. Magazine depends, to a certain extent, on ad- of subjects, and more brevity in treating them. vertisements for a portion of its profits. We The article on "The Contest," in the present num. improbable that the similarity thus discovered was ly pages of advertisements, bills, and booksellers' catalogues in front, and thirty more in its rear. We recollect that some numbers of Dickens' serial stories, published monthly. though containing only ninety-six pages of letter-press, were swelled out, in the above Florence, so long a popular and obliging Member manner, to the size of a respectable octavo volume. It was calculated that the not average profit upon the advertisements appended to each number of Pickwick and Nickleby was as much as \$500. When the first number of The Cornhill Magazine appeared, it had advertisements to the amount of at least \$250 en that single occasion. Now, these occupy a good deal of paper, and increase the weight of each Magazine. Divested of these adjuncts, Blackwood, The Dublin University, Fraser's, The Corahill, and all such Magazines, might pass through the English post office as pamphlets, in covers open at each end, for a cost of twoive cents per number—the usual price of the work itself being about sixty cents, except the Cornhill, which is twenty-five, but with the additional bulk of advertisements, the postage would probably range from twenty-five to forty cents per number, which few subscribers would like to pay. The British Magazine publishers profit so largely by the advertise nents that they cannot afford to relinquish them. Thus scarcely any of the monthly or quarterly periodicals are sent by post. Whoever wants to obtain any of them has to order it from a country-bookseller, who, as we have shown, can let him have it, with the greatest regularity, on the first of every month. In America, it is obtainable some ten days carler-and sometimes even sooner than that. We have given these particulars, believing

that magizine-readers would be pleased at being told the manner of publication here, and in " the old country." National Democratic Quarterly Re-view-No. IV. The fourth number of the National Quarterly Reviseo, completing the first annual volume, (pp 802, octave,) has reached us. It is edited by Thomas B. Florence and Isaac Lawrence, and is published by Little & Morris, Washington. . The editors gratefully acknowledge the success it has received, and add "our endeavors to enhance the interest and clovate the literary tone of the Review will be advanced by contributions from the most able pens, and devotion of our own leisure from all

of two noted politicians—ploquent John C. Breek-inridge and crudite General Jo Lane. They are ongraved by A. B. Walter, of Philadelphia. This Review may be divided into three sections -political, commercial, and literary. We shall take its articles in this succession. The opening paper, entitled "The Contest," is generally attributed to Hon. William Selden, marhal of the District of Columbia, but a little bird as gently whispered in our ear that Mr. Buchanan himself has probably revised, corrected, and even added to it. Yet we can scarcely believe that the President, wary and shrowd as he confessedly , could for a moment publicly entertain the idea that the States are likely to divide, should Mr. Lincoln be elected, and coolly | p alculate upon the probable consequences of such disseverment. The personal abuse of Mr. Bell, one of the present Presidential candidates, is out of place in a publication like this—out of place any where. Neither is it quite gentlemanly, who-ever wrote the article, to say that Colonel Fromont, who was in the field in 1856, "was only known as a lucky speculator in gold mines and beef cattle," who, if elected, would have been "a President without a particle of morit, and without a single qualification to justify his elevation."

This is said of Frémont, the adventurous and successful explorer and path-finder of the Rocky Mountains, a man whose reputation stands as high, if nossible, with the leading minds of Europe as with those of America. With equal good taste the Reviewer accuses Mr. Lincoln of being author of

J. Mc Laughlin, State Department,) we recognize

mind full and familiar with the subject which it with Hanover of 1846, and the Stade Tolls, on erce with Spain, Beet-root Sugar in Russia, Cotton and Tobacco in Algeria, Bonded Warehouse System, Principles of Free Trade in Russis, and

will be read with gratification by all. (By the Way, the critic's anocdotes of Guthric and of Judge Jackson, have already appeared in the Editor's Drawer of Harper's Magazine.) We Sermon by Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D. extract, endorsing, to the fullest, the critic's pro-

extract, endorsing, to the fullest, the critic's pre-liminary remarks upon Mr. Savage:

"Biography, in its varied but specific detail, teaches us more clearly than fundamental history can possibly do the rise and progress of events. The growth of a State in consequence and dignity; the development of national strength and re-source; the advance of a people in virtue and en-lightenment, are all the fruits of the labor and the influence of those public leaders who direct the influence of these public leaders who direct the affairs of government. In a system like ours, where the people rule by direct representation, where the people rule by direct representation and where the legislator, arising from the ver and where the legislator, arising from the very beart of the sovereign people, is connected with this diversified sovereignty by an immediate and indissoluble link, it is even more important tha the volume which portrays our men should be an curate than that which chronicles any othe branch of national history. A religious honesty an unbiased judgment, a close, discriminative ability, and a rigid impartiality, are necessary to the proper execution of that book which record the cureer of the statesman and soldler. Hence in cuseling a volume of the kind, we are governed in opening a volume of the kind, we are go in its review by a sense of critical duty,

will neither disregard nor neglect trifles of any sort.

"We are much pleased that Mr. Favage's
"Living Representative Men' has passed this ordeal to our own entire satisfaction. His tank was a
most delicate one. Not the dead, but the living
was his theme. A blur, an inaccuracy, a word
too much or too little weuld have been at once discovered and revealed; a want of any of the essentials above ramed would not have escaped notice
a single day. And yot the book has gone through
many editions, and, so far as we have learned, has
not yet been the subject of serious comment. It
is due to candor to say we scarce expected this.
Not that we doubted the ability of the biographist.
We remembered to have read many times over a
little volume of stirring lyrics, 'Lays of the Fatherland', which serious contracts. will neither disregard nor neglect trifles of any

This Review wants a greater range and variety bor, is spread over fifty six such as they are, might be stated fully in five. We have devoted more space than usual to this periodical—first, because we desire that literature from Washington should have a fair hearing, and next because a Philadelphia journal, whatever its politics, cannot but feel interested in Colonel of Congress from this city. That gentleman made friends even of his opponents while engaged in his Legislative duties at Washington, and we have yet to meet the man who does not heartily wish him

success in his editorial capacity. The Italian Question. HOPE FOR ITALY.

past to contemplate the present, and to congratutate the friends of liberty upon the step which has
been taken in the direction of italian liberty.
Garibaidi has listened to his generals and to his
Sovereige, and to the municipality of Naples,
and to the loudly expressed opinion of all who
eympathite with him throughout Europe, and
has parted with Bertami, removed Baffi from the
Pro-Dictatorship of Sicilly, and castellished a constitutional Ministry at Naples. He has, moreover, issued an address to his army, congratulating
them upon the approach of their Sardhiain friends,
and he exports the arrival of the King of Sardinia, and of that Farini whom he deported from
Sicily, and denounced in his official despatches.
These nots seem decisive to the effect that Garibaldi has seen the necessity of submitting to the
guidance of Sardinia, and that the Italian movement will henceforward proceed under the leadoratip of Victor Emmanuel. While the French
reinforcements are flowing into Rome, a Bardinian force will pass from Genoa to Naples, and
after the junction of the Garibaldians with this
new force, will naturally reduce the Dictor to
his former position as a general in the Sardinian
service. There was a time when we should not
have pointed with satisfaction to any circumstance
which could have a tendency to cramp Garibaldi's
energies, or to divide his fame, but now, for his own
sake, it is well that there should be some constraining influence over his wild zeal, his confiding simplicity, and his generous antipathics. Between
the two armies of Italy, between Cialdini victorious
in the north, who has swopt the Roman States,
leaving them free and insurgent up to the eastern
gates of Rome, and Victor Emmanuel in the south,
we may anticipate that the King of Naples will be
quickly death with, and that the days of his resistance are few. There will be nothing then left to
do but to consolidate and to govern. We are
now very distincity told what the fuure policy of
Sardinia is to be, and what course the The new number is embellished with portralts

In order to meet the constantify-increasing demand for this justify of the company have now doubled their former capability, and have the material strates, were form of the first f

TWO CENTS. after date that it might be called a brutum fulmen
—only that it never flashed.

In the "Quarterly Synopsis of our Foreign ComIn the "Quarterly Synopsis of our Foreign ComItaly settles down in content, and begins to live
her new life. Whether she shall be allowed to have
the old section will be quarterly me must now her new life. Whether she shall be allowed to have this old soat of empire is a question we must now ask of the Emperor of the French. What effect will the new phase of the Italian affairs have upon the intentions of this inscrutable monarch? When the Mazzinians were spreading themselves over Italy, and Garibaldi was fulminating threats against the Pope and Austria, and was talking irreverently and foolishly of Napoleon III. having a tail of straw, we could find no fault with the Emperor for Inlains such a garrier in Romagnehould.

System, Principles of Free Trade in Russis, and Exportation of Fire-Arms. The practical common sense and great information condensed in this article recommend it to all readers.

"The Gulf Stream," which is reported as probably written by Professor Gawbridge, of the Coast Survey, is historical and scientifie, and has the rare fault of being toe short.

The notice of Daniel Webster, with an introduction complaining of British tardiness in recognizing the merits of distinguished Americans, might be said to come rather late, but that justice to groat ability never can be out of date. An elequent reverie, rather than a discussion, upon "Sleep and Dreams," perhaps by J. L. Cramer, follows this, and will reward perusal.

The only critical articles here are two: "Forgotten Authors," (one Molleston Correy, a potasser of the last century, who did not deserve to be remembered,) and the most appreciative review yet published of John Savage's "Living Representative Men." The critic here deserves to have his name mentioned. It is H. Watterson. He has made the most readable article in the Roylew out of Mr. Savage's entertaining and instructive volume, and the numerous extracts will be read with gratification by all. (By the Way, the exitie's appreciative read of the contraction of the Savage's entertaining and instructive volume, and the numerous extracts will be read with gratification by all. (By the Way, the critic's appreciation of Guerrian and France under the complement of the service of Guerrian and France on the concept of the contract of the last century who did not deserve to be remembered,) and the most readable article in the Roylew out of Mr. Savage's entertaining and instructive volume, and the numerous extracts will be read with gratification by all. (By the way of the contract of Guerrian and France under the complement of the contract of the contract

THE PULPIT.

[Reported for The Press.]
In July last, a few members of the Young Men's Christian Association of St. Matthew's (Lutheran Church, New street, below Fourth, of which the Rov. E. W. Hutter is pastor, assumed the charge and direction of a Sunday school, gathered at the Mount Zion Church, Christian street, below Sixth, which had been previously founded by the Phila-delphia Subbath-school Association. This transfer was made from the fact that the major part of the children were of Lutheran extraction. Since then they have held their sessions regularly, and much have they been encouraged that for several recks past they have also regularly had preach ing services on Sunday afternoon, and thus the nucleus of a new Lutheran Church is rapidly being

On last Sunday afternoon we had the pleasure of attending the service, and hearing a sermon from one of the most eminent theologians of that denomination, the Rev. S. S. Schmucker, D. D., Lex-Governor Wise says in a late speech, "that of the Lutheran Theological Seminary, at Gettysburg. The attendance was not large, but the Gospel message, given without notes, was delivered with an air of one who felt more concorned about his own fidelity in proclaiming the Word than solicitous about the numerical magnitude of his congregation. His text on this occasion was read from the 12th chapter of Hebrews, 13th vorse: "Follow peace

with all men, and holinoss, without which no man shall see the Lord " His treatment of this thome was at once scholarly, philosophic, and Scriptural. His first object was, to prove the univeralsity of the same immutable laws which are seen in operation immediately around us. Thus, he held that the universe of worlds with which we were surrounded, and with which we moved i armony, afforded evidence of unity in design, and of their having proceeded from the same Al-mighty hand. We had reason also to suppose that to a great degree they were all constituted of the same materials. A ray of light, for example, from the most distant star, analyzed through a prism, was found to contain and reflect precisely the same colors as these proceeding from central sun, or a lighted candle. So, too, meteors proved a similarity of the mineral character of dis tant orbs. These phenomens, he thought, were rightly ascribed to masses of matter cast off from other heavenly bedies, and yet the examination o them showed their mineral character to be identical with those found in the composition of our own planet; and reasoning from anniogy, it was not

Coming down to the earth and its inhabitant we saw this same principle exemplified, in the similarity existing between the physical organiza tions of men and the lower animals. Indeed, s marked was this—so alike were all dependent upon similar external conditions for their existence, that if it were possible to change, in the slightest degree, the constituent elements of on atmosphere, every living thing on the face of the whole earth would die. And if this similarity and intelligent arrangement was found in the physical, it was not unlikely to apply with equal truth to the moral universe. The very language of his text, in fact, proved that this was true: Without holiness no man shall see God." In

The Italian Question.

Node for ITALY.

[From the Lendon Times.]

Clouds and subshine alternate in the political atmosphere of Iraly. Yesterday the Marzini fog seemed to be rolling over the land; to day there is once more a clear glimpse of groups of workmen harmonicusly busy in building up an Italian throne. Yesterday the elements of the great revolution seemed to be all in turmoll; to-day they seem to be substiling into strong cohesion. Marzini and his imps of mischief find, for a moment, got possession of the great Delator, and Stelly and Napiesh and undergone the change which always takes place where the influence of these evil-ditting things is felt, and there were tidings of that ill-success which, by some fatality or natural consequence, always marks their presence. The people were crying out to be delivered from their fell veries, the army of liberation was in flight, the generals were mustered round their chief in earnest exposulation, Europe was looking on in sorrow, France folt that the revolution she had created was about to turn against herself, and the absolute Powers, believing that the isombut of reaction was come, were mustering to take advantage of that general sentiment of distrust which would enable them to restore all things to the old rule of silone, and order, and deepair. The night during which thete goldins had their power has now passed away. Some cock has crowed which we have not heard, and they are one and all now fleeing away to their and they are one and all now fleeing away to their and they are one and all now fleeing away to their and the counterplaces. Its will be the man as Garlebald. We hope that he misch the desires to go there,) and remembered that he counterplace the present in the flight, they nove were seen in danger, they were never even heard of, except when some unholy enterprise had brought seandal upon the cause of freadom, and who some wretched tool was about to explate his guilty obedines to their dark but faithless or for the society of good men here. He desired sible for the man who did not love holiness to lay God's righteous laws. For reason already given, it was impossible that

God had enacted one moral law for this planet, and mother, and essentially different one, for others. As God's character was unchangeable, the laws of ais moral government must necessarily be equall stable. This fact was of infinite comfort and consolation to the believer, who could rejoice to know and to sing that "The Lord God Omnipotent reigneth!" But not so with the unconverted. He might be willing at times to make a special effort to be religious, but the thought that it was to be universal, and enduring as eternity itself, made him abhor it as imposing upon his nature too grea restraint, so that, in fact, the worldly man would be unhappy in heaven, even if he were admitted there. Such experimenters with religion might be willing to spend a part of the Lord's day in com-parative retirement from the world, and even that was burdensome, but as for carrying his religion with him through the whole week, he could endure no such restraint. It was impossible for an unconverted man to devote himself entirely to God, though he might, to some extent, conform his life o his moral requirements. The Christian, it was said, took delight in the erdinances of God's house, and in family wership at home, and in thinking of this life as a

preparation for eternity, and when he entered the house of worship he loved to inquire and learn what he must do to be saved. Such an one contemplated the future with joy, as he knew that he had a blissful immortality before him; an immor-tality distinguished as much for its blessings as for its endlessness. But then, turning again to the inconverted, what had he in common with this joyful antigipation? If he came to the house of God at all, it was more from curiosity or custom, than love for God holiness; or else he came with the

the throne—yet his heart was in it, and he felt the essed assurance that he was a child, and ". oint heir with Christ." He delighted to co late heaven as his abode, and at the prospect of if we applied these anticipations to the uncon-vorted, we should find them greatly misplaced. mercy were to them tiresome here, much less could they endure the thought of making it their occupation for eternity. In such a state, the speaker held it to be a moral impossibility for any one ever to enter heaven; adding again, that if even he did enter, the angels would shrink from his concan see God."

In conclusion, he wished these truths to be taken home to the hearts of his hearers. They had been addressed with a desire to do them He wished to impress all who heard big felt the need of a Saviour was hopele Christ was the rock in which alone there was safety from the coming storm. Through his bleed there was remission of sin, and to his sacrifide

alone he could point the dying sinner.

-Although the fire-eaters of the South are talking and writing with extreme acerbity, the pro-minent men evidently look longingly to office, and are noministing themselves for Federal posi-tions—with a contingency. The Charleston Mer-cury presents the name of Governor Gist, as a candidate for United States Senator " in the event of the continuance of the Union." The Governor does not care to relinquish his hopes of advance.

rous constituents -Bishop Potter, of Pennsylvania, has declined re-election to the Presidency of the Pennsylvania Colonization Society, and Mr. John P. Crozie letter of declination, Bishop Potter declares his been for so many years identified.

the time for talking is pest." In that case it has been suggested that the Ex-G. would find himself like Othello-" his occupation gone." —Garibaldi has appropriated 5,000 ducats to the continuance of the excavations in Pompeli.

Italian artistes, and it is said that, when an in-fant, she lay behind the scenes in a basket while her mother was playing. A correspondent of the World has this strange ramor: "Senator Hunter is said to be the man to whom will be tendered the first place in Lincoln's

there be any truth in the proposed tender. This may be considered counting chickens before they are hatched." - Gen. Schmidt, the so-called hero of Perugia, has been mobbed in Geneva much in the same way as Haynau was in London.

— Col. A. G. Curtin, of this State, will proba-

Friday next. - The Indiana State Journal, the central or gan of the Republican party, candidly admits that the leading Breckinridge men of Indiana, Bright, Fitch & Company, did all in their power to sid the Republicans in securing their triumph in that

bly address the Republicans of Rhode Island on

-Harry Colcord, heretofore Blondin's agent and the partner of his perils in several journeys across the gorge at Niagara, publishes a card announcing the dissolution of his connection with the

Senator Hammond will be a candidate for re-election to the United States Senate. -A Stockton (Cal.) paper says of J. C. McKib bin: "This popular gentleman and true and distin-guished Democrat arrived on the Uncle Sam, Fri-day last, from the East. He is, as might be ex-

laws of the country, the creditors of the unfortu-nate debtor are obliged to pay thirty france a month for his support while in confinement, and so long as each payment is regularly made the prisoner may be in jail. The person referred to caused a letter to be sent to each of the contribu-

George's Church, which was crowded with curious ladies and gentlemen. —Over \$500 has been collected in Detroit for the benefit of the widow of Captain Jack Wilson,

iles to a place of safety and succor. He has now nearly recovered, but has only two looks of hair left upon his head, as all the rest was taken with -Ret. Thittemore, a distinguished clergyman of Boston, is so seriously ill that his friends enter-

king an exhibition of him. -On Tuesday, Professor Agassiz opened a course of lectures on geology, before the teachers of the public schools in Boston. This is the first fruits of

hird round, by Brann's sister clinging to him and making him go home with her. -The Hon. Andrew Stewart has been elected to Congress from Pennsylvania. Mr. Stowart will take his seat in the House just forty years after

title of father of the next House the King of Sardinia to execute a series of views of the fields of britle in the late Italian war-Montebello, Casteggio, Palestro, Magenta, Melegnano, Solferino, Cavriana, and the Fort of formione. He has executed these with his usual skill, and they are now exhibiting in Waterloo

has been offered, by the Hudson's Bay Company, the Governorship of their territories, which was rendered vacant by the death of Sir George Simpson. The Montreal Herald doubts the correctness of this report, but thinks it possible that Mr. Rose may have been offered the appointment, by the Durland Newssattle. of the Governorship of the Durland Newssattle. the Duke of Newcastle, of the Governorship of the new Crown Colony, which, it is understood, will be, are long, constituted in the Red River and Saskatchawan territory.

Rov. Mr. Hall, who left his parish in Centre.

Springfield, Mass., an engineer, being in want of a cider barrel, quietly helped himself to an off-cask, and then sought advice as to the best mode of destroying the oil taste. By the advice of a friend, he filled it with unslacked lime and water,

taminating touch, "for, without holiness, no man

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

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For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an extra copy to the getter-up of the Club. P Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for The Weekly Pares.

CALIFORNIA PRESS.

Issued three times a Month, in time for the Calif

good, and he wished them to remember that wha e said was based, not upon the speculation of men, but upon the immutable Word of God. As such they should be engraven upon every heart. without holiness no man can see God." They Should ask this question of and within themselves "Am I a lover of the Lord's holiness, or am I not? If I am not, alss! I am still in the gall of bitterness and the bouds of injuity." If this should be their sad lot upon reflection, however, he begged them to remember that there was a provided remedy; that the case of no one whe

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL: ment too easily, even at the bidding of his clamo

has been chosen to fill the vacant chair. In his abiding faith in the enterprise with which he has

-William Porcher Miles has been re-elected to Congress from the Charleston (S. C.) district with out opposition -Ristori is the daughter of poor travelling

cabinet, as a first step toward conciliating the South. The rumor, though absurd, is widely provalent; but his friends asseverate that he can not accept the place on any conditions, even if

-The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury says that

pected, for Douglas and Johnson. He brings cheering news of the prospects of Douglas in the Atlantic States. We hope to hear from him on the stump, during the present campaign. He is cordially welcome to his adopted home." —A Paris correspondent says that a young Parisian who had been imprisoned in Clieny for debt, gained his release by the following ruse: By the

ting creditors, giving notice of his death. They at once ceased paying his board, and the prison doors flow open.

—A voritable diamond wedding transpired in St. Louis a few days ago. The parties were Mr. January, a wealthy merchant, and Miss Churchill-Bishop Hawks performed the ceremony in St.

who commanded the Lady Elgin. The citizens of Chicago have contributed \$900 to the fund, and those of Buffalo over \$700. -There is a young man named Mark Ralfe, at Bent's Fort, who was recently stabled in three places and shot three times, scalped, and left for dead by the Kiowa Indians, but who afterward re-gained his consciousness, and walked thirty-five

tain but slight hopes of his recovery.

The total of the donations by the Bostonians to Mr. Ralph Farnham, one of the two surviving heroes of the Battle of Bunker Hill, is \$278.50. Mr. Farnham denies that speculators have been ma-

the donation of \$100,000 made by the State of Man ichusetts, for the benefit of the Museum of Natural History. -A prize fight at Troy, last week, between two bruisers Wheeler and Brann, was stopped at the

his appearance in that body in 1821. He served oight years without a break, but was swept out by the Jackson tide in 1828. After being out one term he fought his way back in 1830, and then served two terms, being beaten again in 1834. In 1842 he came in again on the Harrison flood, and served six years more, so that he has already served through eighteen years, and may fairly claim the -Mr. Henry Cook received a commission from

Palace.

—It is rumored in Montreal that Hen. John Rose

ville, Conn., because his people insisted that he should preach in favor of the abolition of negro slavery, is visiting friends in Charleston, S. C.

and the gas generated so rapidly that the barre exploded, covering his engine with lime, oil, and dirty water. DENNIS DONOVAN has obtained \$1,000 dafaction of their nature, and their non-liability to fatigue. Now, the Christian, although bewildered in contemplating so glorious a career—ef being for a cabin passage from Guaymas, he had, and otherwise abused.