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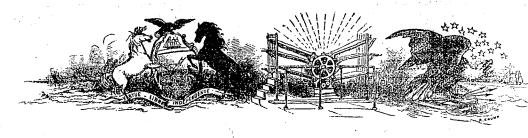
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VOL. 4.—NO. 143.

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To may, merely, that our paper has been successfull could be to give far too weak and indefinite an idea -for, not only has THE WEEKLY PRESS

een established on a scoure and permanent foundation, ut it is, in reality, a marvellous example of the degree f favor which a rightly-conducted LITERARY, POLITICAL, AND NEWS JOURNAL

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"We observe, by a notice in a Boston paper, that a premium was awarded by the Massachusetts Mechanics Charaitable Association, at their late Fair, Boston to Mir. Joseph Moyt, of the set their late Fair, Boston to Mir. Joseph Moyt, of the set their late water has been a set the set of the set ng throughout the country. JOSEPI rictor, No. 4 MATHEWSON St., Prov is3-1m

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PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1861.

[For The Press.]

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 16, 1861. The China Question Settled.

Full particulars have been received of the erms upon which Lord Elgin and Baron Gros respectively representing England and France have concluded a peace with China. We have already enumerated the leading conditionsnamely, the Emperor's apology for the past; permission for European Ambassadors to reside in Peking; doubling the former moneyindemnity; the opening of Tien-tsin to trade full permission for Chinese subjects to emigrate; the cession of Kowloon to England; the immediate operation of the Treaty and Convention; the immediate promulgation of both; the continuance of the troops in China until the greater part of the indemnity be paid. against EXECUTIVE USURPATION, and unfair and tyramical legislation; ever declaring and adhering to the dootrine that POPULAR SOVERBIGNTY constitutes the fundamental basis of our free institutions, and that the intelligence and patriotism of our citizens wil always be preservative of a wise, just, and salutary Government. These are the principles to which THE WEEKLY PRESS has been committed, and to these it will adhere. equal to \$300,000. The indemnity to be paid to France, under the new arrangement, is 60,-000,000 francs. England gets \$10,640,000. appropriated to the indemnification of the British Mercantile community at Canton, for losses

var-expenses of England.

As these expenses, up to the first of Sepember, amounted to £10,000,000, (about \$50,000,000,) and the amount actually to ing enmity. come back to the British Treasury is only £1,600,000, (or \$7,980,000,) it is likely that John Bull will greatly grumble at having got a very small quantity of glory at such a very great cost. Lord Elgin, communicating with the British Government, thus justifies his moderation: "I hold on this point the opinion which is, I believe, entertained by all persons, without exception, who have investigated the subject, that, in the present disorganized state of the Chinese Government, to obtain large pecuniary indemnities from it is simply imssible, and that all that can be done practically in the matter, is to appropriate such a portion of the Customs' revenue as will leave to it a sufficient interest in that revenue to induce it to allow the natives to continue to will be necessary to take forty per cent. of the gross Customs' revenue of China for about four years, in order to procure payment of the indemnities already claimed by Baron Gros and me, under instructions from your Lordship and the French Government." Small as the indemnity is, its amount is more by \$1,000,000 than was guaranteed by the

reaty of Tien-tsin, in July, 1858. The mode of payment is an important con sideration. It was arranged thus, "at Tientsin on or before the 30th day of November, the sum of 500,000 taels; at Canton, and on or before the 1st day of December, 1860. 333,333 taels, less the sum which shall have seen advanced by the Canton authorities towards the completion of the British factory site at Shameen; and the remainder at the ports open to foreign trade, in quarterly payments, which shall consist of one-fifth of the gross revenue from customs there collected, the first of the said payments being due on the 31st day of December, 1860, for the quarter terminating on that day."

The residence of Ambassadors in Pekingrns out to be the mere Obinese. It is conceded now, but to insure it, the Allied Armies should continue in their present quarters, until the diplomatic representatives of France and England are duly and honorably installed as residents in Peking. The European Times of the 29th ult. says : "It would have been as well, we think, to have insisted on it, we are now bound to see it carried out, and to do this effectually the presence of Lord Elgin appears to be essential. The probability is, that had Lord Elgin remained when he was there before, the treaty of Tien-tsin would have been ratified without bloodshed, the disaster of the Peiho avoided, and the present war rendered unnecessary. All the blundering commenced when our Plenipotentiary returned home. This ought to be sufficient to induce him to stay, and thus revent, as far as possible, fresh complications,

thould they unhappily arise." Three or four French and twenty-six British bjects, captured by the Chinese, while protected by a flag of truce, were most cruelly treated. Lord Elgin's letter to Prince Kung, the Emperor's brother, says: "Of the total treatment from which they have suffered, and 13 have been barbarously murdered, under circumstances on which the undersigned will not dwell, lest his indignation should find vent in words which are not suitable to a communication of this nature." In addition to the S. E. corner Fifth and indemnity (\$500,000) paid for this cruelty. servoe streets.

S. E. corner Eleventh and Locust streets.

Broad streets, below Wal-

Locust at rest.

Broad sireet, below Wal.

No. 1916 South Front Surement Palace, situated a few miles from Peking, and said to be the most magnification of the sairest. South Front Surement Palace, seach in its own superb pleasure of the sure of palaces, each in its own superb pleasure of the sure of palaces, each in its own superb pleasure of the sure of palaces, each in its own superb pleasure of the sure of palaces, each in its own superb pleasure of the sure of palaces, each in its own superb pleasure of the sure of palaces, each in its own superb pleasure of the sure of palaces, each in its own superb pleasure of the sure of the sure of palaces, each in its own superb pleasure of the sure of palaces, each in its own superb pleasure of the sure of palaces, each in its own superb pleasure of the sure of palaces, each in its own superb pleasure of the sure of palaces, each in its own superb pleasure of the sure of palaces, each in its own superb pleasure of building (or buildings, for it consists of a series of palaces, each in its own superb pleasure of building (or buildings, for it consists of its own superb pleasure of building (or buildings, for it consists of a series of palaces, each in its own superb pleasure of building (or buildings, for it consists of its own superb pleasure of building (or buildings, for it consists of its own superb pleasure of building (or buildings, for it consists of its own superb pleasure of building (or buildings, for it consists of its own superb pleasure of building (or buildings, for it consists of its own superb pleasure of building (or buildings, for it consists of its own superb pleasure of the superbulled was the superbulled of the superbulled of the superbulled was the consumption of Autron and the consumption of the superbulled of for the superbulled of for superbu the south of China before they marched to the north. The few miles of coast ceded to the English on this point are insignificant as regards extent, but they afford a situation much more salubrious than that of the town of Hong-Kong. It is now a refuge for the pirates and for the worst characters among the Chinese population of Hong-Kong. The English will probably build a town there, from its lish will probably build a town there, from its salubrious climate and convenient position. Its acquisition, under the new Treaty, may be

looked upon as the first entrance of the British wedge. Finally, comes the question-what is the value of the Treaty of Peking? The London Times of December 29, says: "Properly used it ought to be our last extorted Treaty with China. If we put it in operation at once and accustom the Chinese to its provisions while our army and navy are still in China, we shall have no more difficulty with them. This Treaty is like a sapling; we must guard it round at first, or the beasts of the field will nibble at its bark and destroy its growth; but et it have time to strike its roots firmly into the earth, and you may take away the rails, for the strong trunk can protect itself, and the same cattle which would have destroyed it will repose in its shadows. Protect it now against these Tartar rulers, and the Tartar rulers will themselves protect it when they see its fruits. Shanghae gives to P king an annual Louis, last wook placed a feather bed over her million of dues. The Northern ports yet to little baby to keep it warm, as she said, and smobe opened will give as much, and if the South thered it.

should remain subject to the North, quite as Guarantees that will save the Union. much again will arise from the ports of the and Firmly Unite the North and South. The same authority, no doubt, expresses the opinion of British commercialists when it

"Last year the foreign trade at the port of Shanghae alone was twenty-eight millions and three-quarters storling, exports and imports; and in 1850 it was seven and a half millions. This is the increase made in Chinese trade at one port alone during nine years, and three-fourths of this commerce is in the hands of British merchants. This increase has gone on without cossation, even while we have been advancing upon the capital and assaulting the Imperial Palace. It is only a specimen of what will yet be done when the treaty now ratified is in operation. Tea will then be approachable in the districts where it is made, and may be bought at a price which may cacourage our Chanceliors of the Exchequer to diminish the duty, not, perhaps, down to a vanishing point, but until ten may become a plentiful article in the most humble husehold, and an item of expenditure of as little importance as salt. China is all Europe; it is more than all Europe, for it is greater in population, in fertility, and in communications. It is all Europe cut up by broad, navigable rivers, and retionlated by canals. We have hitherto only just looked upon the land, and drawn from it by our agents specimens of its products; we may now go in and enjoy. To the twenty millions of trade on which we draw our profit at Shanghae we shall soon add other twenty millions in various other ports, and still greater operations in those vast cities upon the inland lakes and huge rivers."

It must not be forgotten that the general advantages and privileges which Great Britain It must not be forgotten that the general advantages and privileges which Great Britain and France derive from this Treaty, which has

cost them so much, must also accrue, under From this is to be deducted \$2,660,000 to be our American-Chinese Treaty of 1858, to the United States. That has been fortunately provided for, and it will also be remembered sustained by them. The balance, amounting that as our relations with the Chinese have to \$7,980,000, goes towards liquidating the been friendly, for the most part, we are likely, in the long run, to be the most favored nation trading with them. In their relations with us, there is no sting, there cannot be any linger The Fine Arts -- Miss Stebbins' Marbles. During the present week there have come amongst

us, with a rare modesty and unobtrusiveness, a few pieces of marble statuary which merit mere than a passing notice. We allude to Miss Stebbins' stauettes of "Labor" and "Commerce," and her bust of Miss Cushman, now on exhibition (free) at Earle's gallery, Chestnut street. We find in these little figures of "Labor" and

Commerce" what is rarely to be found in modern sculpture—a good, wholesome, honest idea, nobly conceived and conscientiously wrought out. They both not only show strict technical fidelity. but are filled with a genuine and lofty poetic truth. While the spirit of labor and commerce in their amiliar and practical aspect, finds in them a full and masterly expression, they are yet types of the and masteriy expression, tuey are you types of the labor and commerce to be. They are not merely a ABT. VI As a right of comity between the citi. trade with foreigners. It is calculated that it jaunty, careless, graceful sailor, and a sinewy, resolute, self-reliant miner, each with the appliances of his craft beside him-they are the nobly-conscious agents and representatives of the two most

city—has always been a sore point with the appears to us on the stage—a strong, fervid, tender womanly nature—carnest, humane, and sympa-thetic; and with this has she inspired the marbic. Not that she has ignored the more familiar charge. conchant energies and latent fires that have wonfor Miss Cushman her supremacy on the stage. But as these are not the best qualities of her nature, they are made subordinate to such as are. And such seems to us the true historic mission of art in portraiture—to give us character in its noblest condition, or its highest achievement. Common attributes will make themselves known somehow, but lot art be a sacred repository of only the highest examples of the Bates. For it is by the highest examples of the highest excellence in character, thought, and achievement, that the world is guided upward through the ages. But as these are not the best qualities of her waived this article of the treaty; but having And such seems to us the true historic mission of

through the ages.

As we have said above, these works are being exhibited free, at Earle's gallery, and we would advise all who are interested in art not to fail to

Water Gas at Aurora. With some surprise we have heard from a citizen of Aurora, Indiana, that this city, twentyfive miles from Cincinnati, has for the last two weeks been illuminated with gas, and this the much-talked of "Sanders' Water Gas," the the Emperor's brother, says: "Of the total of mumber of 26 British subjects seized in defiscovery of a former citizen of Cincinnati. As no public notice has before been made of this enterprise, and it is important, not only from the fact that this is the first town lighted with the so-carry on their persons evidence more or less distinctly marked of the indignities and ill-treatment from which they have suffered and or at least interesting generalities. ondervored to gather some details on the subject, or at least interesting generalities. The efforts of the friends of this gas to introduce it in the public gas works of Philadelphia, and the resistance of the companies there, whose interests are identified with the coal mines, and the final lighting up of the Girard House with success, are facts familiar to many newspaper readers. Mr. Add H. Sanders, the owner of the right in Indians, desirous of trying the gas in some town, induced Mr. Julius Severin, an enterprising mechanic in Aurera, and somewhat acquainted with gas works, to investigate personally this subject, and the result was, last fall, his determination to at once commence the erection of Water Gas works

works there an enterprise not to be thought of for a moment as a paying speculation is suggestive of the importance of this discovery. We are informed that thorough estimates will soon be made of the cost of this gas, day after day, so that the point of its economy will be made more apparent. Although Mr. Soverin is still engaged in improving his works, and experimenting in different carbonizing materials, we understand visitors are freely admitted to the works, and every facility offered them for the examination of details relating to the process of menufacturing water gas.—Cincinnate manufacturing water gas.—Cincinna Daily Commercial.

The Archbishop of St. Louis on the Crisis. To THE ROMAN CATHOLICS OF ST. LOUIS-Beloved Brethren: In the present disturbed state of loved Brethren: In the present disturbed state of the public mind, we feel it our duty to recommend you to avoid all decasions of public excitement, to obey the laws, to respect the rights of all ditzens, and to keep away, as much as possible, from all assemblages where the indiscretion of a word or the impetuosity of a momentary passion night endenger the public tranquillity. Obey the injunction of the apostle, Bt. Peter: "Follow peace with all men, and holiness, without which no man can see God."

Peter Richard Kenrick,

Archbishop of St. Louis.

A Poon, half-witted mother, near St.

Philadelphia bar, who is interested in property in the South, and is well known as a lawyer, and the inventor of the explosive war shells of the havy. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE WHITED STATES.

The following series of amendments, taken a

proved by such members of the secoded States as

cession, and return to bring them before the people, if the Committee in Congress will pass them

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION OF THE WITTED STATES.

ARTICLE I Persons held to service or labor for life in any State, under the laws thereof, may be also into any Territory of the United States south of latitude 36 degrees, 30 minutes, and the right to such service or labor shall not be impaired thereby. And any Territorial Legislature shall have the exclusive right to make all needful rules and regulations for the protection of such right, and of such persons, and for the maintenance and treatment of such persons and their descendants, in their domestic relations. But Congress or any Territorial Legislature shall not have power to impair or abolish such right of service in the said Territory; nor in any other place within the juried cition of the United States, without the consent of all the States which maintain such service.

Ant. II When any Territory of the United States, shall have formed a Constitution for a republicant form of government, it shall be admirtted as a sovereign State into the United, on an equal footing with the other States, by the proclamation of the President of the United States, and the people may in the Constitution for such State, either prohibit or regulate the right to labor or service, and alter or amend the Constitution at their will. And if the President refuses to admit such Territory as a State, this article shall not deprive Congress of the power to admit such State.

Ant. III. The present right of representation in the section II of article I of the Constitution of the United States shall never be altered without the consent of all the States maintaining the right to service or labor for life. And the regulation of the right to labor or service, in any of the States, is hereby recognized to be exclusively the right of each State within its own limits; and this Constitution shall never be altered or amended to impair this right of each State, without its consent: Provided, That this article shall not be construed to absolve the United States floured or amended to

absolve the United States Government from rendering assistance to suppress insurrections or domestic violence, as provided in the section IV, article IV, of this Constitution.

Arr. IV. The exclusive power to regulate or abolish the right to labor or service for life in the District of Columbia is hereby ceded to the State of Maryland, to be exercised in common with such right in that State; subject, nevertheless, to the judicial jurisdiction of the District of Columbia.

Arr. V. No State shall pass any law in any way interfering with or obstructing the recovery of fugitives from justice, or from labor or service, or any law of Congress made under Article IV, section II., of this Constitution, and all laws in viclation of this article may be declared void by the Sapreme Court of the United States at the suit of Supreme Court of the United States at the suit o

zens of the several States, the right of transit with persons held to labor or service for life, or for of his oraft beside him—they are the nobly-considured as a series and representatives of the two most vital elements of the world's political economy.

In concenting to undertake such a pair of subjects, with such appalling restrictions in the matter of size and costame, Miss Stebbins has shown a daring disregard of traditionary usago and conventional standards that gives hope for sculpture as a two art yet, notwithstanding Mr. Ruskin's despair. In the result of her undertaking, she fills us with the conviction that this branch of art languishes, only because of its dilletantism—only because it daintily scorns to take hold of what is vital and true in this age. Greek sculpture is important because it incorporated the genius of a People and a Period.

The bust of Miss Cushman seems to us to be one of the most successful instances of real, living portraiture in marble that we have ever seen. It is not the imperious mistress of the stage—the great tragedy-queen who looks out from this beautiful marble—the artist was too truly an artist for that. With the subtle insight of her craft, and more especially, with the fine intuitions of her own/woman's nature, she has penetrated to Sche has found something better and loftler than appear to us on the stage—astrong, fervid, tender the place of the footlights has nover reached. She has found something better and loftler than appear to us on the stage—astrong, fervid, tender woman't nature—astreat humans—ast sent would not be matter to another, shall not be interfered with without the consone of all the States maintaining such service.

Anr. VII. Whenever any State shall grant by law to discuss of other States to subject to recovery as fugitives, under the provision of this Constitution, and shall be returned to the States from which they were brought.

Arr. VIII. The traffic in slaves with Africa is hereby foreover problemed, and problemed for for insurrection, or eats of domestic vicial problemed for the considered, and problemed for the law of the owner, agont, or office rears, from one State to another, shall not be it erfered with without the consent of all the State

grand to such State; and shall have the right of tal by jury. And if such person claims to be a dittien of another State shall have a right of ap-sel, or of writ of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States.

peal. or or west of error, to the Supreme Court of the United States. Arr. XIV. Clitzens of any State sejourning in another State shall not be subject to violence or punishment, nor injured in their persons or pro-perty, without trial by jery, and due process of law.

To THE PROPLE: The power to command and save this Union rests with the people. The Union

cannot be comented with blood and the bayonet. t must stand on Fraternity, Equality, and Justice, or not at all. The Federal Government has no right to mak war upon the whole people of a State, contending that their constitutional rights are in process of violation, and that their peace and security are enlangered, and that they are seeking to place themelves in such a position as to preserve their rights ininlate, in the face of the fact that their opponents in power maintain that their rights, which have been in legal existence and possession for nearly a century, are not placed upon an equal footing with other rights, by the Constitution, for protection and enoyment under the jurisdiction of the United States And while secession is not provided for in the Con-

stitution, and is unlawful under the principles o law, still it is not probibited; and is as fully an open question as the right to prohibit slavery in the Territories is an open question.

The South, I have been assured, will give up the plaim to a right of secession for the safety and quality which the proposed amendments will, aken as a body, give them in the Union.

They are presented to the people for their con sideration and support. They take the subject of slavery out of Congress. They admit free labor without competition of slave labor north of 36 deg. 30 min. They allow slave labor a fair competition in that section of climate and country best

petition in that section of dimate and country over suited to raise cotton, rice and sugar, in which it can be most profitably employed. They protect the slave as well as the master. They forever secure the exclusive covereignty of State jurisdiction over the subject of slavery, either to acknowledge it or abolish it. They preserve the right of representation inviolate. They preserve the right of protection from insurrections and domestic violence, even though the slave States may be in a minority of less than one-fourth. They protect the slave States against orimes tending to disturb their public peace. They protect them against unconstitutionality. The legislators, chosen as they are directly by the people, in such a manner that a fair expression of their views of the true policy stitutional personal-liberty laws, by resorting to the highest judicial tribunal of the country, without subjecting their citizens, as individuals, to the dangers of their penalties, and the expense of their litigation. They protect the right of transit with this labor, as time and circumstances the with this labor, as time and circumstances are reposed in me by the people of the Commont appreciate the full measure of responsibility that devolves upon them.

THE YETO POWER.

The veto power, as conferred upon the Executive by the Onstitution, is on of the extraordinary powers of our Government. It was given with much hesitation, and not without serious miggivings as to its abuse, by the framers of our organic law. Its, in my judgment, to be used with the greatest caution, and not without serious miggivings as to its abuse, by the framers of our organic law. Its, in my judgment, to be used with the greatest caution, and not without serious miggivings as to its abuse, by the framers of un organic law. Its, in my judgment, to be used with the greatest caution, and not without serious miggivings as to its abuse, by the framers of ur organic law. Its, in my judgment, to be used with the greatest caution, and not without serious miggivings sit with this labor, as time and circumstance may best promote the useful results of its appl sation, without trespassing upon the free States They protect the right of recovery of fugitives when sejourning in a free State by its own grant or will, and not otherwise. They forever prohibit the African slave trade, and prevent a conflict between the races that would ensue from their meeting to act as citizens. They indemnify he owner for any neglect of the county-police i proventing a rescue by any inhabitant. They give the fugitive not only the hearing and decision inder the Constitution where arrested, but also free from prejudice, and where he can most easily rove the truth. They give a citizen of a Northern State, who may have fled, not only a trial by jury, but an appeal, or writ of error, as he may choose, to the common judicial tribunal of the country, having jurisdiction over both the law and the facts. They protect Northern citizens from any unlawful violence. They forever close the door of coluntary secession. They secure to the people heir inglianable right to alter or make the Conwithout being dependent upon the accidental poliical aspect or temper of the Congress; that is, they place the people above the Congress, and not the Congress above the people.

The people must save this Union by commanding

Congress by petitions showing a majority.

If that fails, then, by exercising their reserved sovereign "powers," as indicated by the explanatory article XVI of these amendments, in forming National Convention, including the Southern States, nine-tenths of the people of which, I am reliably informed, and fully believe, from my own knowledge and interest with them, will be satisfied with this proposed basis of settlement, because it is specific, clear, and makes them safe, though the free States may acquire a majority of threefourths. I humbly ask the people to assert their rights to Congress and their Legislatures on this basis of fraternity, equality, and justice, and save the

Union, comented stronger than ever. Respectfully submitted. WILLIAM WHEELER HUBBELL, Philadelphia, Pa.

INAUGURAL ADDRESS OF GOVERNOR CURTIN

Having been entrusted by the people of Pennsylvania with the administration of the Executive department of the Government for the next three years, and having taken a solemn eath of fidelity to the Constitution of the United States, and to the Constitution of Pennsylvania, I avail myself efforts that the constitution of Pennsylvania, I avail myself efforts to the people of the State, my gratitude for the distinguished honor they have, in their partiality, conferred upon me. together in a body as they stand, have been ap have seen them, and who promised to give up se They were compiled in Washington, after consultation, by Wm. Wheeler Hubbell, Esq. of the THE POLICY TO BE PURSUED.

Deeply impressed with the responsibilities and duties. I enter upon the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, with a determination to fulfil them a limitfully, to the utmost of my ability. Quest.ons of great moment, intimately connected with the convictions and interests of the people of all parts of the nation, now agitate the public mind; and some of them, from their nevelty and importance, are left for sett-tement in the uncortainty of the future. A solfish caution might indicate silence as the afcast course to be pursued as to these questions, by one just entering upon the responsibilities of high official position; but fidelity to the high trust reposed in me demands, especially at this juncture, that I yield to an honored custom, which requires a frank declaration of the principles to be adopted, and the policy to be pursued, during my official term. requires a frank declaration of the principles to be adopted, and the policy to be purened, during my official term.

We have, assumed, as the great fundamental truth of our political theory, that man is capable of self-government, and that all power emanates from the people. An experience of seventy-three years, under the Constitution of the United States, has demonstrated to all mankind that the people can be entired with their own political destinies; and the deliberate expression of their syll should furnish the rule of conduct to their representatives in official station. Thus appreciating their liberal capacity for self-government, and alive to the importance of preserving, pure and unsallied as it came from the hands of the Apostles of Liberty, this yital principle, I pledge myself to stand between it and encroachments, whether instigated by hatrod or ambition, by fanaticism or folly.

The policy that should regulate the administration of the Government of our State, was declared by its founders, and is fully established by experience. It is just and fraternal in its aims, liberal in its aprirt, and patriotic in its progress. The freedom of speech and of the press, the right of conscience and of private judgment in civil and religious faith, are the high prerogatives to which the American citizen is born. In our scoial organization the rich and the poor, the high and the low, enjoy these equally, and the Constitution and the laws in harmony therewith protect the rights of all

OKNERAL LAWS PROPOSED.

The association of capital and labor, under acts of incorporation, where the purposes to be accomplished are beyond the reash of individual enterprise, has long been the policy of the State, and has done much to advance the prosperity of the people. When the means of the citizens are moderate, as they generally are in a new and growing country, and where the concentration of the capital of many is necessary to development and progress, such associations, when judiciously restricted, confer large benefits on the State. The vast resources of Pennsylvania, and the variety of her mechanical and other industrial pursuits, in vite capital and onterprise from abroad, which on every sound principle of political economy, should be encouraged. Much of the time of the Legislature is consumed by applications for special charactered privileges, which might be saved by the enactment of general laws, and by such amendment to our general mining and manufacturing law as will remove needless and burdensome restraints, and at the same time afford ample protection to capital and labor, and to the community at large. Our statute books are full of acts of incorporation conferring special privileges, various as they are numerous, dissimilar in their grants of power, and unequal in their liabilities and restrictions. Well considered and judicious general laws to meet all classes of corporations, would remedy the evil, economise time and money, relieve the Legislature from the constant pressure for undue privileges, and be just and equal to all in their administration.

THE POSITION OF PENNSYLVANIA IN THE NATIONAL

The position of Pennsylvania in the National Crisis.

The position of mutual estrangement in which the different sections of our country have been placed by the precipitate action and violent denunciations of heated partisans, the apprehensions of still more serious complications of our political effairs, and the featful uncertainty of the future, have had the effect of weakening commercial oredit and partially interrupting trade, and as a natural consequence our exchanges and currency have been disarranged. Yet the elements of general presperity are everywhere diffused amongst us, and nothing is wanting but a return of confidence to enable us to reap the rich rewards of our diversified industry and enterprise. Should the restitution of confidence in business and commercial circles be long delayed, the Logislature, in its wisdom, will, I doubt not, meet the necessities of the crisis in a generous and patriotic spirit.

Thus far our system of Government has fully answered the expectations of its founders, and has demonstrated the capacity of the people for self-government. The country has advanced in wealth, knowledge, and power, and secured to all classes of its citizens the blessings of peace, prosperity, and happiness. The workings of our simple and natural political organizations have given direction and energy to individual and associated ontarprise, maintained public order, and promoted the welfare of all parts of our vast and expanding country. No one who knows the history of Ponnsylvania, and understands the opinions and feelings of her people, can justly charge us with hostility to our brothern of other States. We regard them as friends and fellow-countrymen, in whose welfare we feel a kindred interest; and we recognize in their broadest extent all eur constitutional obligations to them. These we are ready and willing to observe generously and fraternally in their spirit we feel a kindred interest; and we recognize in their broadest extent all eur constitutional obligations to them. These we are ready and willing to observe generously and fraternally in their epirit with unswerving fidelity.

The election of a Prosident of the United States, according to the forms of the Constitution, has recently been made a protext for disturbing the peace of the country, by a deliberate attempt to wrest from the Federal Government the powers which the peeple conferred on it when they adopted to wrest from the Federal Government the powers which the peeple conferred on it when they adopted to constitution. By this movement, the question whether the Government of the United States embodies the prerogatives, rights, and powers of sovereignty, or morely represents, for specific purposes, a multitude of independent communities, confederated in a league which any one of them may dissolve at will, is now placed directly before the American people. Unhapply, this question is not presented in the simple form of political dissentiates on the peace of the country of the peace of the country, by a deliberate attempt to wrest from the Federal Government the powers which states, and peace of the country, by a deliberate attempt to wrest from the Federal Government the powers which the peace of the country, by a deliberate attempt to wrest from the Federal Government the powers with onsented in the powers which states from their correspondents for over a week. The bark Moderna, Capt. Ryder, of Silloway's line, is the last vessel reported as cleared the two presents for specific purposes, a multitude of independent communities, confederated in a league which any one of them may dissolve at will, is now placed directly before the American people. Unhappily, this question is not presented in the simple form of political distance of the constitution.

The real multiple of the constitution of the many dissolve at will, is now placed directly before constituted will be very interesting.—Boston Commercial Bulleti

any act or declaration of his, before or since his election, to justify the apprehension that his Administration will be unfriendly to the local institutions of any of the States. No sentiments but those of kindness and conciliation have been expressed or entertained by the constitutional majority which elected him; and nothing has occurred to justify the excitement which seems to have blinded the judgment of a part of the people and is received. udgment of a part of the people, and is precipi

TWO CENTS.

the excitement which seems to have blinded the judgment of a part of the people, and is precipitating them into revolution.

The supremacy of the National Government has been so fully admitted, and so long chorished by the people of Pennsylvania; so completely has the idea of its nationality and sovereignty moulded their political convictions and directed their political atting the protion of the people elsewhere maintain the opposite view. The traditions of the past, the recorded teachings of the Fathers of the Republic, the security of their freedom and prosperity, and their hepes for the future, are all in harmony with an unfaitering allegiance to the National Union, the maintenance of the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws. They have faithfully adhered to the compromises of our great National compact, and entertained a proper respect for the people of other States. Every true Pennsylvanian admits that his first olvil and political duty is to the General Government, and he frankly acknowledges his obligation to protect the constitutional rights of all who live under its authority and coloy its blessings.

Since my election to the Chief Magistrady of the State, I have taken ecossion to say publicly, that if we have any laws upon our statute-books which infringe upon the rights of the people of any of the States, or contravene any law of the Federal Government, or obstruct its execution, they ought to the States that his hay have enabled law interfering with the rights, or obstructive of the remoded dies which belong constitutionally to all American citizens; an example of magnanimity and of implication, be liable to reasonable objection, do our part to remove every just cause of dissatirfaction with our legislation.

Pannetwerie terms

prompt repeal of every statute that may, even by implication; be liable to reasonable objection, do our part to remove every just cause of dissatirfaction with our legislation.

Penesylvania has ever been loyal and magnanimous in her recognition of all the duties imposed upon her by the national compact, and she will, by every act consistent with her devotion to the interests of her own free peeople, promote fraternity and peace, and a liberal comity between the States. Her convictions on the vital questions which have agitated the public mind are well understood at home, and should not be misunderstood abroad. Her verdicts have been as uniform as they have been decisive, in favor of the dignity, the presperity and the progress of her free industry, and support of the principles of liberty on which the Government is founded, and menace or robellion cannot reverse them. They have passed into history as the deliberate judgment of her people, expressed in a peaceful; fraternal, and constitutional manner; and when they shall have been administered in the Government, as soon they will be, the madness that now rules the hour will subside, as their patriotic, faithful, and national aims bring ample protection and peaceful progress to all sections of the Republic

by the special and particular in a strong control of the particular in

tion of the Government. If the Government is to cxist, all the requirements of the Constitution must be obeyed; and it must. have power adequate to the enforcement of the supreme law of the land in every State. It is the first duty of the national authorities to stay the progress of anarchy and enforce the laws, and Pennsylvania, with a united people, will give them an honest, faithful, and active support. The people mean to preserve the integrity of the National Union at every hazard. The Constitution which was originally framed to promote the welfare of thirteen States and four millions of people, in less than three-quarters of a century has embraced thirty-three States and thirty-three millions of inhabitants. Our territory has been extended ever new climates, including people with new interests and wants, and the Gonantry-three minions of inhabitants. Our territory has been extended over new climates, including peeple with new interests and wants, and the Government has protected them all. Everything requisite to the perpetuity of the Union and its expanding power, would seem to have been foreseen and provided for by the wisdom and sagacity of the framers of the Constitution.

It is all we desire or hope for, and all that our fellow-countrymen who complain, can reasonably domand. It provides that amendments may be proposed by Congress; and whenever the necessity to amend shall cocur, the people of Ponnsylvania will give to the amendments which Congress may propose, the careful and deliberate consideration which their importance may demand. Change is not always progress, and a people who have lived so long, and onjoyed so much prosperity, who have so many sacred memories of the past, and such rich legacies to transmit to the future, should deliberate long and seriously before they attempt to alter any of the fundamental principles of the great charter of our liberties.

to alter any of the fundamental principles of the great charter of our liberties.

I assume the duties of this high office at the most trying period of our national history. The public mind, is agitated by foars, suspicions, and jealousies. Serious apprehensions of the future pervade the people. A preconcerted and organized effort has been made to disturb the stability of Government, dissolve the Union of the States, and mar the symmetry and order of the noblest political structure ever devised and constructed by human wisdom. It shall be my earnest endeavor to justify the confidence which you have reposed in me, and to describe to cherish, no enmittes to average, no wish ments to cherish, no enmittes to average, no wish the rectitude of my intentions, with no resentments to cherish, no enmittes to average, no wish whom alone is my dependence, that His strength may sustain and His wisdom guide me. With His divine aid I shall apply myself faithfully and fearliestly to my responsible duties, and abide the judge.

Invoking the blessing of the God of our fathers upon our State and nation, it shall be the highest of my myselfity, and with a decident of my ambition to contribute to the glory of the Commonwealth, maintain the oivil and residuous privileges of the people, and promote the union, prosperity, and happiness of the country.

INTERCOURSE WITH CHARLESTON.—Wo unclars a band and the average of two hands a pleasure of a generous poople.

The commonwealth maintain the oivil and residuous capetimenter with electric fitted, abundanced the voyage and discharged here argo, with consent of all parties. Many of the commonwealth, maintain the oivil and residually found myself bedewed with a descent of fitte maintain the average of the country.

The collection of the Charleston, S. C., yesterday abandoned the voyage and discharged here argo, with consent of all parties. Many of the commonwealth and the average of the country.

THE WEEKLY PRESS. THE WEELT PERSS will be sent to subscribers (to one address), 20.00 (to address of For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an extra copy to the getter-up of the Club.

RF Postmasters are requested to act as Agents fo THE WREELY PRESS. CALIFORNIA PRESS. Issued three times a Month, in time for the California teamers.

THE REVOLUTION IN THE SOUTH. LETTER PROM GOVERNOR PICKERS.

CHARLESTON, Jan. 14, 1861. G. B. Lamar, President Bank of the Republic,
New York.

Sir: Please have it authoritatively published that no flag or no vessel will be disturbed or prevented from entering our harbor unless bearing hostile troops or munitions of war for Fort Sumpter.

hostile troops or munitions of war for Fort Sumpter.

All trade is desired, and all vessels in commerce only will be gladly received. F. W. PICKENS.

BUSINESS IN THE SOUTH.

A gentleman born at the North, but who for many years has been in business in the South, was in this city a day or two since making the necessary arrangements to transfer his capital from the South to the North. He holds that, even if the present troubles are temporarily adjusted, he has no security that another difficulty may not occur, and he profers to have his capital invested where i will not be endangered by the frequent occurrence of rebellion and revolution.—Boston Traveller.

HUMANITY AND CHEMISTRY

HUMANITY AND CHEMISTRY.

Some humans and chemical soul suggests to the South Carolinians that, by immersing cotton fibre in a mixture of equal parts of fuming nitrio acid and of sulphuro acid (of sp. gr. 200), it is at once converted into gun cotton, a material more effective than the best gunpowder, and which can be produced at a cost of fifty per cent. less.

SWORDS FOR MAJOR ANDERSON SWORDS FOR MAJOR ANDERSON.

We notice that all the Northern corporations, instead of feeding their starying operatives, are getting roady to present swords to Major Anderson. It this work of benevolence goes on, the major will soon have two swords for every man in his garrison, drummers included. Par parenthesis, we wonder whether the Major is going after the swords, or whether the presentation committees mean to bring them to him.—Charleston Mortury.

Forty-five hundred kegs of powder, worth about \$23,000, shipped from the East via New Orleans, to Lafin, Smith, & Bais, of St. Louis, on board ship Tornado, has been saized in New Orleans by the Secessionists. The correspondents of Messrs. L. S. & B. have telegisphed the house in St. Louis, desiring the privilega to sell it to the State for cash, otherwise fearing they would not get anything for it. SEIZURE OF POWDER

The French Press on Disunion.

FIGHT WITH THE INDIANS.—The While Man, (Texas,) of the 28th ult., has an extra, containing the news of a fight on the 19th. Capt. Hoss, with twenty-five United States cavalry, had a fight with sixteen Comanches, in which thriteen of the latter were killed. The chief's youngest son was captured, together with a white woman and her child, the woman having been among the Indians since shilldhood.

THE CHICKASAWS AND CHOCTAWS FOR TEXAS. THE CHICKASAWS AND CHOCTAWS FOR TEXAS.

—We notice an important fact in the Grayson county Monutor, of the 19th ult. The citizens of Preston, in the county, on Red river, held a public meeting. The lone star flag was holsted. Strong "resistance" and "secession" resolutions were passed. A large portion of the respectable citizens of the Chickasaw and Choctaw Nations were present at this meeting, by invitation; heartily participated in the deliberations, and assisted in the duties of the occasion.

YANKEES IN EUROPE.—It is estimated that YANKEES IN EUROPE.-It is estimated that

there are 30,000 Americans in Europe, and that they spend among them a sum of \$150,000,000 per annum. This accounts to some extent for the large shipments of gold made to Europe above the amount credited to mercantile THE AMOUNT OF TOBACCO ON THE GLOBE .-

The Amount of Tobacco on the Globs.—
The present annual production of tobacco has been estimated, by an English writer, at 4,000,000,000 pounds! This is smoked, chewed, and snufed. Suppose it all made into cigars, 100 to the pound, it would produce 400,000,000,000. Four hundred billions of cigars! Allowing this tobacco, unmanufacture, to cost on the average 10 cents a pound, and we have \$400,000,000 expended every year in producing a noxious, deleterious weed. At least one and a half times as much more is required to manufacture it into a marketable form and to dispose of it to the customer.

In a discussion on acoustics in the Insti-