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[jy29-3m]

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Saturday, July 4,	1857	Wednesday, July 8,	1857
Saturday, July 18,	1857	Wednesday, July 22,	1857
Saturday, Aug. 1,	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5,	1857
Saturday, Aug. 15,	1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19,	1857
Saturday, Aug. 29,	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2,	1857
Saturday, Sept. 26,	1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30,	1857
Saturday, Oct. 10,	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14,	1857
Saturday, Oct. 24,	1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28,	1857
Saturday, Nov. 7,	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11,	1857
Saturday, Nov. 21,	1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25,	1857
Saturday, Dec. 5,	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9,	1857
Saturday, Dec. 19,	1857	Wednesday, Dec. 23,	1857

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[jy29-3m]

The Press.

VOL. I—NO. 5. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1857. TWO CENTS.

THE EDITOR TO HIS READERS.

The first number of THE PRESS will to day be laid before the public. I need scarcely explain the object and design of this journal. The tree must be known by its fruits. My ambition is to make a through newspaper, complete in all its departments: to address myself to the reason and the patriotism of the people: in a word, to supply daily a cheap, trust-worthy and intelligent medium of popular information. To accomplish these results will demand patient industry, large expenditures of money, considerable experience, and the employment of varied ability. The belief that a newspaper conducted upon this plan has never yet failed, determined me upon the present undertaking. The hope that there were many, very many, kind remembrances, personal to myself, here in Pennsylvania, and elsewhere, implied me with additional confidence in its success. The agreeable relations I had sustained to most of those engaged in journalism, during my long connection with that profession, reminded me that this, if not always the most lucrative avocation, was, at least to my own mind, the most acceptable, because it re-opened a field of independent action, and hard, but edifying toil. An enterprise founded upon such motives cannot fail to prosper. I have invested in it all that I have in the world, and every effort and energy of which I am capable, shall be enlisted to render it deserving of approbation and support.

THE PRESS will speak for itself on all the great questions of the day. I have already announced (what, indeed, was universally and justly anticipated,) that the political department of my paper should be conducted upon Democratic principles. It is equally well-known that the measures and the men of the present Administration at Washington have my heartiest approbation. I have known the great statesman now at the head of the Government, and acted in concert and confidence with him, ever since my first youthful association in politics and editorial life. The most agreeable services which it has fallen to to my lot to perform, were those given to his cause. My attachment to him grew not more from admiration of his pure and upright character than from a profound regard for his intellect, experience and patriotism. It was my good fortune, with many good men, to assist, not obscurely nor inefficiently, in crowning a life of usefulness and distinction to his country and himself with the highest honors in the world. The fruits of that result are already ripening for the Future. The wisdom of the popular choice is being daily vindicated by the quiet and content which have followed the stormy scenes of last year, as the sweet sunshine follows the destructive tempest. Had Mr. BUCHANAN not been, as he was, my first choice for President, and yet approved himself worthy of the high trust confided to his hands, by regarding, respecting, and protecting the rights of the citizen and the rights of the States, I should have done every thing that one man could do to uphold and strengthen him, and to gather around him a united public opinion. The performance of that duty becomes a proud satisfaction, however, when the consistency, dignity, and ability of his administration, are so many proofs that he well deserved the preservering and enthusiastic preference of those gallant men who have clung to his fortunes through good report and through evil report, during so many long years.

I am not writing as a partisan—I am not ambitious of printing a mere party paper; for, while with firm faith and unfaltering footsteps I will follow constitutional principles to their logical and legitimate conclusions, I shall at the same time seek to convince those who may differ from me, by reason, not by recrimination—by argument rather than by declamation. And I am confident that no man, looking at Mr. BUCHANAN'S administration, up to this moment, with disinterested and elevated motives, will deny that that statesman has achieved the Presidency at an auspicious period for his own fame, and at a fortunate moment for the welfare of the Republic.

JNO. W. FORNEY.

August 2, 1857.

The Press.

THURSDAY, AUGUST 6, 1857.

THACKERAY NOT M. P.

The election for the city of Oxford (in England) has terminated in the defeat of Mr. THACKERAY, the author, by Mr. CARDWELL, the statesman. When the poll closed, Mr. THACKERAY was in a minority of 67, the whole number of persons eligible to vote being 2818, in a population of 27,843, and 2108 actually having voted. Mr. CARDWELL had many personal advantages over his competitor—long Parliamentary experience, former connection with the borough, high reputation as one of the most distinguished alumni at the University, the prestige of having been Cabinet Minister, the knowledge that the late Sir ROBERT PEEL considered him likely to become an eminent statesman, and considerable wealth. Against these Mr. THACKERAY could bring no more than high popularity as a writer and lecturer, and the profession of unusually strong politics. In all probability Mr. THACKERAY's non-election will not be felt as a national misfortune in England. It pleased him, on the hustings, to avow the most liberal principles—such as in the days of GEORGE the Fat would have been considered Democratic, if not seditious. He did this because his opponent, Mr. CARDWELL, is a Ministerialist, and it was fair election policy to outbid him. To all intents and purposes Mr. THACKERAY is aristocratic in his tastes, tendencies and habits. His idea of life is to enjoy himself, and while he consumes the good things of this world, smiling as he discusses turtle and venison, and jesting as he puts the sparkling champagne to his lips, society kindly gives him the credit of being "so genial." DOUGLAS JERROLD, doing exactly the same, would have been denounced as "dreadfully sarcastic." But JEROLD was a snarling little fellow, mean looking and ordinary, while THACKERAY is portly and gentlemanly, and has the look of a man with a balance at his bankers. The men differ as much in mind (though the satiric spirit was strong in each) as in appearance. JEROLD judged of a man by his worth, and not by the nominal mint-value of his title. To him a duke was no more than a man, and he would not go five steps out of his way, if he had two invitations to dinner—one from a peer and the other from a tradesman—to sit at my lord's table. On the other hand, THACKERAY's delight, the main occupation of his London life, is to float on the surface of what is called fashionable society. He bows low to a baronet, lower still to a peer, and almost touches the ground, if a prince give him a passing recognition. With him there would not be a moment's doubt whether he should take a good dinner with a marquis or a better one with ALBERT SMITH, though a great bon vivant, THACKERAY would go to the peer's, because he was a peer. His satire on the aristocracy is general and is mild, but when he has to exhibit a poor-devil-author struggling with difficulty and disease, he pitches strongly into him, and adjusts the account that way. When BYRON was chatting with LEIGH HUNT, at Pisa, he ridiculed TOM MOORE as a smell-feast, and wound up with the emphatic words, "TOMMY loves his LORD." So he did, (as his Diary shows,) and so does THACKERAY.

With such proclivities, we really cannot look on THACKERAY's trying to enter Parliament, as an out-and-out Democrat, as anything but one of the best practical jokes of the season. We have not the slightest doubt that, among his confidential friends, he has laughed heartily at it as "a famous bit of fun." How he could contrive to keep his countenance when addressing the electors, avowing remarkably liberal principles, and strongly animadverting on the clumsy way in which the Government was carried on, is a mystery to us. As Oxford is little more than an hour's railway journey from London, and the polling would cease at four o'clock, it was quite easy for Mr. THACKERAY to have dined in Belgravia the same evening, and, if he met Lord PALMERSTON, complacently chuckle as he told him how he was compelled to "give him fits"—as an electioneering necessity. Indeed, there is much sympathy between PALMERSTON and THACKERAY, notwithstanding a difference of exactly twenty years in their ages. Both men take the world as they find it, and get as much enjoyment out of it as they can—both are good-humored, as well as caustic—both are on the best terms with themselves—both have considerable tact, and are addicted in public speaking, to what is commonly called "chaffing." We dare say that, on the whole, PALMERSTON will not break his heart with grief over THACKERAY's Parliamentary disappointment. For, if Mr. THACKERAY really were "the honorable member for Oxford," it would be necessary to gag him, by putting him into office. As a matter of course, such a pococurante hustings patriot as THACKERAY would have a speedy tendency towards the Treasury benches. He might make a smart speech or two, (though Mr. KINGLAKE, author of "Eothen," broke down in his maiden oration, the other day,) and play the part of independent member to perfection—voting, as Mr. ROEBUCK does, with the Government on important questions—and at the end of the session retire with a life sinecure of £1,000 per annum or so, the chief duties of his office being to read the newspapers with dignity and diligence, and sign a quarterly receipt for his salary. No one who knows Mr. THACKERAY, could suspect him of seriously applying himself to business—if he could possibly shirk it.

Mr. THACKERAY, it strikes us, is too much advanced in life to cut a creditable figure in the House of Commons. He is about fifty-three years old, and is the senior of DISRAELI and BULWER, who, like himself, are men of letters. But DISRAELI has been in Parliament since 1837, and BULWER first took his seat nearly thirty years ago. Mr. THACKERAY is a pleasant, easy, chatty speaker—the very man for a first-rate after-dinner harangue—but the oratory which obtains favor in such a peculiarly composed assembly as the Commons is of a different character altogether. It is not a mixed, it is not a popular assembly. It is a congregation of between six and seven hundred highly educated men, most of them connected with "the first families," fastidious to a degree—and likely to be more so in THACKERAY's case, because there is a sort of undefined jealousy in England at a man who has won distinction in one pursuit, trying to obtain it, also, by another. It will be remembered, in the cases of SHERIDAN and DISRAELI—both of whom were coughed down when they first spoke in the House—it was some time before this feeling yielded to admiration of the undoubted ability of the men.

Politics will lose very little by Mr. THACKERAY's defeat at Oxford. Literature may gain something. Mr. THACKERAY ought to be up and stirring. We cannot expect another "Vanity Fair," (Becky Sharpe is a phenomenon who, like the aloe, blooms only once in a century,) but surely Mr. THACKERAY's pen is not so wholly worn to the stump that it cannot produce something in the "Pendennis" and "Newcomb" line—as for "Esmond," we devoutly pray that Mr. THACKERAY has done with all of that family. We want a spicy serial, now that DICKENS has married off little Miss DORRIT, and Mr. THACKERAY ought to set about writing one immediately.

THE SPIRIT OF RIOT IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

When the London Banker, GEORGE PEABODY, made the splendid donation of over three hundred thousand dollars for the purpose of erecting an institution to be devoted to popular education in the city of Baltimore, it must have occurred to many that if that sum had been appropriated to the immediate suppression of riot and turbulence in that city, it would have been a better disposition of it. But Mr. PEABODY was right in his munificent contribution. He preferred, and wisely, to leave time to care the disorders which have afflicted Baltimore during the last two years. He relied upon the influence of education among the people to extinguish that unaccountable appetite for carnage and disorder which has set all law at defiance. And other agencies have sprung up to assist him in the object he has so much at heart. The quiet members of the community who have permitted themselves to co-operate with the rowdy spirits of Baltimore, have at last opened their eyes to the fact that they have become parties to all this guilt, by refusing to unite in vigorous measures against it. The remembrance of the scenes of the last presidential campaign in Maryland is a most painful one. But even this might have been overlooked and might have been charged to the excitement too often resulting from contests for that high office, had not subsequent events proved that the encouragement then given to fraud and to violence had only made these elements more powerful. It has not been disguised that while politics has had much to do with these sudden demonstrations, yet that any pretext has been seized by the leaders in these riots to produce popular commotion and bloodshed. In evidence of this we need only instance the tearing up of the rails, and the attack upon the passengers on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, because the officers of that road had adopted certain necessary police regulations. There is no part of our country which can boast of more intelligent leading men in party movements than the State of Maryland. Some of the first intellects of our age have represented Maryland in the National Legislature. Her history is identified with many of the most interesting events of our two wars with Great Britain. At this day we might point to a long list of orators, poets, scholars, lawyers and statesmen resident in Baltimore and throughout the State, and yet notwithstanding this, all this influence generally and heretofore universally potent to control and to tranquilize the public mind in hours of the greatest excitement, have not been able to "man a rush" against the torrent of licentious and Heaven-offending violence to which we have already referred. Late indications, however, as we have said, assure us that the day is come when better temper is about to resume control. It has been a long time asserting its sway. We have waited patiently, but with amazement, for the hour. In a late number of the *Baltimore Patriot*, which is one of the leading American papers, we observe a manly protest against the attempt of certain men to overawe the primary elections which were held on Monday evening last, in that city. The *Patriot* declares its determination, and evidently speaks for a large class of conservative men now attached to the American organization, to oppose any nominations made by this fraud and force, and calls upon its political associates to sustain it in the stand it has taken. Americanism was one of the pretexts for this lawlessness. Unfortunately it became the basis of that organization in too many other great cities, and the only surprise that has been felt was that it could so long maintain any footing, much less be sustained for a moment by respectable members of society. The hour of peace and penitence has come at last.

We have no doubt that in the difference that must ensue between the despotism of the violent leaders of the American party, and the conservatism of those who have patiently submitted to this despotism, the Democratic organization will be greatly benefited. This is as it should be. The groundwork of that organization is one which should address itself to the confidence and support of the whole population of the State of Calvert and of Carroll. Its guardianship of the rights of the South, its liberality on questions of religion, the moderation and justice of the Administration in Washington, the recognition by that Administration of the old line Whig element, so powerfully displayed in the late election, and so unmistakeably recognized by the nomination of Mr. GROome as the Democratic candidate for Governor of Maryland—all these events added to the dissatisfaction which has naturally, as we believed would be the case, grown up between the conflicting elements in the American organization, ought to give to the Constitutional party in Maryland an easy victory in their election in October next.

A large portion of the cliff on Goat Island, between the Biddle Staircase and the Observatory, fell on Sunday afternoon. At the time of the fall four persons were below the Falls, about half way from the Biddle Staircase to the tower. They were near the water's edge, and the falling rocks rolled down upon them, after striking the base of the perpendicular cliff. One, a gentleman from Pittsburg, was so badly hurt that his recovery is doubtful. His skull is broken, and he has also a fracture of the hip. A gentleman from New Haven, Mr. Williams, had his arm broken, but was able to climb the Staircase unassisted.

CORRESPONDENCE.

FROM CAPE MAY.

The Press—Dull Season—Amusements—Young Men scarce—Columbia Hop—Young America—Gambling—Cottages—Railroads, &c.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

CAPE ISLAND, May 3.

The arrival of the boat, on Saturday, brought us an unexpected, though quite welcome stranger, in the person of THE PRESS. We can assure you that its appearance among Canning's red jackets was quite a novelty, and when your humble servant went to Canning for a paper, he had both the disappointment of knowing that all were gone, and the gratification of learning that ten times as many could have been sold. Well, since THE PRESS has created such a furore, we might say, here, it would be as well to let its readers learn something of what is actually taking place upon the island, which, though they inhabit, they yet know nothing of. We hear from Newport and Saratoga, that they are terribly dull—in fact, that all the northern watering-places are deserted. If this be true, Cape May has reason to rejoice, not for being so dull, but in her good fortune in not being duller. We have Beck's Philadelphia Band, which many will remember having created such a sensation at Wabank. In truth, between bathing, driving, music, dancing and drinking, we all manage to kill time very agreeably. There was a hop at the Columbia on Thursday evening. The large dining room was crowded, containing probably some five or six hundred people. The ladies, as seems to be the general case this summer, were largely in the ascendant, and together with the young men being scarce, those that were there seemed to be entirely unacquainted with the ladies. This state of affairs you are aware, tends to dampen the spirit of a hop, and floor managers generally pay but little attention to making the company acquainted; this, however, was in a great degree obviated by the extraordinary exertions of the floor managers—Jos M. Davis of Philadelphia, and James Hiss of Baltimore. It went off most beautifully, and we noticed among the throng many from Congress Hall and other places, who do not generally come to the Columbia. When people leave home to spend the summer at the sea-shore, they are actuated by vari us causes—some for health, some for bathing, some for fashion's sake, but at all events, every one desires to enjoy themselves whilst here, and in doing so they adopt different plans to carry out the same object. Some think that rousing the island by calathumpian serenades, or playing buster till daylight, accomplishes their object, others think differently. There is a very fast party of young men at Congress Hall, some at the United States, and some at the Columbia; they generally play buster till they are busted, drink till they are drunk, and finally turn in when all others are just about turning out of their beds. This is the manner in which Young America spends their summer recreation. They return home recruited and finally die about the time they should commence to live. There are other amusements here we must not forget, viz: the "blue pig." Do your readers know of the "blue pig?" Let us tell them. It is a faro bank and is situated directly at the foot of Perry street, just opposite the Ocean House. It is here that young men, aye! more than young men go, when heated, or excited with wine. They may win once or twice, but it is unfailing that they must lose eventually, in conflict with experienced gamblers. Although gambling is in itself a great evil, yet there would not be so much cause for regret, if only small sums were thus lost, but, unfortunately, very large ones are thus fleeced from the unsuspecting, through the agency of drugged liquors and expert dealers. We heard that a gentleman was thus robbed of $5000 lately, and brought home almost crazy, the result of which is a weeping family and a heart-broken wife. However, they cannot learn in a better school than experience. There are, perhaps, between three and four thousand people on the island, including those in private cottages, which, this year, are more numerous than formerly. They are distinguished for their beauty and comfort, and as your correspondent from Newport says of that watering place, they are indeed the society of the Island. The majority of them are on Lafayette street, though there are many on Washington, Decatur, &c. On the street fronting the Columbia Lawn, there has been a Club House erected.

Let me say, now, one word relative to the enterprise of the hotel proprietors and natives of this place. They desire, of course, people to come here, and complain much if the season be dull; but does it ever enter into their calculations that they should subscribe to the railroad from Weymouth to this place, a distance of some forty miles, or thereabouts? This, undoubtedly, would be of immense benefit to Cape May, for all agree that Cape May is superior to all other watering places only in the facilities for getting here. Well, seeing what a benefit must accrue to it from railroad communication, is it not wonderful, not to say outrageous, that the natives, or hotel keepers, do not endeavor to consummate the project. The stern truth must be met at once. Cape May is behind the age, and must either build a railroad or go down, as it has been doing for the past five years.

Yours, &c., SIVART.

BERKS COUNTY.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

READING, August 4, 1857.

To-day the Democrats of Berks were assembled in their Annual County Meeting. It was a large, enthusiastic and cheering assemblage of our sturdy yeomanry; every district in the county was represented, and all were animated with a common purpose—the success of Democracy.

The Hon. William M. Hiester presided; upon taking the chair, he made an eloquent and able address, in which he referred to our past triumphs, our future prospects, and the universal satisfaction felt by the people with all the acts of the National Administration. In this connection he remarked that *the people*, at the end of President Buchanan's term, would do as they had done with Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson—*demand* his re-election. This assertion was greeted with enthusiastic applause, and the response which came from the honest hearts of the Democracy of Berks, is an evidence of their determination and desire to give the President in 1860 a majority greater far than the glorious one of six thousand nine hundred and fifty three, given last fall.

Addresses of great ability were made by the Hon. J. Lawrence Getz, Jacob K. McKenty, Jeremiah L. Hagenman, and Edmund L. Smith, Esqrs. The committee on resolutions, through their chairman, Hiester Clymer, Esq., reported a series—sound and national in character, which were adopted amid much enthusiasm. Preparations were also made for the delegate elections and convention, and the fall campaign.

You will perceive that we have buckled on our armour, and in October next Berks county will give a majority unequalled even in her own glorious history—a majority worthy the law-loving freemen who have never yet countenanced an *ism*, and a majority which will attest to our Democratic brethren throughout the State, our gratification at the nomination of our own STRONG.

The "Republicans" held, what they called, a meeting, yesterday. It was a cold and spiritless affair. Fanaticism, and the higher-law doctrine, do not flourish on a soil in which rest the bones of the heroes of every war waged by our country in defence of freedom, nationality, and the Union.

"OLD BERKS."

COMMUNICATIONS.

[For The Press.]

WHERE SHALL THE POST OFFICE BE LOCATED?

Your correspondent, in yesterday's PRESS, over the signature of "Citizen," would do well to read the articles he criticises before he again attempts to ridicule or condemn them. The writer of the article in your first number never alluded to the "cellar" of the Custom House; never alluded to the removal of "partition walls" that the "ten architects" say will cost $125,000! But what he did say, he repeats—that one of the most convenient and best ventilated and lighted Post Offices in this or any other country can be made in the manner he proposed, and at the expense he estimated, with an agreeable covered passage through from Chestnut to Library street, on the one side for all persons putting in or taking out letters, and on the other for mail wagons to pass through to deliver and receive the mail bags; leaving between these passages and the main present building sufficient space for the performance of all the business of the office in the receipt, distribution, and delivery of all the mails and letters; leaving out of view the space on the Library street front, which is of itself nearly or quite equal to the whole area occupied by the present Post Office.

He also re-asserts that this can be fully lighted from the "roof," and will require no "gas," but only the light from heaven.

He also repeats that all this is the opinion of Major Bowman, from examinations made on the spot.

But this is not a matter that can be settled or even benefited by this kind of discussion. There has been too much crimination and recrimination—too much attention given already to the interests of "property owners," "jobbing politicians," and "architects," and others of that class of people who, whenever any public money is to be expended, clamor for the plunder, and ridicule the simplicity of any one who may think the public interest should be honestly and economically regarded.

All the writer of this article desires is to call public attention to the subject; and to suggest to the Government that it would be well before one dollar more is expended, to obtain the opinion of competent disinterested architects and practical builders, whose opinion will be entitled to respect; as well as to ascertain the most suitable location for the offices needed.

THE COURTS.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—*Continuation of the Trial of the Prophetess, Anna Meister.*—The interest in this extraordinary case of fraud and delusion continues unabated. The court room yesterday was again crowded with the victimised, and persons anxious to catch a glimpse of the features of the prophetess, or rather priestess of these unholy rites.

She still maintains her composure, and listens attentively to the testimony, which is very strong against her, and displays the most astounding amount of credulity on the part of her victims. We give a very full report of yesterday's proceedings, and shall continue to do so from day to day until the case is closed. There are still a number of witnesses to be examined for the prosecution. The witnesses examined to-day were principally men, which shows that her dupes were not (as has been stated) exclusively of the weaker sex.

Henry Bonn, sworn.—First became acquainted with Anna Meister about a year ago; don't recollect who took me to her house; went there pretty nearly a year; I heard from Mrs. Muller, that Mrs. Zimmerman gave $50 towards the watch; they prayed to God at the meetings; she preached at once when the meeting began; she closed the meetings with prayer.

J. Klinger, sworn.—Knows defendants Elizabeth Meister, Muller, and Zimmerman; went to the meetings at Meister's house; she generally preached out of the Bible, but she said the Bible was false; she said she expected a new Bible from heaven; her text generally was that the world was coming to an end; that the time was now come; that there was only 40,000 to be left, and that only those were to be saved who could hear her; she said the world was going to come to an end at Philadelphia; she said she was the sister of Christ and God, and that the Holy Ghost preached through her; every Sunday I saw Mrs. Zimmerman there; but I am not so certain about Mrs. Zimmerman; Mrs. Muntzer came to me with a paper, and said that that paper had been received from heaven, and on it was what each one had to contribute; she said that those who believed in the Holy Ghost and chain will attach themselves to that chain, and be carried by it up to heaven; I know nothing about the silver cup or the silk dress; to the like question Mrs. Muntzer said, I know not that, on one occasion, I saw Mrs. Zimmerman give Anna Meister a five dollar note.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pettit.—I became acquainted with Anna Meister at Mrs. Muller's; I went almost every Sunday to the meetings; she generally preached about the ending of the world; she preached now was the time when the world was coming to an end; she generally said that those who believed in her doctrine would be saved; I have not the knowledge to repeat what she did say exactly, but that is what I understood from her preaching; she said that only those who clung to her could be saved; she exhorted her hearers to believe in the Trinity, but she said she was the Holy Ghost.

Re-examined.—I believe the doctrine she preached at that time; we had to believe it.

Question by a Juror.—What was the reason you left her? Because there was a great deal of confusion in her congregation; I felt that it better to leave her and return to my own church.

William Dewees, sworn.—Lives in Paschall's alley; I attended the meetings; there were generally about fifty or sixty persons present; Anna Meister said that she was the daughter of God, the sister of Jesus Christ, and that she was the third person of the blessed Trinity in person; that she had been sent here to redeem the sins of the people of Philadelphia; she said that we had to redeem ourselves; that God did not come to redeem those souls who have been already lost; I believed her doctrines at the time; the watch and pitcher had been purchased before I joined her congregation; I don't know anything about Mrs. Zimmerman's giving the watch; at the meetings was that Anna Meister said that a Mrs. Baker, one of those who clung to her, had spoken of the commandments, and as she said she knew everything that happened, and I know that Mrs. Baker did not do so, she said that we no longer had to pray to her; one of her commandments was that we were not to drink any coffee, that we were not to use any tobacco, nor eat any onions; that all these things came from the devil; she said she got all these commandments from God.

Cross-examined by Mr. Pettit.—She said she got all these commandments from God, her father, but that she herself was the Holy Ghost; she said we should pray to God fifteen times a day; it was the devil who put it in my head to leave her, but I left after I joined it, I had to contribute; the rule was that every member was to contribute to her; there was no compulsion to contribute, but any one who wished to continue a member should contribute; upon these conditions only could any one remain a member.

Frances Beekman, sworn.—Lives in Fifth street, near Cherry; I first became acquainted with Anna Meister about a year ago, in January; I heard her preach, and she said I from my father; I heard her could not go to heaven; she also said that those who did not attach themselves to her, could never reach heaven; I did not hear her say anything about contributions.

Cross-examined.—I attended four or five times; it cost me nothing; Mrs. Muntzer called upon me to pay four dollars, and showed me a paper; it was for a watch; she said she had been sent by Mrs. Meister.

Christian Eicholtz, sworn.—Knows all the defendants; heard Anna Meister preach; she said she was the only one who could save souls; that ministers and priests and churches were sent by the devil; I believed everything she said at that time; I was as stupid as the rest; there was a contribution to a monument; I thought it was for it at a festival; it was made of silver, I believe; It had stones in it; she said that those who contributed to that crown should be the first to go to heaven.

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