The Press.

VOL. I.—NO. 124. PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1857. TWO CENTS.

THE PRESS,

PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

BY JOHN W. FORNEY.

OFFICE, NO. 417 CHESTNUT STREET.

DAILY PRESS,

TWELVE CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carriers.

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TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at THREE DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS.

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Legal Notices.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—In the matter of the account of STEPHEN JOSEPH, Guardian of the minor children of FRANCIS BOCK, to WRAGG, deceased.

The Auditor appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the account of the said Stephen Joseph, and to report distribution of the funds in his hands, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, 28th December, 1857, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 617 SANSOM street.

HORACE L. PETERSON, Auditor.

NOTICE—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at its next session, commencing in January, 1858, for the grant of such authority, powers, and privileges, as may be necessary, for the incorporation of the owners, agent and assistant owner, the sale of all that certain village or place of ground, and premises, situate in the Twenty-first Ward of the city of Philadelphia, formerly Village of Frankfordville, and county of Philadelphia, bounded by Ann, Girard, Powell, and Vienna streets, and commonly known as the Girard Village.

SAMUEL C. PERKINS, Attorney for Applicants.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—IN THE MATTER OF THE TRUST ESTATE OF ADAM HORNER, DECEASED.

The Auditor appointed to audit, settle and adjust the account of Alfred Horner, Richard Lippes, and R. Rundle Smith, Trustees of Henry Horner, under a Deed of Trust, recorded in the office for recording deeds, &c., for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Deed Book T. H. No. 100, page 466, &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1857, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office of CALEB MILLER, Esq., No. 731 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—IN THE MATTER OF THE TRUST ESTATE OF ELIZABETH W. RIDDLE, DECEASED.

The Auditor appointed to audit, settle, and adjust the account of Alfred Horner, Richard Lippes, and R. Rundle Smith, Trustees of Henry Lippes, under a Deed of Trust, recorded in the office for recording deeds, &c., for the city and county of Philadelphia, in Deed Book T. H. No. 100, page 466, &c., will attend to the duties of his appointment on TUESDAY, the 29th day of December, A. D. 1857, at 4 o'clock, P. M., at the office of CALEB MILLER, Esq., No. 731 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.

LETTERS TESTAMENTARY ON THE ESTATE OF ANDREW DIMOND, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against the Estate of the said decedent are requested to make known the same without delay, and those indebted to make payment to

ANNA DIMOND, Executrix,
No. 12 South FOURTH Street.

Amusements.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—F. A. MARSHALL.....Sole Lessee.

ON THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 24th, 1857, Will be performed the admired Dramatic Satirical Sketch, entitled HE'S NOT A-MISS.

Mr Prettyman, Mr John Sefton; Mrs Prettyman, Mrs John Sefton.

To conclude with the grand Fairy Ballet, entitled THE GOLDEN HORSE.

Tamir, Big (Iphegenia Preston) Bertha, Mr Louise Lamoureux.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock. Performances will commence at half-past 7.

PRICES OF ADMISSION:
Balcony, Parquet, and Parquet Circle.....50 cents.
Family Circle and Amphitheatre.....25 "
Private Boxes, for eight persons.....$4 00

☞ The Box Office open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. for the securing of seats and boxes, without extra charge.

TREASURER.....THOS. McKEON.

MRS. D. P. BOWERS' ARCH STREET THEATRE.

Sole Lessee.....MRS. D. P. BOWERS.
Acting and Stage Manager.....MR. RICHINGS.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 24th, 1857, VIOLET.

Grimaldi, J. R. Owens; Violet, Mrs D. P. Bowers.

SHILEH; OR, THE JEWELLER OF COLOGNE.

Manuel, Mr Richings; Elvira, Miss C Richings.

Prices of Admission.....25 Cents.
Second Tier Boxes for Dress Circle.....37½ "
Parquet.....50 "
Box Office open from 10 o'clock A. M. to 3 P. M. Doors will open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 precisely.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

SOLE LESSEE.....W. WHEATLEY.

On THIS (Thursday) EVENING, December 24, MARRIED.

Ramiro de Peschiera, Mr Davenport; Lord Walter Courtenay, Mr Wheatley; Lord Landsmere, Mr Bolmar; Benedict di Negra, Mrs Davenport.

ADVENTURES OF A GHOST EVE; OR, MAJOR JOB JONES'S COURTSHIP.

Major Jones, Mr J. S. Clarke; Mary Stallings, Miss Blanche Fonblanque.

SCALE OF PRICES—Boxes, 50 cents; Second Seats, 38 cents; Orchestra Stalls, 50 cents; Seats in Private Boxes, 75 cents; Gallery, 25 cents; Gallery for Colored Persons, 25 cents; Private Box in Gallery for Colored Persons, 38 cents.

☞ Box Office open from 10 A. M. until 5 P. M. Doors will open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 precisely.

NATIONAL THEATRE AND CIRCUS, 1 WALNUT STREET, NEAR EIGHTH.

LESSEE AND MANAGER.....WESLEY BARNORE.
ASSISTANT MANAGER.....R. JOHNSTON.
EQUESTRIAN MANAGER.....THOS. KING.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Dec. 24th, 1857, PUTNAM; OR, THE IRON SON OF '76.

Major Israel Putnam, Mr. Derr; Gen. Washington, Mr. Wesley Onstadt; Mr Johnston.

SANTA CLAUS.

Mr. Perkins, Mr Butler; Sam Kent, Mr Nagle.

During the evening, the whole company will appear as MEDOUIN ARABS.

Prices of Admission—25 Cents to all parts of the House. Doors open at 6½ o'clock. Performance to commence at 7½ o'clock.

SANFORD'S OPERA HOUSE—ELEVENTH Street, above Chestnut.

EXTRAVAGANZA NIGHT, THIS EVENING. Ethiopian Life Illustrated by Sanford's Troupe of Slave-New Dances by the Sanford Children.

Doors open at 7 o'clock—to commence quarter before eight.

To conclude with A LAUGHABLE AFTERPIECE.

Admittance 25 cents.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

SILVER.—M. WILSON & SON Have now on hand the largest stock of SILVER WARE IN THE CITY, Exclusively of their own manufacture and WARRANTED. Persons desirous of purchasing are respectfully invited to call and examine for themselves, at the Wholesale and Retail Silver Store, No. 324 CHESTNUT Street, 2 Doors West of Fifth, Philadelphia. N. B.—Old Silver taken in exchange. 12m

BAILEY & CO., CHESTNUT STREET, Opposite Independence Hall, Manufacturers of BRITISH STERLING SILVER WARE. Under their inspection, on the premises exclusively Citizens and Strangers are invited to visit our manufactory.

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Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-Rings, Finger-Rings, and all other articles in the Diamond line.

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RICH GOLD JEWELRY.

A beautiful assortment of all the new styles of fine jewelry, such as Mosaic, Stones and Shell Cameos, Pearl, Coral, Carbuncle, Marcasite, Lava, &c., &c.

SILVER PLATED WARE.

MANUFACTORY, No. 103 SOUTH SECOND Street, JOHN C. MEAD & SONS.

Are now prepared to offer a full assortment of their superior heavy plate for service.

Dinner Dishes, Covers, &c.
Soup Tureens,
Fish Dishes,
Meat do.
Vegetable do.
Meat Covers,
Butter Coolers,
Bread Baskets,
Water Pitchers,
Tea Pots,
Ice Pitchers,
Slop Bowls,
Ice Tubs,
Salad do.
Wine Coolers,
Egg Stands,
Goblets and Tumblers,
Table and Dessert Knives,
Forks,
Spoons,
Ladles,
Table and Dessert Cream do.
Knives,
Forks,
Spoons,
Ladles,
Cake Baskets,
Cake Knives,
Cake Cutters,
Carver and Steel,
Pie Knives,
Fish do.
Pickle Stands,
Mustard do.
Butter Knives,
Sugar Shovels,
Tongs,
Nutmeg Graters,
Salt Spoons,
Mustard Spoons,
Ladles,
Gravy do.
Sauce do.
Cream do.
Soup do.
Table do.
Tea do.
Coffee do.
Tea & Coffee Urns
Water Kettles,
Tea Cups and Saucers,
Bowls,
Slop Bowls,
Sugar Bowls,
Hot-Milk Pitchers,
Water Pitchers,
Fruit Baskets,
Cake Baskets,
Bread do.
Oyster Dishes,
Terrapin do.
Fowl do.
Toast do.
Egg do.
Egg Cups,
Toast Racks,
Salt Cellars,
Pepper do.
Mustard do.
Castors,
Knives and Forks,
Spoons,
Cups and Saucers,
Bowls,
Oyster Dishes,
Terrapin do.
Fowl do.
Toast do.
Egg do.
Egg Cups,
Toast Racks,
Salt Cellars,
Pepper do.
Mustard do.
Castors,
Knives and Forks,
Spoons,
Cake Baskets,
Cake Knives,
Cake Cutters,
Carver and Steel,
Pie Knives,
Fish do.
Jelly Stands,
Cream Bowls,
Sugar do.
Butter Coolers,
Egg Stands,
Mustard do.
Pickle Stands,
Butter Knives,
Sugar Shovels,
Tongs,
Nutmeg Graters,
Salt Spoons,
Mustard Spoons,
Ladles,
Gravy do.
Sauce do.
Cream do.
Soup do.
Table do.
Tea do.
Coffee do.
French Coffee Urns.

And various other articles.

North East Cor. of NINTH and CHESTNUT Sts., Sign of the Big Watch. Near Girard House.

E. CALDWELL & CO., Jewellers, No. 234 CHESTNUT Street, Below Second, Have constantly for sale a choice assortment of Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware, Such as Watches, Gold Hunting and Plain Lever, Patent Lever, Quartz, Chronometer, Vest Chains, Gold Pens, Gold Pencils, Medal Pins, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Bracelets, Brooches, Gold Thimbles, Silver Tea Spoons and Table Spoons, Ladles, Forks, Butter Knives, Pickle Forks, Mustard Ladles, Salt Spoons, Napkin Rings, Fruit Baskets, Cake Baskets, Card Baskets, Silver Pitchers, Goblets, Tea Sets, Waiters, Lamps, Castors, Spectacles, Opera Glasses, Gold Pens and Pencils, Thimbles, Keys, Seals, Watch Guards, Chains, Brooches, Ear Rings, Finger Rings, Dollars, Quarters, Dimes, Half Dimes, &c., &c. Also, a large assortment of Clocks, Bronzes, and Fancy Articles, suitable for the holidays, which we are selling very low for cash. Our motto is "Small profits and quick returns." Watches, Jewelry, and Silver Ware repaired by the best workmen, and warranted. Jewelry manufactured to order, and all work warranted to be as represented. Ladies are invited to call and examine our goods and prices. We are sure we can induce them to purchase. Our facilities for manufacturing are such that we can make articles in our line at a small advance on the cost of the material. We invite the attention of those contemplating a visit to Philadelphia to our large and well-selected stock, as we are certain we can induce them to purchase. Our facilities for manufacturing are such that we can make articles in our line at a small advance on the cost of the material. We invite the attention of those contemplating a visit to Philadelphia to our large and well-selected stock, as we are certain we can induce them to purchase. 3m

The Press.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1857.

IRISH INGENUITY.

The Irish *are* a remarkable people. In art, science, kite-flying, literature, love-making, fighting, learning, punch-drinking, speech-making, private distillation, law-breaking, running in debt, music—every thing, in fact, but mechanical invention, they certainly are ahead of their English and Scottish neighbors. In the art of spending money they have always shown great ability. It once was said of "a bould soldier boy," that he had the faculty of spending half-a-crown out of six pence a day; were we given to wager-making, we should bet—China to a China orange—that it was an Irishman who accomplished this extraordinary feat.

What is called "improvidence" has long been an Irish characteristic. The process pursued by Irish landlords, time out of mind, is pretty well known, but still there will not be any great harm in mentioning it. Let us imagine—for the possibility of a miracle even in our own times is still admitted—let us imagine that, at any period, an Irish gentleman started clear on the world with an unincumbered estate of $50,000 per annum. Unless he make up his mind to be looked on as a Parish among his neighbors, and even by his own tenants, he will live up to every penny of his income, and will, indeed, be a remarkable man if he quit this dream of life, without having put a mortgage upon the property.

As a matter of course, (the result, it is supposed, of a superfluity of electricity in the atmosphere,) our friend, the Squire, will leave a houseful of children. The estate will go to the eldest son, by the law of primogeniture—charged, however, with what are called "settlements." Every proper term, too, for they certainly have *settled* nineteen-twentieths of the landed properties of Ireland. The hereditary estates will be charged with the jointure of the widow, with what are called "the fortunes" of the daughters, and, it may be, with some provision for a lot of younger brothers. But, whether or not, the Squire is too good natured, too Irish, not to give a home to his immediate kith and kin. Now and then, perhaps, one of the brothers, with application as well as ability, may rise in the world, in some profession, but the general practice has been for the cadets of Irish estated families to live, as humble pensioners in the mansion where they were born, doing a little in horse-dealing, a great deal in love-making, and never failing at punch-making, or punch-drinking, when "the materials" were on the table.

All this time, the Squire has been living exactly as if he possessed every shilling of the original rental. *Now and then, its nominal is far less* than its actual value—for tenants (especially in Ireland) have a natural tendency to be behind with their rents, and nothing delights them more than wholly to evade paying them. What with payment of his mother's jointure, small *fortunes to his sisters*, the support of his brothers, meeting the interest on the mortgages and maintaining what is called Irish hospitality, it will be likely enough that, ere half his reign be over, Squire No. II will have to follow the fraternal example and borrow more money on the land.

So goes on the game of life. If any man, says MICAWBER, spend more money than he receive, the ultimate results are debt and ruin. So the Irish landlords found it. Encumbrances were added to encumbrances, until more money was advanced on the property than the [illegible] while the nominal owner's expenditure usually proceeds as if he still possessed the original $50,000 a year, with which the grandor of the family had started. By the time that, after paying full interest to his mortgagees, and meeting the demands, from *family settlements*, he has only $10,000 to spend, out of the original yearly income of $50,000, the ill-fated Irish landlord has one of two things to do—either to quit Ireland, put his estate to nurse, reside in some foreign land where living is cheap, and endeavor to *make both ends of a very limited* income meet, or boldly sacrifice all to appearances, and, now almost without means, still try to cheat the world into a belief of his respectability. A practical American would say—why not sell the estate? The law which surrendered it up to "family settlements" threw too many obstacles in the way of such a common-sense procedure, and, from the involvements of mortgagees, with cognovits, confession of judgments, and such charming legal accompaniments, it very frequently was found that though the Squire might have what the law calls a good *holding* title, he had by no means a clear *selling* title. Of all countries in the world, Ireland offered the greatest impediments to the free transfer of land.

The Penal Code of Queen ANNE kept the ownership of the soil in the hands of a few Protestant proprietors, in continuation of the original restriction, imposed on the Anglo-Protestant colonists of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, when confiscated lands were given to them, that they must never pass into Roman Catholic hands. The result was that, free commerce in Irish land was limited, and the owners of freehold property were few. Even after the Penal Code was swept away, the landed *aristocracy* of Ireland were few in number and embarrassed in fortune. Even if their estates were in the market, the insecurity of life and property in Ireland was sufficient to deter English capitalists from purchasing estates there. At last, little more than eight years ago, "The Encumbered Estates' Act" was passed, enabling creditors or landlords, on petition, to have the encumbered estates sold by auction, a clear title, from the day of sale, being always given. From October, 1849, to May, 1857, there were 4,109 petitions for the sale, partition, or exchange of land. Of these, 1,195 had originated with embarrassed owners, and 2,914 with their creditors. Of these petitions 3,107 absolute orders for sale have been made, by which the properties were sold in 11,123 lots, to 7,216 purchasers, of whom 6,902 have been Irish, and the remainder Englishmen, Scotchmen, or foreigners. The whole sales realized £28,104,201, of which £18,000,000 were distributed to the different parties interested, according to their respective rights. At this moment, Irish land is higher priced than it ever has been; the country has improved and has become less lawless, and the security of a Parliamentary title prevents litigation. The land, in the hands of the new proprietors, is every where improving; and, indeed, the transfer of estates from pauper proprietors to wealthy capitalists has already effected a physical and social improvement of Ireland beyond all expectation.

Leaving these statistics, though they belong to the subject, we have to notice a statement in the last Irish papers received at this office, to the effect that among the latest petitions for sales of estates presented to the Encumbered Estates' Court, was one which shows a *remarkable* disproportion between the extent of the property and the burdens with which it is overladen. The owner of the estate is Mr. CLEMENT W. SADLIER. The rental is estimated at the modest annual value of £72, while the encumbrances stand out in bold relief to the figure of £200,000.

This may be set down as a very remarkable case of Irish ingenuity. The usual interest upon money in Ireland is five per cent. per annum. Seventy-two pounds a year, the full amount of Mr. SADLIER's annual income, represents a capital of only £1,440. The average price of land in Ireland is at the rate of twenty-five years' purchase. Take Mr. SADLIER's property at this rate, and it will bring £1,800, from which the cost of advertising, mapping, title-drawing, and sale is to be deducted. Yet, here we have an Irishman sufficiently ingenious to induce creditors to trust him with $1,000,000. Certainly, some but a dashing, plausible, ingenious cool Dazzle of an Irishman ever could have done so *credit*-able a feat as this.

FORNEY'S WEEKLY PRESS.

SHORT SPEECHES OF THE PEOPLE.

We spoke on Friday of the extraordinary success of THE DAILY PRESS. Below we give some facts in reference to THE WEEKLY PRESS and its *rapid* and *unparalleled* advance in the confidence of the people everywhere. In the face of the Panic, it has attained an immense circulation in every quarter of the country, and this, too, without the usual appliances of advertising and boasting. The style of the WEEKLY PRESS; the vast amount of reading matter; its clear and beautiful typography, and the independence of its editorial opinions, have done the work.

The following extracts from letters received, *within the last few days*, at the office of THE PRESS, speak for themselves. They speak a double language: first of *substantial encouragement to our enterprise*, and second of approval, warm, determined, and voluntary, of the great principle of "Popular Sovereignty!"—of the great doctrine that "THE MAJORITY SHALL RULE."

PITTSBURGH, *Dec. 17, 1857.*

Admiring the course that you have taken on the Kansas issue, I undertook to raise a club for your weekly issue of THE PRESS, as a token of our wish to sustain you in your present position. I enclose $21 for subscribers. We are all sterling Democrats except two.

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 19, 1857.

You will find enclosed three dollars, subscription for THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS for one year, which if request you to send to me at this city. I cannot but admire the manly stand you have taken in defence of the great principle on which all true republican government is founded, and desire to have the pleasure of reading your paper regularly.

TARENTUM, Allegheny Co., Pa., December 22, 1857.

Enclosed please find twenty dollars for twenty-one copies of THE PRESS, to my address, and I would here take occasion to say that your course through *your paper meets the hearty* endorsement of the Democracy. Although a Whig, as it was doubt does the masses of the Democratic party in the North, and *as it should do that of the party in the* South. In the contest that placed the favorite of *Pennsylvania* in the Presidential chair last fall, we stood shoulder to *shoulder with the South* on the leading question of that canvass, the "Kansas-Nebraska act," endorsed as it was by the Cincinnati Convention, and by *resolution* of that Convention, this clearly defined rights of the people of the territories at the ballot-box. On these principles we triumphed, after an exciting and momentous struggle, and all we ask now is that the faith and integrity of the Democratic party should be sustained in carrying out fairly the principles thus promulgated, and which, at this time, become highly important. A new Territory seeks for admission under the Kansas-Nebraska act, and asks for her citizens the privilege to determine for themselves *domestic institutions*. If this is granted by Congress, and firmly enforced, Kansas comes quietly into the Union, and the Democratic doctrine of popular sovereignty becomes the settled policy of the country; the vexed question of slavery ceases to become the food of a horde of demagogues who aspire to power on its ceaseless agitation. On the other hand, should Congress sanction the Lecompton Constitution, conceived as it was in fraud and iniquity, and framed and supported by a handful of designing men, it then re-opens the question, and invites to every Territory seeking for admission the same actors to play the parts of the drama, and re-enact the scenes that have occurred in Kansas during the past year. It will then be seen who are the friends of the Republican party—we, who are striking at the very foundation of that party by the settlement of the slavery question *forever*, or those who contend for its remaining an open question, and thus keep up the Republican organization. Taking our stand on the Cincinnati platform and the Kansas-Nebraska act, we can look with contempt the presses that essay to read us out of the Democratic party. As we have always *stood*, so stand we now—the conservators of the rights of the whole people. Nothing can shake under the Constitution, and it behooves the South that they do not by their ultraism drive from their support a party that has stood a breakwater between them and the bold and fanatical leaders of the Republican party of the North.

A word as to the Hon. S. A. Douglas, and I have done. We all remember the occurrences consequent on the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act—the bitter and malignant denunciation by the republican *press*—the *association* of the author's name with a hated traitor of the Revolution by public speakers and public meetings—the petition of *three hundred clergymen*, and the triumphant reply. And now, what a change! No Democrat is now so abused, and, perhaps, none now so honored, he stands forth still the same in principle as ever, the strongest and most fearless champion of popular sovereignty, as he conquered the blinded prejudices of partisan feeling, and compelled the acknowledgment of the greatness of the principle for which he has always contended, and of the triumphantly vindicated the honesty of his intentions.

KITTANNING, December 19, 1857.

Send twenty-one copies of THE PRESS to the address of——

P. S.—Transmit the receipt of twenty dollars as soon as convenient, and if you possibly *can*, forward the back numbers from the 1st of December.

Your paper, and the political views it assumes, have been favorably received, not only by nearly all of our own party, but many Democrats who heretofore have been opposed. The fearless, though honest, character of its leaders, the choice selection and good taste displayed in its literary department, and the general information adapted to *all*, must render it popular among the mass. Wishing it progress and success, I am, &c.

BIRMANGO, Berks county, Pa., Dec. 17th, 1857.

Enclosed please find two dollars, for which you will please send to my address for one copy of THE WEEKLY PRESS, the organ of popular sovereignty. As the times are rather hard, and the Democracy in this immediate neighborhood consist mostly of the poor people, with myself; therefore I did not make an effort to raise a club for your valuable sheet; thinking that after my number gets here, I would show it, when, I know, every Democrat that sees it, will say that it is the Buck and Brock, and can now raise the subscription, will at once subscribe.

The opinion and position of Douglas and yourself, as far as I have had an opportunity, have so admirably served their share to strangle the very principle of Constitutional Democracy, have imparted additional life and vigor to the Democratic press of Ohio. During the past week I have observed in no less than eleven Democratic papers in this State entire articles on Kansas affairs from FORNEY'S PRESS.

The Chillicothe *Advertiser* is, I believe, the only Democratic paper in the State that has not taken firm and unyielding ground against the admission of Kansas until her Constitution shall have passed the ordeal of a popular vote.

The stand taken on this question by the Union newspaper shows every Democrat. If the Democratic party in Congress waver or hesitate *in their support* of the fundamental principle of Republics—"*That all just Governments derive their powers from the consent of the governed*"—then we shall cease to merit even the name of Democracy, for no political necessity will justify any *departure from a fundamental* and well recognised principle. Here we glory in the name "*unterrified*."

The year that the Kansas-Nebraska act became a law, the party in Ohio from a *majority* of 52,000 were thrust down to a *minority* of 33,000 votes. We were asked in the flank, the front, and the rear, by a fierce and many-weaponed party. Those that had been leaders of our ranks in many a well-contested fight, who had been to our party what Patrick Henry was to his army, went over to the opposition, and from the head of the Republican columns charged back upon our shattered and broken ranks.

Those that stood by their faith never shrunk from the responsibility of their position. They grasped more firmly the torn banner of the National Democracy. For more than three years it "streamed against the *wind*," but by and *under it* we really triumphed in the last State election; though our State ticket failed, the Legislature is Democratic. We were first cast down by the Kansas element. But finally, after three years' argument, (during all of which time this State has been a grand forum of political debate,) our Democracy has been brought to accept of, and fully to adopt as the policy for the government of the Territories, the principle of the Kansas act.

But if the *principle itself* is now *sacrificed*, then I am prepared to say that more disastrous defeats await us in the future than we have yet experienced, for I *know* the people of this State, at least.

Public men must be made to feel that they must keep their pledges. I have just returned from the circuit courts in Kentucky, where I am in the habit of practising as an attorney, and find that the Democracy in that State and this stand shoulder to shoulder upon the present issue relative to the Kansas Constitution.

Meanwhile I hope the echoes of FORNEY'S PRESS will continue to be heard, as they are now heard throughout the land. *Send my Press to* Columbus after the 23d December, where I go as a *member of the Legislature.*

CANTON, December 22, 1857.

I am engaged in the periodical and newspaper trade, and desire to know at what rate you will furnish me the daily PRESS.

The unterrified Democracy have waked up again, and the "expediency" portion of the party *are growing* "small by degrees and beautifully less."

THE PRESS is in demand here, and but two or three regularly taken. I have already noticed that its treatment of the pending swindle meets *with almost universal* approbation, leaving scarcely a "corporal's guard" of the self-styled *immaculate*, who swear lustily about *disorganization*, but are forced to admit, with the Richmond *Enquirer*, that the "*principle is impregnable.*"

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 17, 1857.

I desire your paper for two reasons: first, for its open and unqualified resistance to the fanaticisms of all sections of our *country*; and, *second*, for the fearless and unswerving position you have taken as to what is the proper course to be pursued in the admission of Territories. That popular sovereignty, the right of the people to choose and elect their own form of government, and all that appertains to the laws and customs by which they are to be governed, is an inherent right; which our bill of rights, the Constitution of the United States and our republican system of Government gives us, cannot be doubted, and cannot, without serious consequences arising from it, be interfered with by the Congress of the United States.

You have taken a national position, and *will be* sustained by every reflecting man of our country. You have the sympathy and support of the people of this section of the country, the remarks of Senator Green to the contrary notwithstanding.

PLAINFIELD, Will co., Ill., Dec. 14, 1857.

Enclosed find one dollar, for which forward WEEKLY PRESS, as long as you can for the amount. We in this place, as Democrats, heartily approve of your course at present, viewing the Lecompton Constitution and that Convention in the same light as our honored Senator Douglas does.

BURLINGTON, Iowa, Dec. 16, 1857.

I enclose herewith a draft on Drexel & Co., $9, for which please direct the daily PRESS to be sent six months each to the three names enclosed.

Will you permit me to assure you of the high esteem in which THE PRESS is held by its readers hereabouts. Your position in behalf of a faithful application in Kansas of the doctrine of "popular sovereignty," as announced in the "Kansas-Nebraska" bill, and afterwards affirmed by the Cincinnati Convention, is universally sustained by the Democracy of southern Iowa.

No established and cardinal principle should ever be sacrificed to expediency; and in the acceptance by Congress of the Lecompton Constitution, without being ratified by the people themselves, I fear a paramount principle *would be* sacrificed to a *doubtful* expediency at the best.

HASTINGS, (Mich.,) Dec. 17, 1857.

Enclosed you will find twenty dollars, for which you will send twenty-one copies of your WEEKLY PRESS.

CARPENTER'S LANDING, Gloucester Co., N. J., December 15, 1857.

It is with pleasure I receive each number of THE PRESS. Your manly course upon the Kansas question; and the more particularly your speech of this day, "The Defeation of Douglas," should endear you to every man in the country who loves its institutions. You now but reiterate the sentiments of the last Presidential contest. I have ever been, with the South, and still mean to stand by them as they are right. If they are wrong, they must excuse me—I am not in the Northern, or Republicanism, but with Douglas and the great Democratic party, whom they seem to be about reading out of office.

AXRON, R. I., Dec. 16, 1857.

Enclose one dollar for the above paper. Please send me that *worth of your semi-weekly issue*, if such you have, otherwise the weekly. If the paper suits me, I presume I shall become a constant subscriber. I have never see it, and, therefore, I cannot tell how I should like it; but if it adheres to the Douglas and Walker side of the Kansas controversy, as I understand it to, it will so far suit me, that I believe the Democracy of the North.

BERNET, VERMONT, Dec. 22, 1857.

Enclosed I send draft for $2 for twenty-two copies of THE WEEKLY PRESS, commencing with the first number in January; and you will please acknowledge the receipt of the enclosed and much oblige.

We could extend this list thousands of names by giving clubs of *five, ten, fifteen*, and a long array of single names, including those who subscribed before the present struggle commenced; but these must suffice.

We also append a statement of some of the subscribers received from other points, in and out of the State, *since the real struggle for the majority rule has commenced in Kansas—or within a month past*:

Allegheny City	42 copies.
Addison, Somerset Co.	26 "
Berlin, " "	30 "
Brady's Bend, Armstrong Co.	45 "
Clarion, Clarion Co.	30 "
Connaultville, Crawford Co.	46 "
Curwensville, Clearfield Co.	50 "
Columbia, Lancaster Co.	23 "
Clearfield, Clearfield Co.	43 "
Clarion, Clarion Co.	30 "
Churchtown, Lancaster Co.	33 "
Danville, Montour Co.	37 "
Dover, York Co.	47 "
Dillsburg, York Co.	32 "
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LETTER FROM PITTSBURGH.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

PITTSBURGH, Dec. 21, 1857.

I notice *in an article*, published the other day in one of your city papers, that you are placed in the "tail of a trio of disgraced Democrats," and that your influence as a journalist in this State "amounts to nothing." In Western Pennsylvania, your friends—almost the entire party on the Kansas question—are inclined to the opinion that you are the *head of the "trio,"* and that your valuable paper wields a more powerful influence than any other journal in the State; nay, more—that *it is the organ of the Democratic party in Pennsylvania.*

The bold and *manly stand* taken by you, *first*, in favor of the rights of the people of Kansas, was *acquiesced in* by Senator Douglas and Governor Walker; and when the "Little Giant" expressed himself *in favor of "the will of the majority,"* when Governor Walker *defined his position*, and the President proclaimed that the submitting of the whole Constitution to the people "*was the only sound principle*," and that he gave such instruction to his officer *in unqualified* terms, our party felt proud of the Democracy of the "trio," and of the wisdom of the President, for the vital principle of its faith was sustained and its pledges redeemed.

It is unfair to charge the friends of the trio with being enemies to the President in this issue. In his late message, Mr. Buchanan annihilates this *argument in emphatically asserting* what he considers to be "*the only sound principle*," and in his refusal to make this a test question of Democracy by not recommending some mode of relief to Congress. The "trio" has placed its opinions on the record, and urges upon Congress in the strongest terms, and in unanswerable arguments, that the "will of the majority" is sound Democratic doctrine and in consonance with the party pledges in the campaign of 1856. It supports the Administration and sustains Governor Walker. Its relations, socially as well as politically, with the Cabinet is of the most friendly character; and, doubtless, the Cabinet will yet lean on it for that support which will be so cheerfully given, and which has always sustained it.

The reputation of THE PRESS *in this city and county is unprecedented*, and its value has been greatly enhanced by the able arguments recently produced in favor of "*the only sound principle.*" I will venture to say that your patrons here peruse it with the intensest interest, and that *its columns reflect the sentiments of nine-tenths of the Democrats of this section.* The high-minded and honorable course you have pursued towards those (Gov. Bigler and others) who have honestly differed with you in opinion, has ensisted the admiration of