The Press.

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THE PRESS,

PUBLISHED DAILY, (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED,)

BY JOHN W. FORNEY.

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de8-1m-if

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Being prepared, with the co-operation of several eminent members of the Profession, the Publishers trust that this little Manual will fill a want hitherto unsupplied, and with a view to its future improvement, will be happy to receive any suggestions respecting emendations, additions, &c.

The above are prepared for 25 and 50 patients, and bound in various styles. ja1

Money.

AMERICAN GOLD, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, And BOSTON EXCHANGES, Bought and sold by B. W. TINGLEY & CO., ja7-dtFeb2. 37 South THIRD Street.

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A Word in Private with the Ladies.

The author of Littleton Coke *vs.* Flora McFlimsey having brought his hero to a very interesting point, as will be seen in the lines below, would respectfully request his fair readers to follow him through the poem to the conclusion, assuring them that in the parts yet to come the ladies have all the best of the argument. Good-naturedly he will give husbands and lovers some hard rubs, over which bright eyes may indulge in merry twinklings, the meaning of which will be well understood by certain *masculines*, who must profit by what *they see* and hear, and take the *first step in a right direction*—if it is not already taken—by purchasing their clothing at BENNETT'S TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET.

LITTLETON COKE vs. FLORA McFLIMSEY.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

(Continued.)

Mr. Littleton Coke, in the land of dreams,
Where an ideal *glory ever beams*,
Had seated himself 'neath a shady tree,
And his eyes were fixed on a buzzing bee,
While his heart went back to the happy hours
When he, like the bee among the flowers,
Went sporting around with the girls so gay,
In days that forever had passed away.
He thought and wept; as he wiped a tear,
Some "fairy-like music" sounded near;
And looking up with a glad surprise,
A *vision of beauty* blest his eyes.
A maiden fair was standing there,
With a brow of snow 'neath her raven hair.
The matchless bloom of her rounded cheek
The blushing rose would be vain to seek;
More fragrant far was her tempting mouth
Than the perfum'd airs of the sunny South.
As he gazed entranc'd on the lovely maid,
She advanced to him with a shining blade;
With a smile of grace she bade him take
The trusty sword for a maiden's sake,
For with the gift she made him her knight,
A holy war of reform to fight.
Mr. Littleton Coke, like a prudent man,
Asked the maiden fair to unfold her plan;
He wished to see if it met his taste—
The ground on which the reform was based.
As he asked her this, on his ravished ear,
From an unseen minstrel hovering near,
Came a witching strain that rose and fell
Like the whispered tones of an ocean shell.
With a curtsey low, and an earnest glance,
The maid moved round in a mazy dance,
Then did the wondering Littleton spy
A sight that kindled his heart and eye.
He said to himself, "This angelic maid
Has come in a heavenly garb arrayed."
She wore a hat, and beneath its shade
Her raven curls with the zephyrs played;
And no wanton sunbeam came to sip
The honey dew of her rosy lip.
A "Bloomer" *frock* was buttoned tight
Around her neck of pearly white,
And then descended, pure and chaste,
Just to the length prescribed by taste;
And there in unsullied folds to swing
As pure as is a bird's bright wing.
Beneath her frock, with ample flow,
Her "*pettiloons*,"* like driven snow,
Came down in gathers pure and neat,
Above her tripping tiny feet.
Our hero gazed, then on his knee
Bent to the fair divinity,
And thus exclaimed—"I can but bless
A maiden fair in such a dress.
Name then the cause in which to fight,
Henceforth I am your trusty knight;
And here I swear by this good blade,
By hopes that in my heart I treasure,
If I must meet a host arrayed,
And every foeman's steel to measure—
Each thought of thee on battle-field
A warrior mailed in proof will be;
Thy name engraven on my shield
A talisman of victory."
Then on the lips of that fair Miss
He sealed his oath with one sweet kiss.
Then spoke the maid: "Rise up, Sir Knight,
In dreams no longer tarry;
Awake! construe your dreams aright:
Select a wife—and marry!"

(To be continued.)

*Turkish trowsers.

Dissolutions & Copartnerships.

FRANCIS C. POTTS has this day received an interest in the firm of SOWER & BARNES, and the business will be conducted under the title of SOWER, BARNES & CO., BOOKSELLERS and STATIONERS, 37 N. THIRD Street, Philadelphia. January 1, 1858. ja7-3t*

DISSOLUTION.—The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers. under the firm of KENNEDY & HAYES, has been dissolved by mutual consent. All persons having claims against said firm will present them to WILLIAM T. KENNEDY, at No. 416 North SECOND street. WILLIAM T. KENNEDY, ja7-d3t* JAMES HAYES.

NOTICE.—THE INTEREST OF A. B. RENSHAW as partner in our house ceased on the 31st ultimo, by mutual consent. R. WILLIAMS, SON, & CO. PHILADELPHIA, 1 mo. 6th, 1858. ja8-3t*

NOTICE.—We have this day given J. FRANK BROWN an interest in our business. GUILLOU, ANDERSON, & CO., PHILADELPHIA, January 1st, 1858. ja4-2w*

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF JAMES HARPER and EDWIN BENDER, under the firm of JAMES HARPER & CO., in the Lumber business, and as EDWIN BENDER, Carpenter and Builder, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JAMES HARPER, EDWIN BENDER. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1st, 1858. ja2-2w*

THE FIRM OF DILWORTH, BRANSON & CO., is this day dissolved by limitation. The business will be settled by either of the partners at the store, No. 211 Market street. WILLIAM DILWORTH, SAMUEL BRANSON, HENRY D. LANDIS, JAMES W. VANCE. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 31, 1857. ja2-2w*

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SIEGER, LAMB, & CO. is this day dissolved by the death of C. B. LAMB. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners, who have associated with them JOHN WIEST, W. D. SPONSLER, and D. B. ERVIN, under the firm of RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Jobbing and Importing business as heretofore, at No. 47 North THIRD street. PETER SIEGER, JACOB RIEGEL, WM S. BAIRD, JOHN WIEST, W. D. SPONSLER, D. B. ERVIN. December 31, 1857. ja1-1m*

I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH me EDWARD BAINS, JOHN B. MELLOR, and GEORGE O. EVANS as general partners, and will continue the importing of Hosiery and Small-wares under the style of THOMAS MELLOR & CO., at No. 8 N. THIRD Street. THOS. MELLOR, PHILADELPHIA, January 1st, 1858. ja1-2w*

EDWARD H. LADD will have charge of our business in this city from this date, at No. 820 CHESTNUT Street. HUNT, WEBSTER, & CO., Manufacturers of Sewing Machines. January 1, 1858. ja1-3m

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of MARTIN BUEHLER, BROTHER & CO., is this day dissolved by the death of John Buehler. The business of the late firm will be settled by the surviving partners, who will continue the General Hardware business as heretofore, under the firm of BUEHLER & HOWARD, at No. 441 MARKET street. MARTIN BUEHLER, R. H. HOWARD. PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 1st, 1858. ja2-1w*

Express Companies.

WELLS, FARGO, & CO., NEW YORK AND CALIFORNIA EXPRESS CO. and EXCHANGE DEALERS; A JOINT STOCK COMPANY. CAPITAL $600,000. OFFICE, 400 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

Express sent to CALIFORNIA, OREGON, and SANDWICH ISLANDS on the 5th and 20th, and to HAVANA on 7th, 12th, and 27th of each month, from NEW YORK. EXCHANGE for sale in sums to suit, and COLLECTIONS MADE on California, Oregon, Sandwich Islands, and Havana.

W. F. & Co. receive freight consigned to them at SAN FRANCISCO, Per Clipper Ship, and collect invoices on delivery of the same.

NOTICE TO CALIFORNIA BONDHOLDERS. W. F. & Co are now prepared to receive the OLD BONDS of the State of CALIFORNIA, transport the same to Sacramento City, and procure new ones, in accordance with the act of 28th April, 1857, and return same to this city. de21-1m D. N. BARNEY, JR., Agent.

Proposals.

OFFICE OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE, PHILADELPHIA, December 28, 1857.—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until 10 A. M. of the 30th of January next for furnishing, by contract, during the year 1858, leather of the best quality of the kinds herein specified, deliverable at the United States Clothing and Equipage Depot, Schuylkill Arsenal, and in quantities as may be required, viz:

Wax Upper Leather, oak-tanned, shaved from slaughter hides.
Sole Leather, oak-tanned from Buenos Ayres or La Plata hides
Stock Leather, dressed by the morocco process, and of usual thickness.
Black Bridle Leather, oak-tanned from slaughter hides.
Russet Bridle Leather, from hides of the same class, curried down without splitting.
Morocco Skins, Tampico, black kid finish.
Vizor Leather, japanned on both sides, one black, the other green, by the patent process.
Chin Strap Leather, japanned black on the grain side, by the patent process.
Slaughter Leather, for welts

Contracts will be based on accepted proposals, for the fulfilment of which two or more sufficient securities will be required.

The names, address, and the responsibility of the persons proposed as securities, with the acknowledgement of said persons that they will be such security, or will see that good and sufficient security be furnished in case a contract is obtained, will be transmitted with the proposals.

Payments will be made on each delivery, should Congress have made an appropriation to meet them, or as soon thereafter as an appropriation shall be made for that purpose. Ten per cent. of the amount of each delivery will be retained until the contract shall be completed, which will be forfeited to the United States in case of defalcation on the part of the contractor in fulfilling the contract.

It is to be distinctly understood by every person obtaining a contract, that said contract is not transferable without the consent of proper authority, and that any sale, assignment, or transfer of it, without such consent having been obtained, (except under a process of law,) will be regarded as an abandonment of the contract, and the contractor and his securities will be held responsible for all loss or damage to the United States which may arise from said abandonment.

Proposals will be addressed to the undersigned, and will be endorsed "Proposals for furnishing army supplies and materials." HENRY C. WAYNE, de29-tu th s tja30 Bt. Major, A. Q. Mr.

The Press.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1858.

THE NEXT NEWS FROM INDIA.

Many of our readers, who are personally or politically interested in the present condition of affairs in British India, may desire to know about what time intelligence may be expected. Telegrams are due in London, from Bombay, on the 14th and 30th, from Calcutta on the 10th and 25th of each month. Those telegrams are due from Malta. They are one day later if they come from Cagliari, and two days later if they come from Trieste or Marseilles. The news from Bombay, *via* Malta, should be twenty-one days old, and from Calcutta, thirty-three days old. Thus, the telegram due in London, on Christmas day, would bring Bombay news to December 4, and probably from Calcutta as late as November 24th. There is a plan nearly completed, for having *four* Indian arrivals monthly: To arrive from Calcutta on the 10th and 25th of the month, and from Bombay on the 14th and 30th. There are five mails a month despatched from *England to Bombay, and six to Calcutta.*

The next news from India will probably communicate not only details respecting the junction of Sir COLIN CAMPBELL's army with Sir HENRY HAVELOCK's small but brave brigade at Lucknow, but also some further particulars as to the position of affairs in China. The last account stated that an attempt would immediately be made, by the British forces, to take possession of the city of Canton; and, as the most energetic resistance would certainly be made, the particulars will be interesting as well as important.

In connection with India, it is worth noticing that Lord PALMERSTON's own paper, the *Globe*, has announced, in its usual semi-official manner, that it is the intention of the Crown, during the next Session of Parliament, to break up the double Government of India, and place that country exclusively under the direct rule of the British Sovereign. The London *Times*, noticing this announcement, simply but significantly remarks that this very news had been communicated, through its own columns, six weeks before, and indignantly denied, by the same *Globe*, on the part of the Cabinet. However the *Times* may get the information, it generally is ahead of all its cotemporaries in publishing it. This shows reliable correctness, coupled with early intimation of public measures determined on by the Executive. On the other hand, the *Globe*, as the recognised mouth-piece of Lord PALMERSTON himself, cannot mention *the subject until it be so far completed in design* as to be ready for publication. It cannot mention even an *on dit*, for fear that it may be accepted as a reality. Thus, its very connexion with the powers which be makes it a slow, however sure, organ of ministerial intelligence. Its position embarrasses it.

The opinion of Lord CHATHAM, more than eighty years ago, based upon constitutional principle, was that British India and such other territories as might be "annexed" to it, belonged *de jure* to the British Empire, and not to any individual merchants and traders, (such as the East India Company is,) however aggregated by a Charter, however powerful from wealth and position. No doubt this is the proper legal view of the question.

Had it been acted upon (which was prevented by Lord CHATHAM's having been driven from office immediately after he enunciated it,) British India, from the first, would have been considered and treated as a British colony. But the East India Company was powerful, Lord CHATHAM got out of office and out of health, and the principle was not acted upon. Hence sprung up the monstrous anomaly of British India being clogged with a double government—that of the Company and that of the Crown. Hence, also, the fact that so little has been done with and for Hindostan. That great country has been held, up to the present time, merely as a treasury whence the East India Company could draw ten per cent. per annum on its capital, besides providing for relations connexions *ad infinitum.*

THE LATE DR. KANE.

We have the pleasure of stating that the biography of the late Dr. Kane, the Arctic voyager and explorer, written by Dr. William Elder, will shortly be published, by Childs & Peterson, of this city, and that the greater portion of it has already passed through the press. It will be handsomely illustrated, and got up so as to correspond with Dr. Kane's own account of his Exploration, one of the most interesting works of personal and national adventure ever published, and also one of the most popular, here and in Europe.

A few days ago we mentioned that the proprietors of the *Albion* newspaper, at New York, were about to present their subscribers with a fine engraving, from an original picture, of Dr. Kane, in his Arctic costume, standing by the discovered graves of three of Sir John Franklin's companions. As a mere work of art, it is worth the whole annual cost of the journal; and as a characteristic likeness, it may claim to be counted among the best of portraits. The agent of the *Albion* (Mr. J. L. White, at Robinson's, 710 Chestnut street) will be able to supply this engraving in a few days.

Judge Kane, under date "Fern Rock, 4th January, 1858," has written as follows to the proprietors of the *Albion*: "I have to thank you, and I do it most cordially, for the admirable portrait of my son which you sent me a proof of. It is, in the estimation of all my family, the very best likeness we have seen of him as he was after engaging in the Expeditions of Rescue; and as a work of art, it is worthy of all praise. I shall be glad to secure copies for distribution among his friends." From what we have read of Dr. Elder's biography, and from what we have seen of this engraving, we are confident the possessor of both will have the best possible intellectual and personal representation of Dr. E. K. Kane, the adventurous martyr of science and humanity.

A PLEA FOR THE COUNTRY BANKS.

[For The Press.]

The Philadelphia *Ledger* feels disposed to do too great an injustice to the country banks in its money article, and that, too, when it knows the contrary to be the case. The meeting of country banks at the Girard House was composed of a majority of country banks ready to resume at any day, and so expressed themselves, but owing to the fact that but a small representation was present, no final or further definite action was had in the matter than to appoint a committee of three to confer with the city banks in reference to resumption prior to the time fixed by law, and not for the purpose, as the *Ledger* would have it, to stave off the time. We are ready to resume, with but very few exceptions, and I wish the *Ledger* to state whether *all* of the city banks are ready? I have it from good authority that *all* of the city banks are not ready. It is true that a few of our banks are taking a very imprudent course, but that is no reason why the rest should not be ready; and as for the strength of the country banks, as far as coin is concerned, I would merely say that, in comparison to circulation and deposits, they are better off by a good deal than the city banks with all their boasted strength. We, in the country, are anxious to resume prior to the time fixed by law. As the 1st of April is the great fiscal day of the year in the country, we must either resume before said day or *prove a curse* to the community on the very day when the assistance of banks is most needed.

A.

A gentleman of this city received a letter yesterday, says the St. Louis *Republican* of the 5th, from Metropolis, in southern Illinois, mentioning the death of Jedediah Jack, Esq., an eminent lawyer of that place. This gentleman, it appears, went, on Christmas Eve, to the mill of one Stofer, with whom he was at enmity, quarreled with him, and threatened or attempted a personal chastisement. The result was, that Stofer drew a pistol and fired at his antagonist, the ball passing through his neck. Jack died almost instantly. It is inferred from the meagre account we have of the affair, that Stofer acted defensively. Deceased was a native of Pennsylvania, but had resided for many years in Illinois, and at the time of his death had attained an enviable rank in the profession of the law.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Chronicle* of December 15, says several aristocratic marriages are to take place, in imitation of those that are going on among the royal and imperial houses of Europe. While we learn that the hand of the Princess Alice of England is sought by the young Prince of the House of Orange, and that the heir to the crown of Naples is to be married to the Princess Helen of Bavaria, sister of the Empress of Austria, we find there are many distinguished parties about to be united here—the Comte de Walsh with Md'lle des Mazieres, the Comte de Montgomery with Md'lle des Portes, the Viscomte de Hennerdall with Md'lle d'Aillecourt, while M. d'Aillecourt, her brother, leads Md'lle de Villefranche to the hymenial altar also.

SABBATH READING.

THE CHRISTIAN MISSION OF THE PRESS.—The press is destined to be the motive power which is to govern the world. The pulpit has its important mission—its indispensable work to perform; the family has a work peculiarly its own; still, in these "latter days," the press is the sibyl, whose oracular leaves, all written over with living truth or lying wonders, are borne on every breeze to the four corners of the globe, and are to exert a positive influence upon the destiny of every human soul. There can be no more potent instrumentality for good or evil, adapted to reach all minds, and influence and actuate all the secret springs of action. Indeed, it is the mighty power of God of the nineteenth century, perfected and sent forth to prepare the way for the ushering in of the millennial glory Christ's *kingdom on earth, symbolized* by the prophet as the time when "many shall run to and fro, and knowledge shall be increased." Men literally "read as they run." The newspaper meets them at the door when they go out in the morning, and when they come in at evening; in the street; in the counting-room; at home and abroad; around the fireside and in the swiftest vehicle. whether we are in a hurry or at leisure, it obtrudes itself everywhere—a sort of ubiquitary, whose influence no man can resist.

There are the channels or veins in thich the thoughts and doings of this busy world circulate, invigorating or infecting every part of the body politic. Our newspapers will, in spite of us, form the principles and faith of our children. Their political views, prejudices, and party relations will generally be like the secular paper furnished them to read. Their religious opinions, associations, and principles will be strongly biased, if not positively controlled, by the same means. Newspapers must in these days supply the principal food for thought and the stimulous to action, and no religious parent does his duty to his household who neglects to choose, discriminately, and to introduce into his family a teacher of this sort, such as he can approve, as more indispensable to the well-being of its inmates, if possible, than their ordinary food.

It is not only an important and desirable institution, but a moral *necessity*. To instruct, to indoctrinate, to educate, to mould the minds and hearts of our own families, is a work for us to do; and successfully to accomplish it, and thereby adequately meet our responsibilities to God and our follow creatures, we most studiously and zealously employ those instrumentalities, and supply those channels of thought which most easily and successfully reach the minds of men, and most effectively influence their moral action.

HOME INFLUENCES

Wouldst thou listen to its gentle teaching,
All thy restless yearning it would still!
Leaf, and flower, and laden bee are preaching
Thine own sphere, though humble, first to fill.

Truly it has been said, that "our duties are like the circles of a whirlpool, and the innermost includes home." A modern writer has designated home "heaven's fallen sister;" and a melancholy truth lies shrouded in those few words. Our home influence is not a passing, but an abiding one; and all-powerful for good or evil, for peace or strife, for happiness or misery.

Each separate Christian home has been likened to a central sun, around which revolves a happy and united band of warm, loving hearts, acting, thinking, rejoicing and sorrowing together. Which member of the family group can say, I have no influence? What sorrow, or what happiness, lies in the power of each!

"A lighted lamp," writes M'Cheyne, "is a very small thing, and it burns calmly and without noise, yet it giveth light to all who are within the house." And so there is a quiet influence which, like the flame of a scented lamp, fills many a home with light and fragrance. Such an influence has been beautifully compared to a "carpet, soft and deep, which, while it diffuses a look of ample comfort, deadens many a creaking sound. It is a curtain which, from many a beloved form, wards off at once the summer's glow and the winter's wind. It is the pillow on which sickness lays its head, and forgets half its misery." This influence falls as the refreshing dew, the invigorating sunbeams, the fertilizing shower, shining on all with the mild lustre of moonlight, and harmonizing into one tint many of the discordant hues of a family picture.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

PRAYER FOR THE WORLD.—For several years past the first Monday in January has been observed by Christians throughout the world as a day of prayer, for the conversion of its inhabitants to the religion of Christ.

The meetings on Monday of this week were very interesting, and remarkably well attended. In the morning, at ..., the ministers ... at the Presbyterian House, Mr. Barnes presiding. At 11 the meeting was at Calvary church. Messrs. Jenkins, Duffield and Brainerd offered prayer, and Messrs. Barnes and McLeod made addresses. In the afternoon, at Pine street, Messrs. Adair and Barnes offered prayer, and Messrs. Duffield, McLeod and Brainerd made addresses. In the evening, the meeting was in the First Church, and exceeded each of the others in the number present. Prayer was offered by Messrs. McLeod, Adair, and Brown, and addresses were made by Messrs. Brainerd, Jenkins, and Darling. The meetings were very promising of good. They are to be continued by a union meeting at least once a week.

The next of the series is to be held in the First Presbyterian Church, on Washington Square, on Tuesday evening, the 12th inst.

NEW SABBATH SCHOOL MOVEMENT.—In accordance with a resolution adopted by a meeting of Sabbath School teachers, recently held at the Arch Street Church—Rev. Mr. Wadworth's—a meeting composed of two representatives from each school will be held at the Sansom Street Baptist Church on Monday evening next, for the purpose of considering in general council the best means to adopt to bring the thousands of children in our own city, who are now uncared for, under the influence of Sabbath School instruction. The movement is eminently worthy, and will no doubt be attended with desirable results.

STEVENS ON THE HOLY AND CLASSIC LANDS.—The course of lectures recently delivered at Handel and Haydn Hall, by this eminent divine, we learn is to be repeated shortly for the benefit of the Northern Home for Friendless Children. As their first delivery was marked with an increased *interest with each succeeding lecture, the public will* be glad of this announcement.

THE SABBATH SCHOOL BIBLE SOCIETY, of the Pine Street Presbyterian Church, whose anniversary was held two or three weeks since, is making very gratifying and encouraging progress in its beneficent work. In 1855, its managers collected $178.24 for the Bible cause; in 1856, its collections amounted to $214.34, and in 1857, to $250.28—an *amount exceeding the collections of 1855* in the sum of $72.—*Christian Observer.*

PRESBYTERY OF THE DISTRICT.—It has been intimated or affirmed in one of the papers, that the Presbytery of the District of Columbia would probably remain in connection with the Cleveland Assembly. We learn from a reliable source that there is not a ruling Elder in the churches of that Presbytery who would consent to continue under *the jurisdiction of that Assembly.*

BISHOP SIMPSON.—Bishop Simpson, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, who was the delegate to the Wesleyan Conference, held in England in August last, is now travelling in the East, and at the last accounts he was ill at Beyrout, in Syria. A postscript, however, to the letter announcing the fact, says the crisis had past and he was considered convalescent.

CHURCH ORGANIZED.—A church of forty-five members was organized at Milwaukee, on Sunday, December 22d, by Rev. Messrs. Spees and Day, to be known as the Holland Presbyterian Church of Milwaukee. About twenty additional members will unite with the church as soon as their letters are procured.

CHAPLAINS FOR INDIA.—Thirty new chaplains have very recently been appointed to India, to supply the great want that existed there.

THE church in Yale College, formed a hundred years ago, has sent more than six hundred and fifty ministers into the field for evangelical effort.

Some years since, Mr. J. G. Hendrickson, of Monmouth co., invented a perpetual motion machine, for which he was much ridiculed and even apprehended on a warrant, and his machine destroyed. He, however, re-constructed it, and set it again in motion, since which time, as we learn from the *Journal of Commerce*, it has been going successfully. The *Journal* says that two or three days since, Hendrickson came into their "office, with the same patient, thoughtful face, and holding in his hand the old invention, in a new dress. He has made it this time of brass ribs, so that there is nothing concealed, and no place of concealment; and in spite of the Jersey persecutors, *it will go!* He has attached to it a simple clock, and this machine furnishes the motive power. How far this power can be extended, it is not for us to say; but we must believe our eyes, and we once more assert that the machine will "go of itself."

The annual expenses of the city of Paris are about one-fourth more than those of New York, while the population of the former city is nearly twice as great as that of the latter. The following are the estimates for the city of Paris for 1858: Ordinary expenditures, 41,020,090 francs, or 8,200,000 dollars; extraordinary, 14,000,000 francs—in all about 12,000,000 of dollars. Of this sum. 16,000,000 francs are required to pay the interest on the city debt.

Coroner Madden, of Troy, N. Y., was called upon Monday morning to hold an inquest on the body of a man about 36 years of age, named John Tuffts, who died about 3 o'clock, from injuries received at the hands of his son-in-law, Henry Hayes, on New Year's night. It appears briefly that both were much intoxicated on that night; that they had some difficulty and got into collision, during which Hayes struck his father-in-law several blows on the head with an axe-helve.

The pews in Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's Church, Brooklyn, New York, were rented on Tuesday evening. A fixed price was put upon each pew in the house. The auctioneer then took bids for a choice until all were sold. The premiums paid for the best seats were from $30 to $50, thus making the rent of the best pews on the lower floor $100 to $170. The premiums were kept up even on the cheapest seats.

The New York *Sun* says that Messrs. Hoe, the inventors of the "Last Fast," are building for them a new press, which, in power. rapidity of execution, and completeness in all its arrangements, will far excel anything of the kind ever produced, and will print both sides at the same time.

THE COURTS.

The Tragedy at the St. Lawrence Hotel.

Trial of Thomas Washington Smith for the Murder of Richard Carter.

FOURTH DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[Reported for The Press.]

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The case of Thomas Washington Smith charged with the murder of Richard Carter, was resumed yesterday morning. The anxiety to obtain admittance to the trial is on the increase, and every official connected with the court is literally besieged by applicants for places. Mr. J. O. Tobias, the clerk, whose amiability of disposition renders it painful for him to refuse any one a favor, is absolutely waylaid in his passage to and from the court-room, by persons who are entire strangers to him. Yesterday the prisoner rendered himself totally invisible to the persons in the body of the court by stretching himself at full length on the bench inside of the dock, his overcoat serving as a pillow. During the recess of the court, however, he leaves the dock and converses freely with his friends. His sister is still devoted in her attentions to him, and perhaps no man in his unfortunate position ever had a greater number of friends to come forward with testimony in his favor. The evidence taken yesterday was chiefly directed to the proof of his insanity, by showing his condition after he discovered the deception practised on him.

The three brothers of Richard Carter were in court yesterday. They are strong, muscular, *Saxon*-looking *men*, and *are, we have been informed, engaged in mining* operations in Schuylkill county.

It cannot be even *guessed* at when the case will terminate, as the examination of the witnesses is conducted very slowly, in order that all the testimony may be written.

Edward Rhodes, sworn.—Lives at 920 Market street; know T. W. Smith; I became acquainted with him at Thomas Leonard's, the Penn Farmers' Hotel; Mr. L. kept the hotel at that time; I boarded there; he was there when I went there; he was married then; I understood so; about the middle of February, 1857, I became acquainted with him, but not so well with his wife; they appeared to live happily, as far as I could see; I thought he treated her very kindly—very much so; he appeared in good spirits whenever I saw him; did not accompany Smith to 40 S Eighth street; keep the house at present; again saw Smith in June, 1857; he then appeared very much in trouble about his wife, and what had happened; I thought his personal appearance was changed very much; when he came to the house I hardly knew him; his mind appeared changed; his conversation would ramble about from one thing to another; this manner was not like it had been before, in February; I did observe that he had fallen away a good deal and had a wild look out of his eyes, like a person in trouble; conversation lasted one to one and a half hours; he wanted to know what would be the best thing for him to do to get out of this difficulty; the next day I had an interview with him; he was there a half hour; I advised him to get a divorce and to leave the city; he appeared more agitated that morning in his mind; next saw him in October, 20th I think; from 18th to 22d; I could not tell the day he came to my house; I made some communication to him with regard to Mr. Carter at that time; made them in answer to his inquiries; I told him I thought there was a correspondence between his wife and Carter, as I had seen letters sent by her directed to Mr. R. Carter; and that on one occasion I was coming down the stairs, I carried a letter down for her, and she told me not to let Tom know it; this fact occurred in February, before the separation; Smith directed his inquiries to me whether I knew of an intimacy between them; this was in February, at the time he lived with us; I said that I had known her to receive letters given in at the bar from the post office, from Mr. Richard Carter; I told him they were from Tamaqua, and I supposed they were from Mr. Richard Carter; I told him Mr. C. had been there at the house to see his wife; I told him nothing more at that time, but referred him to 920 Market street; it worried him still more, and his agitation; I stopped telling him anything more; he used to come to my place, I might say every other day, at this time; he appeared, during these interviews, to get worse again, and more like he was in the summer; I remarked something unusual in his appearance; I thought he was not right in his mind.

Q. What was that unusual appearance?

A. In his manner and conversation, and the way he acted through the house.

Q. What was his manner?

A. His manner was wandering, and he would be from one place to another through the house; he was rather restless; he would sit down a bit, and get up and walk around; he would run his fingers through his hair, and say he was a ruined man forever; he ran from one thing to another; he would not stick to any one subject; he expressed a wish that he was dead and out of the way; he thought that people scorned him; I observed something unusual about his eyes; he looked wild about his eyes, different from what I had commonly seen him; several people were about the barroom when he talked in this wild manner, who took notice; don't know that he talked loud enough for others to hear him; talked more to me alone; I saw him on the 4th November, 1857, in the morning, sometime between ten o'clock and noon, at the door of my place, on the step, outside the door; he was not there but a few minutes; his appearance then was the same as it had been, wild and wandering about; I observed the *unnatural expression of the eye at that time*; had some conversation then; it was more about business or how I felt; nothing of any importance; remained about ten or fifteen minutes; I saw him on the 3d November, 1857, in the morning, about 10 o'clock; he was there half an hour; it was pretty much the same; he was not settled in his mind, and as he was on the 4th; I think during the last interviews, and from the interviews I had with him, I think he was not in his right mind. [...] conversation I formed this opinion; remained on the 4th November standing at the door, all the time he was there; conversation was begun and finished there; he did not go in the house; he stood at the door and talked for ten or fifteen minutes; he asked how business was; how I felt; the butcher came up there; the butcher talked to him, and we all talked together; can't recollect what was said; he asked nothing that morning that was unusual, that I know of; don't know the subject of conversation; he mentioned something about Mr. Carter to the butcher, and this is all I can recollect of *the conversation* that morning; he left before the butcher; he was on the move all the time he was there; he did not bid me good morning; did not bid the butcher good morning; did not say anything; did not know he was gone until he was out of sight; I was talking to my bartender at the time he left; he said, at the time of being in the bar-room, that he wished that he was dead, and out of the way of the people that were scorning him; he said he had tried to get divorced, but could not get it for two years, his lawyer had told him so; I advised him first to clear out, and he said he believed he would clear out of the town; he said he would like to see his wife before he would go away; he asked me if I knew whether she was in the city or not; he wanted me then to take a walk with him; I said I had not time; thought he wanted to be moving about; I wanted him to stay until after dinner, and first he said he would; I told him if he would stay until after dinner I would take the walk; that is all I can recollect of the conversation; there were other things, but I can't recollect; he spoke once; said that he was as happy as he was in February, when he lived in that house (Farmers' Inn); in talking of these matters he would wander to other things; that is what I meant by wandering; he would sit an hour or more in going over these things; I sympathized very much with him; comforted him as much as I could, desired to do so; in the way in which this conversation about Carter affected him, I would not have told him; did not think so much about it; he told me he was going to Virginia, and seemed to be better; had observed indications of grief in the summer, but did not observe them at this time.

Mr Loughead. I believe Mr. Leonard, I don't exactly know who, told him about the correspondence with C; this was about the 20th, or along there; he intimated that he had heard something of the kind; he had been at me two or three times before to tell him about it; never made any threats against Mr. C. at that time, nor at any time after; he was seeking knowledge of these facts for the purpose of a divorce; did not speak of it after June.

James Barber, sworn—Examined by Mr. Thayer.—Reside at 654 North Tenth street; store, S. E. corner of Second and Chestnut; have known Mr. S.; have had business with him since November, 1855; his character was as good as that of any man I ever knew; he was unusually honest; very sensitive on that point; he manifested a good disposition, always; he was always kind; saw him before his marriage, several times; he seemed, in reference to his marriage, very much elated; he said he was going to be married; he said he was going to get the right kind of a woman, she was everything that was right. I considered that he was unusually excited upon that subject, hence I cautioned him; saw him about ten or eleven days previous to the 1st of November, in the latter part of October, 1857; he called at my store upon business, spent a few moments, and retired; saw him again about the 30th or 31st of October, about Friday; he flung open the door on Chestnut street, and said, How about our advertisement, Barber? just put his head in the door; I saw from his looks and actions that he was wrong, different from what I had seen of him before. At that time I would not do business, because I considered him crazy, and not in his right mind; as soon as I got my eyes on the young gentleman, I saw something that I had not seen before; his whole frame seemed to be in a tremor; I said, a month hence it will do to talk about it; I said this to waive the subject; his eyes rolled from side to side; had every appearance of an insane person; he opened the door with a kind of slam; had never seen him so before, nor never thought him insane before; I formed this opinion of him at the *moment I saw his appearance*; when he entered the store I had never heard of his difficulties; had I heard, I should not have been so surprised; I concluded that it was a visitation of the Almighty, probably.

Q Did you express your opinion at the time?

A. Yes.

Cross-examined.—After I made that expression, he stepped in a little peice; made the answer in a quarter minute, thought; (time to talk of that in a month.) He said, We don't know what might have happened in a month; I said, we don't know what may happen; his answer to the remark, I may be up there and you down there in a month, was, How the h—ll do you know I am going to h—ll? He walked out the door, and I have not seen him until this morning; I knew the reason, and was not offended at it; I did it to put him off; I could not at that time account in any other way than on that account; if I had known of family difficulties, I should not have been surprised; I have seen seventy-five or a hundred insane persons at Hartford Retreat for the insane.

Mr. Thomas Burnsides, sworn—Examined by Mr. Thayer—Reside in Baltimore; I know T. W. Smith; have known him for ten years; have boarded in the same house with him; have known him in different places; in Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia, Alexandria, and Cecil county, Maryland; saw him in the year 1850 about the time of his marriage, 31st Dec, 1856; saw him at Wilmington getting into the cars; he appeared to be in good spirits; next saw him in August, 1857; I did not know him when he first came in until *he approached near me*; this was in Baltimore; he looked wild and haggard; I asked him what was the matter with him; I asked him what in the world was the matter with him; I told him I did not know him, and would not have known him; his physical condition seemed to be very much excited and wild; looked sunburnt, jaded, and worn out; I asked him how his wife was; it seemed to strike him and surprise him, and he asked me if I had never heard of it, and if I had a private room; I said I had, and took him to it; when he entered he drew out a knife, and acted quite frantic; this was in August, 1857; I then asked him what was the matter with him; he told me he had been hellishly wronged; he gave me the particulars; after that I tried to pacify him; I told him to pass it by, it would be no injury to him; he said he was trying to do that, which was his wish; he called to see me frequently after this over twenty times; between that and the time he left Baltimore; sometimes he would remain 5 or 10 minutes; sometimes from half to one hour; he was generally restless when he would first come in; he appeared to be relieved after I had talked to him awhile; this restlessness was as great as ever I saw in any man; I observed his conversation was very wild, restless, and unhappy; he looked more sparkling and wild than I ever saw in any one, by times; never in my life saw him look like that before.

Questioned by Mr. Thayer—Did you have any apprehensions founded upon his appearance, for his personal safety? [Overruled.]

From all the facts I have stated, I believe his mind was unsound; last time I saw him was some time in the beginning of October; he came and bade me farewell; he appeared to be somewhat relieved then; not so wild as I had seen him before; never knew him, in all ten years, to present such an appearance as he did in August and October; his disposition was very kind, affable, and gentle; his moral character was very good; I knew his habits well.

Cross-examined by Mr. Mann.—At the time I saw him in August, he gave, I believe, a clear, intelligible account of his grief; he was very much excited, more so than I ever saw another; it was principally excitement and grief at being betrayed; he seemed to think that he could never be a happy man afterwards; he gave me the idea in his conversation that he was disgraced forever; I endeavored to console him; I told him his was a very hard case; sometimes he appeared as if he could not be reconciled to it; I thought his reason was partially overturned by his trouble; he took his trouble more to heart than a great many men would; he was very sensitive; I don't mean his being so extremely sensitive that his mind was unsound; a rambling manner of talking and acting; it would be hard for me to tell the language he made use of; I can't particularise; he talked sometimes about going to California, and to the mountains of Virginia, to live; all such random ideas; from his general actions and conversations I base my opinion that his mind was unsound; that was a part; I can't say that I knew he was advised to go away; I can't say that I recollect any particular part of the conversation; I forget the words he made use of in these conversations; I don't know that I can tell the jury any of the language used by the prisoner in these conversations; I should judge he was able to distinguish between right and wrong in most *cases; I judge that in the case of his marriage, and his* difficulty there, he was not in his right mind; I don't know that I can state a case in which he was not able to discriminate between a rightful and a wrongful act; I think he permitted his mind to dwell too much on his troubles; I think his troubles were the principal cause of his unsoundness of mind

To Mr. Loughead.—He told me some four months after marriage his wife had a child, and some particulars as to that; he did not tell me much then; he told me the outlines; but he told me at different times; I never heard him use any threats when he pulled out the knife; it was a dirk knife, it was not a pen-knife.

Re-examined.—Question by Mr. Brown—Do you not know that the concentration of the mind on one subject is the characteristic of insanity?

Question objected to, and overruled.

Mary A. Hirst, sworn.—The first time I saw T. W. Smith was in the latter part of March, 1857; it was at the Farmers' Inn; I was introduced to him by Mrs. Leonard; she was an intimate friend of mine; when I saw him next it was on the 9th of April; I was then spending the day with Mrs Leonard and Smith's family; I saw him next morning, the 10th of April, between the hours of 7 and 9. when he came up to my residence; he came up for me; Mrs. Smith engaged me to nurse her, and was taken then to nurse her; he said Mrs. Leonard had sent him with a message to come down, that Mrs Smith was sick; he brought a carriage; I went with him down to Mrs. Leonard's; Mr. Smith went up stairs and left me in the carriage; I followed him to Mrs. Smith's *chamber; I found him then sitting on the side* of the bed talking to Mrs. Smith; I talked to him and he to me; he asked me questions; he asked me a number of questions that I could not answer, and I directed him to Dr. Gilbert; the child was born twenty minutes to nine in the evening; Mr. Smith was in the house, but not in the room; I saw him again the next day, on Saturday morning, between 6 and 7; I had the babe, and I told him I had a nice little black-haired girl; he looked at it, and would not take it; I don't remember that he made any gesture; I saw him several times through the day; I met him very frequently through the course of the day; he was laboring under a great deal of excitement; he showed it in his actions in connection with the child, and in his movements; I saw him next on Sunday morning, very early, before any of the members of the family were up, between 5 and 6 o'clock; he came down to the chamber; he was partly dressed, came into the room, and asked me to withdraw; he said he wished to ask his wife a question; he seemed very much excited; I did withdraw from the room, and left him in the room alone with his wife; I remained in the yard and he came down to me; he was weeping very much indeed; he said that Mrs Smith had confessed that the child was not his; he told me that she had told him it was Richard Carter's child; I don't remember all he said; I don't think I could tell you what he did say; it was very little, for he was sobbing, and appeared to be in great distress; I remained there until he went away; I was there five weeks; he went away the day the child was five days old, about the middle of the day; he came up to the room about 12 o'clock, brought his valise in; asked Mrs Smith for some of his clothing; not all, but part, and said he was going to New York; he said he would remain a few days and return; he had to open some trunks and take out some part of his clothing; he was so overpowered in his feelings, weeping, that he did it with a great deal of difficulty; he asked Mrs. Smith for some things he had that he wished to take with him; she asked him how long he was going to remain away; she had several things of his; she had a wedding ring and a small pocket Bible, and she asked if he wished to have them; he said he did not want the ring, and the Bible he said he gave to her that she might read it, study and profit by it; for want of words to describe the interview. I do not think I can describe it; I have frequently trouble in cases of death. but I can say I have never seen anything equal to Mr. Smith's condition upon this occasion; he lay down over his valise, and over the trunk; while he was searching out his clothing, he did not appear to have any control over himself; his sobbing and crying continued through the interview, and I could hear him until he went to the bottom of the stairs; I never saw him after that, until I saw him here; he was very kind, indeed, and attentive to his wife during these five or six days; I was present when he took leave of her.

Cross examined by Mr. Mann. The room was furnished by Mr. Smith; Mrs. Leonard disposed of the furniture; I think Mr. Smith desired Mrs. Leonard to sell it; Mrs. Smith did not give me any instructions on that subject; the furniture was *sold* on the 18th *day of May*, the same day that Mrs. Smith left; I do not remember seeing Mr. Smith the night the child was born; I saw him in the afternoon; the 3d of March she engaged me to nurse her in June; Mr. Smith came for me to go and nurse her on the 10th day of April; it was in the morning early of the next day he came into the room; the afternoon, about four o'clock, he came up to my room and asked me if I had any liquor for the use of Mrs. Smith; he asked me if there was anything there that he could drink; he said that he thought there was some brandy there which he had put there for Mrs Smith's use; he told me himself that he drank half a tumblerfull of whiskey; it was some time after four o'clock he told me this; it was before the child was born; I cannot say if he was drunk after drinking the liquor; in the evening when I found Mrs. Smith was getting very bad I wanted him, and I found him lying on a comfortable on the floor; I tried to wake him; I asked him if he would get up and go out for the physician, and he said "No!" I don't know whether he was asleep; I presumed so. as he was lying on the floor, as he had slept none the night before; I told him I wanted him to go for the doctor, and he said "No!" He gave me a reason for not going the next morning; he said that Dr. Gilbert told him the child was a nine-months child, and he knew the child was not his; that was the only reason he offered me for not going for the doctor; Mrs. Leonard sent for the doctor; I can't say if he was drunk after drinking that liquor; I don't recollect that I have at any time said that Smith was drunk during Mrs. Smith's confinement; I would not say positively that I did not say it; he remained on the floor quietly there; I don't know what his actions were.

To Mr. Brown.—He said he felt so deeply wronged and so much deceived by his wife, that he could not go for the doctor.

Mr. Thayer proposes, through the witness, to show that Richard Carter came there, after Mr. Smith left, acknowledged the child to be his, and caressed it; and further, to corroborate the testimony of Mr. Rhodes

Judge Allison.—I have called the attention of the District Attorney to the question in this case and in Shurlock's case; I don't see there is any difference between them. The question is on the proposition to show that Richard Carter visited Mrs. Smith after the birth of the child, and caressed it. At present, the issue is the sanity or insanity of the prisoner, and we think the testimony is not relevant, and we overrule it.

Samuel Thomas, sworn.—I reside in Baltimore; I know Mr Thomas W. Smith; I have known him since he was a small boy—not intimately, having moved from the neighborhood in which he was raised twenty years since; I saw Mr. Smith some time during the last of the summer or the first of the fall of 1857; I cannot say what month; on Pratt street, in Baltimore; I was passing down Pratt street, near Cheapside; Mr. Smith was in conversation with some persons; I had not seen him for some time back; I tapped him on the arm and held out my hand to him; he extended his hand to me and we shook hands with each other, and called each other by name; he turned away from me, and seemed very much excited; there was nothing around him to cause the excitement; this did not make any impression upon me at the time, but did subsequently, when I heard of his misfortunes; he appeared thinner, and had a wild look about him; it had been about two years since I had seen him before; he appeared to be excited, and extended his hand towards, and then turned from me; I thought it strange at the time, but I passed on, and thought nothing more of it; I was acquainted with Cornelia Ford Cazier; Mr. Smith's mother's name was Mary Ford; Mrs. Cazier was an old aunt to Mrs Smith's mother; Mrs Cazier was deranged; she was put in the Washington Hospital at Baltimore, and remained there some time; I saw her there every week, and sometimes twice a week; I knew John Cazier, her son, very intimately; the latter part of his life he became very insane, and died a raving maniac; he died in the insane hospital at Baltimore; I knew Thomas Cazier intimately, he was the youngest son of Mrs. Cornelia Cazier; I think he has been in the Maryland Institute for the Insane twice, and the infirmary in Lombard street once; he was sent there because he was insane; I knew Mrs Araminta Maffitt; she was the daughter of Mrs. Cornelia Cazier that I have mentioned; her insanity was the worst case I ever witnessed; I knew William Ford; he was an uncle of Mr. Smith's mother, and brother of Mrs. Cazier; the own uncle of Mrs. Smith; he died insane; wandered off from his home and was very much insane before his death; I did not know Mr. Smith's father; Thomas W. Smith was brought up by his mother.

Cross-examined by Mr Mann.—When I saw him last in Baltimore, he was standing with a number of persons; there was no impression made on my mind at the time of his manner; the persons I know of my knowledge that were insane—Mrs. Cornelia Cazier, and three of her children, that I am familiar with; she was an aunt of Mrs. Smith; Mrs Smith had a number of brothers, none of these were affected with insanity, to my knowledge; none of the children of Mrs. Smith's brothers and sisters have been affected, to the best of my knowledge.

Rev. William Cooper, sworn.—I am a clergyman of the Methodist church; I knew the father of Thomas W. Smith; he was insane the latter part of my acquaintance with him; he never recovered from it; nobody knows what became of him—he wandered off; his son Thomas W Smith, was a child—a little child; I knew that John Cazier, that was spoken of by Mr. Thomas, who has just left the stand; I think that he was insane; I have no doubt at all on the matter; when Thos W. Smith's father wandered away, his mother took charge of him, and I think she went home to her father's; I have not known Thos. W. Smith since.

To Mr. Mann.—I can't exactly fix the date of Mr. Smith's disappearing; I left there in the spring of 1829; I saw him in May of that year; I went back three several times there that year; at the time that I heard he went away I did not live in that county; I can't say how old a man he was; he could not have been over thirty; it's a long time ago. but he then looked like a young man, not over thirty; the first fact was that he wrote a book and sent it to me to prepare for the press; it treated of everything that you could speak of; that book satisfied me of his insanity without the letter

To Mr. Thayer.—I also saw him while he was in this insane condition

Johnson Simpers, sworn.—I reside in North East, Cecil county, Maryland; I knew Washington Smith's father; I thought him insane; I had no doubt of it in my own mind; I saw him the day he left our county, about eight or nine o'clock of that day; he was on horseback on the road leading towards Elkton; I never saw or heard from him from that day to this; he had two attacks of insanity; he had a touch of it, and got better; some time after he got it again, and I don't know how long it continued on him; to the best of my recollection his wife was living at his father's; I know Thomas since he was a child; he was brought up by his mother and his grandmother; his mother died when he was about sixteen; he was brought up tenderly and piously; he was brought up in the tenderest manner. I saw him last some time in August last; it was hardly a year since I saw him before; his character was unexceptionable; he looked more like a madman to me than anything else; I saw him at North East Station; I reside there; to give a comparison, his countenance appeared to me as a fog intervening between the sun and the earth. his face looked so beclouded; his usual appearance had been sprightly and gay; his countenance had fallen, as if his lips were lifted up and his forehead down; he was at my house, and I spoke to him; I did not observe anything more than what I have stated, I did not accompany him to church; his conversation was very different from what it ever was before; it was on the subject of his troubles; he talked nothing about his friends and acquaintances then, but about his matter in the city of Philadelphia; he remained two nights at North East; I saw him on the day he left North East, in August; he got to look better after I talked with him, and got more cheerful; I have a son living within a quarter of a mile of North East; my idea is that the man was mad; there is no doubt about it, or I never saw a mad man.

Adjourned to this morning.

An elk was recently killed in Sonora county, Cal., which weighed 800 pounds. One was killed in this county a short time since, which weighed, when dressed, 395 pounds.

LATEST FROM KANSAS BY THE MAILS.

The Democratic Territorial Convention met at Leavenworth on the 26th. Great numbers were in attendance. The following, among other resolutions, were adopted:

PREAMBLE AND RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, A Convention recently assembled at Lecompton, framed and published to the world an instrument, which they styled "A Constitution for the State of Kansas," and which they refused to submit to the people for their approval or rejection; and

Whereas, The opportunity has not been presented to the people of this Territory to give an expression of their opinions has contemplated in the Nebraska-Kansas Act, expressed in the Cincinnati Platform, and directly and expressly reaffirmed in the instructions of President Buchanan to Governor Walker, in the following language: "That when such a Constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of the right of voting *for or against* that instrument;" and *Whereas*, such refusal to submit that instrument was in direct violation of a cardinal Democratic principle, the right of the people to self-government, the principle that alone brought the present Administration into power, and without adherence to which it must be powerless:

Therefore, we, the Democracy of the Territory of Kansas, in Convention assembled, do hereby *resolve*,

That we entirely repudiate the action of that Convention as anti-Democratic; as contrary to the true exposition of the Nebraska-Kansas act; as violative of the letter and spirit of the Cincinnati Platform; as opposed to the Inaugural Address of President Buchanan; as in direct conflict with his instructions to Governor Walker; as an infraction of the Constitution of the United States; as at variance with the true theory of republican government; as destructive to the right and in derogation of the capacity of the people *for self-government*; as against the doctrine of non-intervention; as an entire abandonment of the doctrine of State Rights; and as calculated to sever the bonds of the Union.

That this Convention, representing as it believes *it does a very large majority of the Democracy of* Kansas, take this occasion to announce and reiterate its united and determined opposition to sectionalism and fanaticism springing from any and all quarters, whether East, West, North, or South; that such sectionalism and fanaticism are not in accordance with the principles of a confederated union of the States, but if indulged and sanctioned by the people are certain to produce a rupture of *the bonds which hold them together. Nor does this* Convention the less deprecate and denounce every invasion of this Territory by persons living outside its limits, with a view of controlling its elections, and out of which invasions have sprung a great many of the disturbances and troubles in the Territory, and which have led to innumerable and gross frauds, both disreputable to those committing them, and at war with the rights and interests of the people of Kansas.

That the ballot-box was not protected from fraud on Monday, the 21st of this month, but the returns, so far as they are known indicate very clearly that a very large number of the votes returned were not cast by citizens of this Territory, but by persons who came into it on that day, and by invitation, for the purpose of voting, and for that purpose alone.

That this Convention cordially endorses the administration in this Territory of Robert J. Walker and Frederick P. Stanton, as in strict obedience to the instructions of the President; as consonant with the faith and principles of the Democratic party; as corresponding with the true intent and meaning of popular sovereignty and as protective alike of the rights of the people and of the peace and tranquillity of the Territory.

That the especial praise and commendation of the Democracy of Kansas are due, and are thereby tendered to the Democratic press, North and South, for their unfaltering devotion to the doctrines of *self-government* and to the "*will of the majority*,"—and that in their opposition to a minority Constitution about to be presented to Congress, they reflect the will and wish of fourth-fifths of the sovereign people of Kansas.

That the Democracy of Kansas rejoice to find that their construction of the Nebraska-Kansas Act is that of its author; that in him is found a champion, intelligent of facts; bold of action, strong of logic, grand of oratory, and possessed of all the elements of greatness, willing to bring to bear all the powers of his great intellect and heart in defence of the doctrine of popular sovereignty; the right of the people to regulate in their own way their domestic institutions—the great right of self-government; and the Democracy of Kansas express their gratitude to the statesman of Illinois, the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, for his efforts in behalf of that great principle the foundation of all republicanism, the presentation and advocacy of which have crowned him by the popular voice the giant intellect and statesman of the land. Upon him and his co-adjutors chiefly do the Democracy depend *for the successful termination of this great struggle*, and to him and them they confide their interests as a party and as a people, with confidence that whatever human intellect and will, strengthened by right, may accomplish, will be done in their behalf.

That to the other Democrats in Congress who entertain opinions favorable to this construction of this question they feel their obligations; and their efforts in behalf of the rights will ever be cherished with grateful feelings by the Democracy and people of this Territory.

That this Convention solemnly and earnestly protests against the admission of Kansas into the Union as a State under the so-called Lecompton Constitution, the so-called Topeka Constitution, or any other instrument which may be in any manner framed, unless such instrument shall be first legally prepared and submitted to the vote of the people of Kansas, and to the people of Kansas only, in such manner as to ascertain clearly their will *for or against* such instrument; and

That this Convention most respectfully petitions the Congress of the United States to pass an act to enable the people of Kansas to call a Convention, frame a Constitution, and gain admission into the Union in the manner adopted in the case of Minnesota; and we earnestly recommend to the people of the Territory that they sign and forward to the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas and M. J. Parrott, our Delegate, at the earliest day, the memorial adopted by this Convention.

GEORGE W. PERKINS,
JNO. P. SLOUGH,
JAMES CHRISTIAN,
JOHN A. HALDERMAN,
H. B. DENMAN,
J. H. ST. MATTHEW,
EDWARD L. BERTHOUD,
Committee.

In response to a general call, the Convention and Democracy assembled, were briefly addressed by Colonel John P. Slough and Judge George W. Purkins.

The question then arising on the adoption of the report of the committee, it was *unanimously* adopted.

The same committee then reported the following memorial, which was likewise unanimously adopted:

MEMORIAL

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, citizens and *bona fide* residents of the Territory of Kansas, in view of the fact that a Convention assembled a short time since at Lecompton, framed and published an instrument which they styled "The Constitution of the State of Kansas," and contemplate, with the approval of your honorable body, to put it into operation, without our sanction, and against our emphatic protest, hereby respectfully ask your honorable body to give the said instrument no countenance or encouragement whatever; but to reject it in consideration of the regard you have for the people of the Territory; and in so rejecting it, we would further respectfully ask your honorable body to pass, at as early a day as possible, an act corresponding with the act given to the Territory of Minnesota, by which the people of Kansas may meet, by representation, in Convention, frame a Constitution which shall be referred back to them for ratification or rejection, and which, if so ratified, shall be submitted to your honorable body as the Constitution under which we would be admitted into the Union as a State; and your memorialists will ever pray, &c.

On motion, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

S. W. Johnston, President.

A. Rees, J. O'Brien, J. Garvin, J Ege, A. B. Bartlett, Vice-Presidents.

R. L. Ream, J. C. Hemingray, S. W. Driggs, V. B. Young, Secretaries.

DIVISION AMONG THE FREE-STATE MEN.

The Delegate Convention of the free-State party, which assembled on the 2d ultimo, and adjourned to meet again at the call of the Territorial Executive Committee, assembled, in pursuance of that call, at Lawrence, on the 23d ult.

They were called together to consider the propriety of voting for State officers and members of the Legislature under the Lecompton Constitution.

A Mass Convention was also called, to meet at the same time and place.

The Convention was called to order by its President, Governor Robinson. Committees were appointed to examine the credentials of delegates and report resolutions to the Convention. J. Champion Vaughn was chairman of the committee on resolutions.

The Delegate Convention then adjourned, and the Mass Convention was organized. G. W. Smith was elected president. A committee, of which Dr. J. P. Root was chairman, was appointed to draft resolutions for the Convention.

This committee reported from the majority resolutions in opposition to voting for State officers, and from the minority resolutions favorable thereto.

When the Delegate Convention again assembled, a majority of the committee on resolutions, through Mr. Thatcher, reported resolutions in opposition to voting and favorable to the complete organization and enforcement of the State Government under the Topeka Constitution. Mr. Vaughn, the chairman of the committee, presented a minority report, declaring it to be the duty of the free-State party to vote for State officers under the Lecompton Constitution. Mr. Redpath, who was a member of the committee, reported some resolutions, censuring the members of the Territorial Legislature for their disobedience of the instructions of the Convention of December 2d, and instructing them at the next session to repeal all the "bogus laws," and adjourn *sine die*; also, favorable to entering the election

The discussion upon the resolutions was exciting. Messrs. Thatcher, Walden, Root, Oakley, and others supported the majority resolutions, and Messrs. Robinson, Conway, G. W. Smith, W. Y. Roberts, Vaughn, and others the minority. Those in favor of the majority resolutions declared that a participation in the election would be inconsistent with the resolutions passed at the Convention of December 2, would involve a *recognition* of the validity of the Constitutional Convention, endanger them in Congress in their opposition to the admission of the State under the Constitution, and weaken the Topeka Constitution before the people.

Those in favor of the minority believed there was imminent danger of the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution, and that it was the duty of the free-State party to guard against it by endeavoring to secure the organization of the State Government. The injustice of the apportionment, and the apparent determination to secure the election by fraud, were elaborately discussed and commented upon.

A vote was taken on the afternoon of the second day by a call of yeas and nays, presenting the naked issue of voting or not voting. The result was yeas 47, nays 44. But, by an arrangement previously made, the delegates present from each district were empowered to cast the number of votes to which each district was entitled; and in this manner the *result was made to appear as but* 64 yeas to 75 nays.

And therefore, under its rule of voting, the Delegate Convention resolved *not* to engage in the election, although a majority of the delegates, as they actually recorded their names, decided *in favor* of the voting policy. Considerable feeling was manifested at this result.

The Convention, after having been in session two days, adjourned in the evening of the 24th ultimo.

PROCLAMATION.

To the People of Kansas Territory.

Information having reached me from various quarters that serious difficulties were to be apprehended on the first Monday of January next—the day fixed for electing State officers under the Constitution submitted to the people on the 21st inst., and which Constitution it also submitted to a vote of the people on the 4th proximo, by an act of the Legislature approved December 17, 1857—I have deemed it my duty to distribute the United States troops over the Territory in such a way as to preserve order, and insure to every one entitled a fair opportunity of voting. It is sincerely to be hoped that these precautionary measures will be found unnecessary, and that the good sense and moderation of the great mass of the people will restrain the violence and heat of the few, whose passions are likely to carry them to extremes.

The Constitution referred to provides that the questions therein submitted are left to the decision of "all the white male inhabitants of the Territory of Kansas, in the said Territory on that day, and over the age of twenty-one years." The term *inhabitant* is thus defined by Webster: "A dweller; one who dwells or resides permanently in a place, or who has a fixed residence, as distinguished from an occasional lodger or visiter; as the *inhabitant* of a house or cottage; the inhabitants of a town, city, county, or state. One who has a legal settlement in a town, city, or parish." To *inhabit* is "to live or dwell in; to occupy a place of settled residence."

From these definitions it will be seen that it requires something more than a mere presence in the *Territory to entitle a person to vote at the coming* elections, and I trust that no attempt will be made to do so by any person from another State or Territory who may be here on that day merely as a transient or 'occasional lodger or visiter."

An act passed at the late session of the Legislature of this Territory makes it felony for any one to do so, and in every such case I shall feel it to be my duty under the laws to demand such offender, should he leave the Territory, from the Executive of the State or Territory in which he may be found, that he may be brought back for punishment.

It is the anxious desire of the President that the approaching election shall be fairly held, and that every one shall have free access to the polls, without being subjected to violence or intimidation. The troops placed by him under my direction have been so disposed of as to insure this result, and every civil officer and every good citizen in the Territory is expected to do his duty, and assist in maintaining the peace of the community. With their assistance there can be no serious disturbance.

J. W. DENVER,
Secretary and Acting Governor.
Leavenworth, K. T., Dec. 26, '57.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Correspondents for "THE PRESS" will please bear in mind the following rules:

Every communication must be accompanied by the name of the writer. In order to insure correctness of the typography, but one side of a sheet should be written upon.

We shall be greatly obliged to gentlemen in Pennsylvania and other States for contributions giving the current news of the day in their particular localities, the resources of the surrounding country, the increase of population, and any information that will be interesting to the general reader.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA, January 8, 1858.

The late news from England and the Continent has had but little effect upon the produce markets. Breadstuffs are very dull, but prices, excepting for Wheat and Corn, continue about as last quoted. In Bark the transactions have been limited, and there is very little stock to operate in. Coal continues dull, there being very little demand either for shipment or home consumption. Coffee, Sugar, and Molasses are quiet, but firmer. Cotton is unsettled, but the market at the close is stiffer. Fish are dull. In Fruit there is not much doing. Hemp and Hides are very quiet. The Iron market continues depressed, and prices are nominal for most kinds. No sales of Lead. Lumber is not inquired after. *Naval Stores—Spirits of Turpentine* has again declined. Oils are steady. Provisions are very dull and prices rather lower. Rice is held more firmly. In Cloverseed there has been a decline. Tallow is rather better. Teas, Tobacco, and Wool are unchanged. For Dry Goods the market exhibits no new feature, dullness and inactivity being the most prominent characteristics.

BREADSTUFFS are in moderate supply, but the market, under a limited demand both for export and home consumption, has a downward tendency for both Flour and Meal; of the former the sales for shipment comprise about 4,000 bbls at \$4.62½@\$5 ⅌ bbl for standard and good brands, and \$4.70@\$5.25 for extra, including 300 bbls Kentucky extra at \$5 50; and 800 half bbls on private terms. There has been a steady inquiry for home use within the range of \$4.75@\$5 50 for superfine and extra, and \$5.75@6.25 for extra family and fancy lots. Rye Flour has been very dull, and selling only in a small way at \$4. The market is rather bare of Corn Meal and holders are firm at \$3 ⅌ bbl for Pennsylvania, but there is very little selling. Of Wheat the receipts have been very light, and mostly of poor quality. Prime is scarce and has advanced 2@3c ⅌ bus. Sales of 15,000 bus at 105@115c for inferior and *prime red*, and 110@125c for white, mostly in store. Rye comes in slowly, and is taken on arrival for distilling at 70c, for both Delaware and Pennsylvania. Corn has been in better request, and prices are rather higher. Sales of 12,000 bus new yellow at 50@55c; some white sold at 53c, and old at 68c. Oats are dull and lower. Sales of 12,000 bus at 33@34c ⅌ bus for Delaware, and 34@35c for Pennsylvania. Some New York Barley sold at 84c, and Barley Malt at 95c.

INSPECTION OF FLOUR AND MEAL for the week ending January 7, 1858:

Half barrels of Superfine	....	50
Barrels of Superfine	....	17,173
"	Fine	335
"	Middlings	300
"	Rye	651
"	Corn Meal	1,777
"	Condemned	399
Total	....	20,765

PROVISIONS continue unsettled and dull, and prices favor the buyers. The receipts of Pork have been small, but there has been very little demand for it, and the sales have only been in small lots, at \$15.75@16 ⅌ bbl for mess, and \$15 cash for prime, at which figures it is freely offered. City packed mess Beef is taken for ships' stores at \$17; a lot of Beef Rounds sold at \$19.50. Bacon—The market is nearly bare of Sides and Shoulders, and of Hams the stock is light. There is, however, very little demand, and the only sales reported are small lots of the latter at 9@12c for plain and fancy cured, cash and 60 days. Of Green Meats there is not much offering, but the demand is limited. Sales of Hams at 8½@9½c, as to quality, and Shoulders at 6½@6¾c: Sides are worth 7½@8c. Lard is dull, the demand being of a very limited character; small sales of bbls at 9@10c, and kegs 10½@11c ⅌ lb, 60 days. A lot of country sold at 9c ⅌ lb. Butter ranges at from 10@12c ⅌ lb solid, and 16@18c for roll. Cheese is unchanged.

GROCERIES.—The stock of Sugar is reduced, but buyers are holding off for the new crop, and the market is not so firm—there is very little inquiry. Small sales of Cuba at 6¾@7¼c ⅌ lb, and 250 hhds new crop Orleans at 7¼@8½c, on time. The market for Coffee continues firm, but there is very little demand. Sales of 500 bags Rio at 9½@10½c ⅌ lb, on time. 2,000 bags Rio has arrived. By auction, 2,200 bags Rio sold at 9½@11¼c, mostly 4 months. The market for Molasses has been quiet, and the only sales reported are 300 bbls new crop New Orleans at 37½c, on time, and some Sugar House, within the range of 30@35c. 250 bbls New York Syrup sold by auction at 35c.

METALS.—There has been very little doing in Pig Metal, and prices are nearly nominal. A small lot of No. 3 sold at \$19.50 cash, and some No. 2 on terms kept private. In Scotch Pig and Blooms there is nothing doing. Bar and Boiler Iron sell slowly at our former quotations. Lead is very dull. The stock of Pig Lead is moderate, but there is very little demand, and no sales have come under our notice. In Copper there is very little doing, and the market is dull.

BARK.—There is very little Quercitron Bark coming forward, and the stock is light. Holders are firm at \$28 ⅌ ton for No. 1, with small receipts and sales.

BEESWAX.—We have only to notice small sales of good yellow at 27@28c ⅌ lb, cash.

CANDLES.—Prices are unchanged. Sales of 1,000 bxs adamantine at 19@20c ⅌ lb, 6 mos, and small lots of sperm at 42c.

COAL.—There is no new feature in the market, the receipts and shipments being limited, and prices as last quoted.

COTTON has been dull, and prices, notwithstanding the light receipts and stocks, continue to rule very irregularly. Sales 250 bales at 10@11½c ⅌ lb, cash and on time, and some repacked at 8c. The market, at the close, is stiffer.

FEATHERS.—Small sales of good Western are reported at 42@42c, on time.

FISH.—For Mackerel prices continue to favor buyers. Small sales, from store, at \$10.50@\$10.75 ⅌ bbl for 1's, \$9.50@\$9.75 for 2's, and \$9 for 3's. The stock of Pickled Herring is large, and they are very dull, with sales at \$3.50. The sales of Codfish are in small lots at \$3.25@\$3.50 ⅌ 100 lbs.

FREIGHTS continue dull; to Liverpool 2s 6d ⅌ bbl is the asking rate. Some grain was taken at 7½@8½c ⅌ bus. To London 25@30s ⅌ ton are the going rates. No vessel up for San Francisco. Colliers are but little inquired for, and rates are nearly nominal.

GINSENG comes forward slowly, and meets a steady demand at 46@50c ⅌ lb, cash, for crude, and 55@70c ⅌ lb for clarified. A lot of the former sold on terms kept private.

GUANO sells in a small way at former quotations.

HEMP.—Very little stock here, and no sales have come under our notice.

HIDES continue dull, and there is nothing doing.

HOPS.—The demand has been limited, and the sales in small lots at 7@11c ⅌ lb for Eastern and Western.

LEATHER.—The sales are limited for sole and slaughter, but prices are unchanged.

LUMBER.—Nothing doing, and the prices of all descriptions are unsettled.

NAVAL STORES.—There is very little doing; small sales No. 2 Rosin at \$2@\$2.25, and fine at \$4 per barrel, cash. In Tar and Pitch no sales. Spirits of Turpentine has been in limited demand, and prices are lower. Sales in lots 41@42c, on time.

OILS.—There is very little demand for Linseed Oil; small sales at 51@52c. Lard Oil is scarce, but the supply is equal to the demand; small sales at 90@95c. For Fish Oils there is a limited store demand, without change in prices.

PLASTER.—There is none offering. The last sale of soft was at \$3 per ton.

RICE.—The stock is moderate and prices remain without change. Small sales at 3½@3¾c, cash and sixty days.

SALT.—Two cargoes Turks Island, and 600 sacks Liverpool fine, have been sold at a private bargain.

SEEDS.—There is a limited demand for Clover Seed, but supplies come forward slowly. Sales of 250 bushels only to note at \$4.50@\$5, and from second hands at 8½c, and 150 bags to go South on terms not made public. Timothy ranges at from \$2.50@\$3. No sales of Flaxseed.

SPIRITS.—The demand for Foreign is light, but prices are unchanged. New England Rum sells at 33@40c. Whiskey meets a limited inquiry. Sales of barrels at 22@23c; hhds at 21½@22c, and drudge at 20½@21c.

TALLOW is better, with sales of city rendered at 10½@11c, and country 10c ⅌ lb cash.

TEAS but little inquired after, and the sales have been limited.

TOBACCO.—Very little inquiry for manufactured from the trade, and leaf is neglected.

WINES.—No sales worthy of notice.

WOOL.—The market continues quiet, but holders are firmer in their demands, and a more hopeful feeling prevails generally.