The Press.

VOL. I.—NO. 147. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1858. 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. Mailed to subscribers out of the City at Six Dollars Per Annum; Four Dollars for Eight Months; Three Dollars for Six Months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.

SEMI-WEEKLY PRESS,
Mailed to subscribers out of the City at Three Dollars Per Annum, in advance.

WEEKLY PRESS,
The Weekly Press will be sent to subscribers by mail, (postpaid,) in advance, at.....$2 00
Three Copies, " " 5 00
Five Copies, " " 8 00
Ten Copies, " " 12 00
Twenty copies, " " (to one address).....20 00
Twenty Copies, or over, " " (to address of each subscriber), each copy.....1 20
For Clubs of Twenty-one or over, we will send an extra copy to the getter-up of the Club.
☞ Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for The Weekly Press.

Pills.

WARBURTON'S INIMITABLE COFFERINGS FOR THE HEAD embrace all the points necessary to GENTEEL BEFEOT, and all the details and nicer elegancies which impart FINISH, COMFORT, AND DURABILITY. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine.
oct2-6m 430 CHESTNUT Street.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

BAILEY & CO., CHESTNUT STREET, Manufacturers of BRITISH STERLING SILVER WARE. Under their inspection, on the premises exclusively WATCHES, Constantly on hand a splendid stock of Superior Watches, of all the celebrated makers. DIAMONDS, Necklaces, Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-Rings, Finger Rings, and all other articles in the Diamond line. Diamonds, of rare quality, set to suit the taste. RICH GOLD JEWELRY, A beautiful assortment, of all the new styles of fine Jewelry, such as Mosaic Stone and Shell Cameos, Pearl, Coral, Carbuncle, Turquoise, Amethyst, Garnet, Opal, Gold Chains, Lockets, Pins, Ear-Rings, Finger Rings, &c. SILVER PLATED CASTORS, BASKETS, WAITERS, &c. Also, Bronze and Marble CLOCKS, of latest styles, and of superior quality. [jan1-3m

J. E. ADAMS & CO., SUCCESSORS TO J. E. ADAMS & W. H. WELLS, 324 CHESTNUT Street, Have received, per steamers, new styles Jewelry, Gold Chains, Vest Chains, Splendid Brooches, Ear-Rings, Finger Rings, Fruit Stands, Cake Baskets, Jet Goods and Flower Vases, Coral, Lava and Mosaic Sets. These are the Sole Agents in Philadelphia for the sale of Charles Frodsham's LONDON TIME KEEPERS. [ja10

SILVER WARE.—WILLIAM WILSON & SON, MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE, (ESTABLISHED 1812,) S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS, Have kept constantly on hand a large assortment of SILVER WARE, of every description, constantly on hand, or made to order to match any pattern desired. Importers of Richelieu and Birmingham Imported ware. [ja20-3m

J. S. JARDEN & BRO., IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN SILVER-PLATED WARE, No. 304 Chestnut Street, above Third, (up stairs,) Philadelphia. Constantly on hand and for sale to the Trade, TEA SETS, COMMUNION SERVICE SETS, URNS, PITCHERS, GOBLETS, CUPS, WAITERS, BASKETS, CASTORS, KNIVES, SPOONS, FORKS, LADLES, &c., &c. Gilding and plating on all kinds of metal. [ja2-3m

Money.

AMERICAN GOLD, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, AND BOSTON EXCHANGES, Bought and sold by B. W. TINGLEY & CO., jan7-dtf 37 South THIRD Street.

AMERICAN GOLD AND NEW YORK EXCHANGE, AT HIGHEST CURRENT RATES, BY CRONIGER & CO., SPECIE BROKERS, no24-dtf 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

Stationery.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY. DAVID W. HOGAN, Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer, No. 100 WALNUT Street, is prepared at all times to furnish, either from the shelves or made to order on the shortest notice, every description of Blank Books, Public Offices, Merchants, and others, of the best quality of English or American Paper, and bound in the most substantial and fashionable manner. Orders for JOB PRINTING of every description, Engraving and Lithographing executed with neatness and despatch. A general assortment of English, French and American Stationery. Concerning Mr. Hogan's contribution to the Franklin Institute, the Committee say:—"This display of blank books for banking and mercantile use is the best in the Exhibition. The selection of the material is good, the workmanship most excellent, and their finish and appearance neat and appropriate!" no20-tf

Publications.

PHYSICIANS' POCKET DAY-BOOK FOR 1858.—Just published and for sale by C. J. PRICE & Co., No. 23 South SIXTH Street, above Chestnut. The Book contains an Almanac, Tables of comparative Medical Doses, Poisons and their Antidotes, British and French Medicinal Measures, Atomic Weights and Combining Proportions, Articles out of Season, Comparative Thermometric Scales, Baths—Simple and Medicinal, Tables of Doses of all the principal preparations of the Pharmacopia, Visiting List and Index, Blanks for Monetary Engagements, Bank Account, Nurses' Addresses, Bills and Accounts asked for, Vaccination and Obstetric Engagements, English, French, and American Medical Periodicals, &c., &c. 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

Dissolutions & Copartnerships.

DISSOLUTION.—The limited partnership, trading as ELLIS & BARTRAM, which was formed 1st month 4th, 1854, for the period of five years, and in which CHARLES J. ELLIS and SAMUEL D. BARTRAM were General Partners, and WILLIAM H. ELLIS the Special Partner, has, by mutual consent, of all the said partners, this day dissolved.
CHARLES J. ELLIS,
SAMUEL D. BARTRAM,
WILLIAM H. ELLIS.
12th mo. 30th, 1857. [jan1-6t

CARD.—CHARLES J. ELLIS will continue the Cloth Jobbing business, at the old stand, No. 225 MARKET Street, where the business of the late firm will be settled—both CHARLES J. ELLIS and SAMUEL D. BARTRAM will use the name of the firm in liquidation. [jan1-6t

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of SIEGER, LAMB, & CO. is this day dissolved by the death of O. 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 SIEGER, BAIRD, & CO., and will continue the Dry Goods Jobbing and importing business as heretofore, at No. 47 North THIRD street.
PETER SIEGER,
JACOB RIGGS,
WM. S. BAIRD,
JOHN WIEST,
W. D. SPONSLER,
D. B. ERVIN.
December 31, 1857. [ja1-1m*

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. [ja1-3m

BEATRICE CENCI.—
JAMES S. EARLE
WILL OPEN,
ON JANUARY 23D,
The beautiful
STATUE
OF
"BEATRICE CENCI,
WEEPING, ON THE EVE OF HER EXECUTION."
BY
MISS HARRIET HOSMER.
ADMISSION, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.
EARLE'S GALLERIES,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
ja 20

THE MECHANICAL BAKERY.—On and after THIS DAY, the 11th inst., the BREAD from this establishment, and BREAD TICKETS, will be for sale at the following Depots:
At the DEPOT, corner BROAD and VINE Streets.
CALEB CLOUGH'S, 718 North FIFTH Street.
JACOB V. BECK'S, FOURTH, above Callowhill.
HENRY S. WILKINSON'S, cor. FIFTH and COATES.
R. G. GILBERT'S, corner COATES and FRANKLIN.
J. GRAVENSTINE'S, cor. TWELFTH and WALLACE.
S. PANCOAST'S, corner NINTH and CALLOWHILL.
J. A. FOSTER'S, 232 ARCH street.
G. YOUNG, 1606 LOMBARD Street.
D. KNIGHT, BROAD, below Walnut.
W. W. MATHEWS, cor. ELEVENTH and LOCUST.
J. C. HORNER, cor. FIFTH and SPRUCE.
Other Depots will be announced from day to day, as arrangements are completed.
Persons wishing Bread delivered at their dwellings will please register their names at the Depots, where books are provided for that purpose.
As soon as a sufficient number to establish routes are obtained, such delivery will be begun. Tickets of two kinds, one for the use of those who wish their Bread delivered at their dwellings, and one for the use of those who prefer to send for it to the Depots, will be provided and for sale at the Depots. The Carriers will be instructed to deliver Bread for "Carriage" tickets.
Price of "Depot tickets," FIVE Cents each.
Price of "Carriage" tickets, FIVE-AND-A-HALF Cents each.
O. MACDANIEL, Superintendent.

HARTSHORNE'S "CURE-ALL"—THE GREAT PAIN ANNIHILATOR!
This article is the greatest discovery in Chemical or Medical Science for the rapid Cure of RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, TOOTH-ACHE, EAR-ACHE, SORE THROAT, STIFF NECK, or Pain in the LIMBS, SIDE, BACK, or any part of the body.
It is also an Excellent preparation for Dyspepsia and Indigestion, which arises from a weak stomach or bowels. Thousands of persons who have used HARTSHORNE'S CURE-ALL have been astonished at its wonderful power in removing any pain from the system. Bottles 25, 50 cents, and $1, to be had of
R. E. & C. H. JENKINS,
Corner SECOND and WALNUT Streets, and
No. 6 North NINTH Street.
N. B. If you have a Cough, use Hartshorne's Pectoral Syrup. [ja16-tf

COTTON.—100 bales Gulf Cotton, in store and for sale by MARTIN & MACALISTER, 115 North Water Street.

Notices.

OFFICE OF THE FIRE ASSOCIATION OF PHILADELPHIA.—No. 34 North WATER Street, for the Insurance of BUILDINGS, MERCHANDISE, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., from loss by fire. JANUARY 18, 1858.
In conformity with the provisions contained in the 6th Section of an Act of Assembly, approved April 6, 1842, the following Statement of the Assets of the Association, as the same was on the 1st instant, is now published:

Bonds and Mortgages	$108,680 00
Ground Rents	13,060 60
Real Estate	11,163 28
City Warrants	750 00
Cash on hand	15,750 47
Total	$557,589 40

TRUSTEES,
GEORGE W. TRYON, President.
William H. Hamilton, Peter Fritz,
Jacob Esher, Henry C. Pratt,
Jacob H. Lex, Charles D. Hughes,
Henry F. Annesy, Jacob Moyer,
John Sonder, Peter A. Keyser,
Thomas E. Baxter, John Phibin.
ja20-6t WILLIAM T. BUTLER, Secretary.

UNION MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
STATEMENT of the affairs of the Company, in conformity with a provision of its Charter.

Premiums undetermined January 1, 1857	$31,462 01
Do. received during the year ending January 1, 1858	254,291 62
Total amount of Premiums	285,754 53
Earned Premiums during the year ending as above on Marine and Inland Risks	275,380 20
Received for Interest and Salvages	33,629 70
	309,010 00
Losses, Return Premiums, Expenses, Re-Insurance paid during same period	259,768 90

STATEMENT OF THE ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, JANUARY 1, 1858.

5,000 Pennsylvania State 6's ... cost	$5,205
11 shares Philadelphia Bank	550
7,000 City of Pittsburgh 6's	6,900
7,000 " " 5's	6,769
15,010 Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Loan 6's	14,610
41,400 Pennsylvania Railroad	41,713
10,000 Philadelphia County Loan 6's	10,000
5,000 North Pennsylvania R. R. Bonds, 6's	3,750
100 shares Keokuk Pennsylvania R. R.	5,000
40 " Delaware Railroad Co.	1,000
Sundry Stocks, Steamboat and Transportation Companies, Certificates of Stock and Profits in Mutual Insurance Companies	14,040
	122,658
Estimated present value of the above	208,880
Cash in hand	8,365
Notes receivable for policies issued	19,563
Subscription notes for guarantee capital	49,600
Due for policies issued and unsettled salvages, and other debts due the Company	85,451
	337,927

DIRECTORS.

Richard S. Smith,	Charles Newbold,
S. Sexton,	Henry Lewis, Jr.,
Francis Tate,	W. C. Kent,
A. B. Berlin,	Albert Worrell,
Samuel Grant,	Charles Yetin,
Charles Dutilh,	G. P. Longstreth,
Hugh Campbell,	John S. Twells,
John F. White,	Edward L. Clark,
N. A. Smith,	George Fox,
O. W. Churchman,	D. Salomon,
John H. Lewis,	J. B. Steiner,
Godfrey Freytag,	H. F. Robinson.

RICHARD S. SMITH, President.
JOSEPH COLLISON, Secretary. [ja14-2w

OFFICE ANTHRACITE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 311 WALNUT Street, January 4, 1858.
Notice is hereby given, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, a second instalment of FIVE DOLLARS per share on the stock, notes, and subscription to the capital stock of the Company, is required to be paid at the office of the Company on or before MONDAY, the first day of February, 1858.
W. M. SMITH Secretary.
jt6-eodtFeb1.

FAME MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office, No. 41 CHESNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, January 7, 1858.
THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR PER CENT. on the paid up Capital, payable on and after the first proximo
THOS. S. MARTIN, Secretary.
ja20-6ostfeb1

AT A MEETING OF THE HOLDERS of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS of the PHILADELPHIA AND SUNBURY RAILROAD COMPANY, held on the 13th inst., in pursuance of public advertisement, Mr. G. D. ROSENGARTEN was called to the Chair, and Mr. J. L. HUGHS was appointed Secretary.
The Committee of holders of the Second Mortgage Bonds, who have now become the proprietors of the Road, having laid before the meeting its present condition and prospects, it was resolved, that in order to aid the proprietors in equipping the Road, the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds should agree to accept for their coupons due August 1st, 1857, and February 1st, 1858, obligations of the Company, payable on or before the expiration of five years, at the option of the Company, bearing interest from 1st February, 1858, and convertible into Stock, at the option of the holders; interest payable thereon semi-annually on 1st August and 1st February.
The holders of First Mortgage Bonds are requested to call at the Office of Messrs. E. S. WHELEN & CO., and sign the agreement to carry out such an arrangement. [ja14-mwf3t

THE QUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, 84 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1858.
STATEMENT of the business and condition of the Quaker City Insurance Company for the year ending December 31st, 1857:

Capital and Surplus	$277,605 85
Surplus, January 1, 1857	$31,571 78
Received for Premiums during the year 1857	162,507 93
Interest received	11,755 10
Salvage and Reinsurance	8,301 43
	214,496 24

LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c.

Losses paid	$71,818 45
Dividends and Commissions	33,839 30
Reinsurance and return Premiums	20,017 45
Rent, Salaries, Taxes, Advertising, and Office Expenses	11,125 17
	136,800 39

ASSETS.

Bonds and Mortgages, Ground Rents, Coupon Bonds, Bank and other Stocks	$160,050 00
Negotiable Bills Receivable	155,173 33
Cash in Bank and Due from Agts.	22,442 52
	$277,605 85

This Company continues to make Insurances against FIRE and MARINE Risks.

OFFICERS.

President—GEORGE H. HART.
Vice-President—I. P. ROSS
Secretary and Treasurer—H. R. COGGSHALL.
Assistant Secretary—S. H. BUTLER.

DIRECTORS.

George H. Hart,	E. W. Bailey,
E. F. Rose,	Andrew R. Chambers,
A. G. Cattell,	J. L. Pomeroy,
Joseph Edwards,	Charles G. Imlay,
John G. Dale,	H. R. Coggshall,
Foster S. Perkins,	Samuel Jones,
	H. M. Fuller.

ja15 H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 413 WALNUT Street.
PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1858.
The first annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Neptune Insurance Company was held on this day, when the following persons were unanimously elected to serve as directors for the ensuing year:
Richard Shields, Edward McGlain,
George Minster, Gustavus V. Town,
Theodore N. Town, Thomas Heath,
W. C. Stotesbury, D. Sharwood,
O. C. Butler, George Scott.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on the same day, the following officers were elected:
RICHARD SHIELDS, President.
GEORGE MINSTER, Vice President.
GEORGE SCOTT, Secretary. ja15-tf

OFFICE OF THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO.
PHILADELPHIA, January 11th, 1858.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of February, 1858, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the SANSOM-STREET HALL.
The Annual Election for Right Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1858, at the office of the Company, No. 898 WALNUT Street.
EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.
ja12-dtlo1

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—Notice is hereby given that it is the intention of the ECLECTIC MEDICAL COLLEGE of PENNSYLVANIA to apply to the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of the State of Pennsylvania for the passage of a law to confer on the said College the right to borrow Thirty Thousand Dollars, and to issue Certificates of Loan to the persons loaning or advancing said moneys, in such amounts as shall be agreed upon, together with interest for the same. The said money to be expended in the purchase of a proper lot of ground in the City of Philadelphia, and the erection thereon of a suitable building, or buildings, for the use and accommodation of the said, the Eclectic Medical College of Pennsylvania. By order of the Incorporators.
ZOPHAR C. HOWELL, President.
CORTLAND F. FOLWELL, Sec'y. Ja20-6t

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.—The ship SEALWART, Capt. Lucas, from Liverpool, is now ready to discharge at SHIPPEN street wharf. Consignees will please deliver their permits to the officers on board. All goods not permitted within five days will be sent to public store.
THOS. RICHARDSON & CO.,
ja7 101 WALNUT street.

OFFICE OF THE UNION CANAL CO., PHILADELPHIA, Jan 11, 1858.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Union Canal Company of Pennsylvania will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 228 WALNUT Street, (Farquhar Building,) on TUESDAY, February 24 next, at 12 o'clock M., at which time an Election for Officers and Managers will take place.
O. THOMPSON, Secretary.
Ja12-tfo2

BRIDGE NOTICE.—THE TIME FOR receiving Plans and Estimates for the Chestnut Street Bridge, has, by Ordinance of Councils, been extended to the 20th day of January, 1858.
STHORLAND KNEASS,
Chief Engineer and Surveyor.
de30-dtja26

OFFICE OF THE QUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY, 408 WALNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 5th, 1858.
At a Meeting of the Directors of the Quaker City Insurance Company, held this day, at their Office, a Dividend of TEN PER CENT. was declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, payable on and after the first day of February, 1858.
H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary.
ja16-6t

PUBLIC LAMPS.—THE PUBLIC IS respectfully informed that Offices have been opened by the District Superintendents of Public Lighting, at which citizens are requested to give information respecting accidents which may happen to the Public Lamps; or of any failure in lighting or extinguishing them at the proper times; or if not properly cleaned and in good lighting condition. The Books will be kept by Joseph Dilly, No. 808 Wharton st., First Ward; Charles Carty, Supt. of 2d district, No. 3 Holmes st. above Sixth; Hiram G. Kirk, No. 820 North Sixth st., above Brown, Twelfth Ward; M. W. Deshong, No. 2231 Coates street, Fifteenth Ward; Thos. V. Bowlby, Gas Office, Twenty-Fourth Ward, (West Philadelphia;) M. H. Madden, Gas Office, Twenty-Second Ward, (Germantown;) Wm. N. Market, Gas Office, Twenty-Third Ward (Frankford,) and at the Gas Office in Seventh street, below Market.
By order of the Trustees of the Philadelphia Gas Works.
A. J. KITE,
Superintendent of Distribution.

The Press.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 22, 1858.

PRISON AGENT'S REPORT.

There is an excellent Association called the "Philadelphia Society for Alleviating the Miseries of Public Prisons." Mr. WILLIAM J. MULLEN, the agent of this Society, has just issued his fourth annual report. The result shows that, in 1857, through the Society's instrumentality, 1,240 persons have been released from prison, "most of whom were innocent, or whose real offences, upon investigation, were found to be of such a trivial nature as not to justify their imprisonment." Homes and employment were found for 180 of these. It appeared that "very few of the whole number liberated were committed for sufficient cause," which trifling feature having been made patent to the Magistrates and Court, "their liberation was effected in most instances without costs." Very liberal, truly! What a pity it was that the innocent people had not the means to sue the said Magistrates and Court, and obtain damages for false imprisonment. In all probability, but for the intervention of this Society, the unfortunate people, guilty of poverty only, would have remained weeks in confinement, finally to be discharged by the Grand Jury ignoring the bills against them.

The pecuniary cost of effecting the discharge of these 1,240 unfortunates amounted to only $218, the costs in 97 cases. There were 1,152 discharged without any payment whatever. This is what the Society expended, the merest trifle as compared with the amount of good produced. To the tax-payers, who would have had to feed these unfortunate people, the estimated saving, in cost of food, is $4,228, and had each case been sent before the Grand Jury, with a certainty of falling to the ground, there would have been an addition of $4,608 in law expenses. In each case where a bill of indictment had been found, imposing the necessity and expense of a jury trial, these expenses would have been three times greater, as the city has to pay the costs when the accused is acquitted.

Magistrates, we humbly submit, cannot be too careful how they exercise the power of committing accused parties for trial. Mr. MULLEN very truly says: "The present system of dispensing justice is uncertain, and very far short of what it should be. Petty quarrels, originating from trifling causes, not unfrequently engender bad passions; and for revenge, persons hasten to a magistrate and make oath against the opposite party, in most cases having no substantial foundation; and *the one who arrives last at the office is usually the victim.*" The magistrate really exercises a great responsibility. Not only is imprisonment a heavy punishment to the accused, who may be innocent, but it affects the families of these parties. We find it well put thus: "It does not need much stretch of the imagination to understand, that when the head of a family is imprisoned, there may be much suffering among wives and children. The release of these persons has, in the aggregate, saved to them twenty-one thousand one hundred and ninety days, or an average of about seventeen days each. Estimating their labor at seventy-five cents per day, it would amount to the sum of $15,802.50." Moreover, when an innocent person is sent to prison, upon little or no grounds, sometimes through carelessness, sometimes through ignorance, sometimes through an assumption of power by the magistrate, his mind is thereby made a rebel against the law; it ought to have shielded him, but it smote him down, and who can wonder if he quarrel with it.

The commitments for 1867 were 15,540 persons and recommitments for vagrancy; of the whole number, but 543 upon trial were found guilty and sentenced—371 to hard labor and 172 without labor. Of the 5,815 bills acted on by the Grand Jury, 2,705 were ignored. That is, and the fact cannot be too widely made public, the Grand Jury decided, upon evidence, that nearly one-half the cases brought before them did not contain so much *prima facie* appearance of guilt as to warrant their being placed upon trial. Nay, it seems that though 3,080 true bills were found, only 543 persons were found guilty and sentenced upon trial, and of these but 1 right to undergo hard labor, while 172 were awarded simple imprisonment, without labor.

We are bound to allow Mr. MULLEN (who appears perfectly adapted to the difficult and philanthropic office which he holds) to state, in his own words, a single one of the more striking cases in which he was successful in rescuing innocence from unmerited punishment. Their truth is strongly vouched for by the Committee of the Society, who "have made inquiries of the highest authority, (the Judges, District Attorney, and Records,) and have had them all confirmed." He says:

"The growing practice of perjury, in many cases from sheer ignorance, and wilfully in others, is assuming an alarming aspect; and has now become of national importance to the cause of crime. No man's life or liberty is safe under this disregard of obligations, that should bind man to man and men to their Creator. The District Attorney recently in charging a jury, said, that it was a pity that they should carefully scrutinize the testimony of the witnesses, not only in the case then before them, but in all cases that might come under their notice. He said he knew plenty of men in the city, who could be hired for a glass of grog, or for fifty cents, to swear falsely, and to testify, to please interested parties.

"That there were many such constantly prowling about the court-room, seeking for a job; and he had no doubt many were within the hearing of his voice at that time. That he could produce the men if required, at almost a moment's notice; and in view of such a state of things, he felt it to be his duty to put the jury on their guard. The truthfulness of this statement, made by the District Attorney in open court, can be fully corroborated by facts that have come under the observation of the agent.

"A man of good character was arrested, tried, convicted, and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment at hard labor in the County Prison, charged with the larceny of $170 in gold. When arrested, a purse was found upon his person containing $220. At the time of his conviction the court ordered $170, out of the $220, to be paid to the prosecutor. Immediately after the conviction, the agent, at the request of several respectable citizens, took the matter in hand, and gave it a thorough investigation; when it was ascertained to the satisfaction of the court, that the prisoner was innocent. It was proven by the affidavits of eight persons, that the money had been received from them; and that it was his own earnings, to which he was justly entitled. It was proven also, that he had been seen with the money previous to the alleged robbery. When these facts were presented to the court, together with the evidence of good character, the sentence was reconsidered by the judge, it being within the same term, and the prisoner discharged. He was then restored to his family and business, and saved from ruin. But the money taken from him, the $170, was not restored: the perjurer had fled with the money, and could not be found."

In a schedule affixed to this report the agent sums up what was saved to the county, in 1857, through his intervention, in obtaining the liberation of 1,240 persons who, it is clear, had been wrongfully confined, under color of the law. Amount saved in food, $4,228. Costs saved, if the cases would only have been ignored, $1,608.80. Costs saved, if the cases would all have been tried, $12,824. Saved to the prisoners, at the ratio of 75 cents per day, $15,892.50. Number of days saved to the prisoners by their release, 21,190. Paid to District Attorney, $23.96; paid to Aldermen and others, $179.20—total, $213.16. This last item requires explanation. If any Alderman had wrongfully committed a man, it is more consonant with justice that he should pay the victim of his wrong-doing, than demand a fee for his liberation. But, as regards $213 expended to procure the freedom of 1,240 prisoners, it is an amount lower than any economy could have anticipated, and it enables us very heartily to endorse the praises given to Mr. MULLEN, for discretion, uprightness, and faithfulness, by the Inspectors of the Prison, by the Grand Jury on their Presentment, and by Judge Thompson in his comments on that document. In his work of humanity, he has quietly won more real glory than if he had conquered a hostile army on the battle-field.

The rate-payers will be gratified with Mr. MULLEN'S statement that, under the new Board of Prison Inspectors, the saving of $23,670 has been made, in 1857, in the expenses of the Prison. He speaks warmly, and very truly, of the efficiency of Mr. PERKINS, the principal keeper, who has an experience of twenty-eight years in the management of prisoners. And he attributes the general good health of the prisoners to the daily attendance and skill of the physician, Dr. H. Y. SMITH.

Of the Society, whose efficient agent Mr. MULLEN is, we cannot speak too highly. It deserves to be well known and widely encouraged, for it has a noble mission of humanity. We know not whether, being organized "for alleviating the miseries of public prisons," it comes within its scope to inquire into the condition of, and accommodation of, those who are confined in the Debtors' prison in this city. We are persuaded that the inquiry ought to be made, and also that Mr. MULLEN is the man best qualified to do it searchingly and satisfactorily.

THE WILL OF THE MAJORITY.

SPEECH OF WM. A. STOKES, ESQ.,
Before the Democracy of Westmoreland, at Greensburg, Monday, Jan. 18, 1858.

[REPORTED PHONOGRAPHICALLY FOR THE PRESS.]

We published yesterday the resolutions and proceedings of the meeting of the Westmoreland Democracy on Monday evening last. In below we give the able and eloquent speech of WILLIAM A. STOKES, Esq., delivered on the occasion. Greensburg was full of people, attendance on the session of the county court, and the new and beautiful court-house in which the meeting was held was crowded to excess. JAMES C. CLARKE, Esq., presided, assisted by a number of vice-president, one being selected from each township. After Mr. CLARKE had stated the object for which the meeting had been called, which was to enable the Democracy of Westmoreland to express their disapproval and condemnation of the action of the Lecompton Convention and the attempt to force that action upon the people, a committee of thirteen was appointed to draft a series of resolutions expressive of their sentiments. The committee having reported the resolutions, which were unanimously adopted, Mr. STOKES was invited to address the assemblage, which he did as follows:

MR. PRESIDENT AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: It is with extreme reluctance that I again touch anything that savors of politics. But I am here to-day, as I have been from time to time on former occasions, and because I conceive that it is our duty now to vindicate that principle upon which the great battle of 1856 was fought and won, in this State, and to maintain which we stand pledged by the solemn obligation of our political creed. However distasteful to any of us may be to avoid political excitement, honor, consistency, our very manhood itself, demands that when the political truth upon which we based our hopes of victory, was proclaimed with irresistible force, to the world, that we should be prepared to defend it. It is this which brings me here, and this alone.

Now what is the practical question? Application is made by certain persons assuming to constitute the State of Kansas for her admission into the Union, under a Constitution made by a Convention which met at Lecompton. The Constitution of the United States provides that Congress may admit new States into the Union. The admission of Kansas is, therefore, a matter in which we have legitimate concern, because it is a matter in regard to which our Senators and Representatives have delegated to them the power they have to act. Now, we should be wanting in our duties, we should be unworthy of our Senators and Representatives, if we should not be consulted in the matter. We owe it to them that we should frankly declare our honest sentiments upon the Constitution which provides that new States shall be admitted into the Union, also provides that these States shall be *republican* in their form of government, and what is a republican Government, fellow-citizens, but one in which the *majority* rule! Unless, then, a Territory comes to us with a Constitution approved by a majority of the people, she does not come within the spirit of the Constitution of the United States. If there is a question upon this point, how can it be settled? Shall we admit the minority, the lawless, the disorganizers, the traitors, the mere adventurers, and let them put down the majority? Shall we let a minority, who believe that the spirit of the Constitution, that guarantees the republicanism of every State of the Union, should be observed, who will not say that, in the face of that admitted doubt, there should be a submission of the Constitution to the people for its adoption or rejection. I do not now mean to go into any elaborate argument to establish my position, or sound, can always be given at great length on either side of any question, and the mind of the hearer may be confused by the art of the speaker; I want simply a sequence or elaboration. Upon this, as upon all vital questions of government, there are broad outlines which every man can see, at whatever distance, and great truths, which cannot be obscured by any remote, but improbable, or improper, or improper application of particular instance there are the glaring facts, first, that there is a dispute in regard to the preponderance of the popular will which can be determined only by a fair, full, and formal submission to popular suffrage. This is the other point upon which there can be no dispute, that the delegates comprising the Lecompton Convention represented only about half the counties of that Territory.

Let me now call your attention to the letter of resignation of Governor Walker. Mr. Walker's Democracy no man doubts. He was a Cabinet minister under Mr. Polk, represented Mississippi in the Senate, and, since he has been a citizen of our own State, he has proved himself, and his fidelity to our party has never been questioned; his opportunities for observation were unequalled; his testimony is unchallenged. Hear what he says:

"Thirty-four regularly-organized counties were named as election districts for delegates to the Convention. In each and all of these counties it was required by law that a census should be taken and a registry made, and when this was completed the delegates to the Convention should be apportioned accordingly. In nineteen of these counties there was no census, and, therefore, there could be no such apportionment there of delegates based upon such census. And in fifteen of these counties there was no registry of voters.

"These fifteen counties * * * were entirely disfranchised, and did not give, and (by no fault of their own) could not give, a solitary vote for delegates to the Convention. This result was superinduced by the fact that the Territorial Legislature appointed all the sheriffs and probate judges in all the counties, to whom was assigned the duty by law of making this census and registry. * * * These officers, from want of funds, as they allege, neglected or refused to take any census, or make any registry, in these counties; and, therefore, they were entirely disfranchised."

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"Wherever they endeavored, by a subsequent census or registry of their own, to supply this defect occasioned by the previous neglect of the territorial officers, *the delegates thus chosen were rejected by the Convention.*"

There are other extracts which I would read you did time permit. If you have not yet perused the letter of Governor Walker, it shows conclusively that systematic arrangements were made in Kansas, by which a large majority of the people of that Territory were absolutely disfranchised, and rendered unable to make any representation whatever of their rights in the Lecompton Convention. It is said, however, that the Constitution framed by that Convention was submitted to the people. I will tell you how. The people were allowed to vote under restrictions, which put upon their face, the Constitution with slavery or for the Constitution without slavery; but they were obliged to vote *for* the Constitution in order to vote at all. It was impossible to vote for the adoption or rejection of the Constitution. Every man was bound to vote for the Constitution in order to vote for or against slavery. There were other points highly objectionable in the Constitution, and, if I say that it was a monstrous usurpation and perversion and a miserable subterfuge to place that Constitution before the people in such a way as to oblige them to vote for it if they voted at all. Besides, even if they voted for the Constitution *without* slavery, they voted for a clause in that Constitution which provided that all slaves, then in Kansas, and their descendants, should be held as bondsmen forever; so that, in point of fact, a vote under the Constitution was not only a vote for that instrument, but it was a vote for it with slavery in one form or another. Anything short of submitting the whole Constitution to the people fair will was a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. If there had been in the Lecompton Convention a full representation of the people, its work would still have been incomplete until it had received the popular approval; for the organic law of the Kansas-Nebraska bill provides in express terms that *the people*—no Convention, no Legislature—but the people *themselves*, in their own *natural* majesty, shall be left perfectly free to form their own institutions in their own way. Here the Convention undertakes to say that in order to disapprove of a function of one of the provisions of the Constitution presented, the people must approve of all the rest. Why, it is a usurpation such as the history of no Government has ever presented.

Even Louis Napoleon submitted to the French nation, fair and square, whether he should be Emperor or not. But these pettifoggling usurpers dare not be as honest as the despots of Europe, and are afraid to trust the people even to the extent to which they are trusted by the tyrant of France.

It being such a case, fellow-citizens, what is our position in regard to it? When we carried Westmoreland county for Mr. Buchanan; when we spoke, and voted, and worked to secure the ascendancy of the Democratic party, I put it to you to say whether it was not upon the distinct ground, in opposition to the allegation of the Republicans, that Congress had the right to make laws for the Territories; that the people of the Territories were freemen like ourselves, that they were the exclusive judges of their own domestic affairs, and that this question of slavery, as well as all other questions, should be submitted to them when the proper time arrived? [Yes, yes, from the audience.] This was the ground we occupied. From one end of the State to the other, this was the united sentiment of the Democratic party. We stand upon that ground now. It was right, or it was wrong. We thought it was right. The people of Pennsylvania thought it was right. They endorsed it in the October election, prior to the Presidential contest, and the verdict of Pennsylvania in favor of the right of the people to make the laws under which they live carried Mr. Buchanan to Washington, and placed him in the executive chair. Pennsylvania made him President. Any man had told the Democracy of Westmoreland, while they were battling for this eternal truth upon which the Government itself is founded, that there would be a subsequent question raised in the party as to the propriety of carrying it out in the affairs of any State or Territory, they would have considered it as a monstrous aspersion upon their integrity and veracity, and let me tell you that those who are now attempting to use us in this way cast an aspersion upon us greater than could have been cast by those who only anticipated and predicted such dishonor.

If any Territory is to come into the Union, let her come as Pennsylvania did—with the voice of the people; let her be governed as Pennsylvania is governed—by the voice of her people; let no legislation accomplish it; let no technical arguments, in the face of which liberty cannot live, weigh, for one moment, against the immutable maxim of the Declaration of Independence, that all governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed. If Kansas is to come into the Union of the Republic, let her come as a willing and pure virgin, not as a political prostitute to be dragged to Washington by the plunge of power and placed in the filthy embraces of demagogues and corrupt politicians. [Great applause.] Let us guard this principle of popular sovereignty with jealous care; let us put for a moment tolerate the idea that it can be made the plaything which desperate political gamblers may play. Is it for this that the Democratic history of Penns