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.

TRI-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, (per annum, in advance,) at.....$2 00
Three Copies, " " 5 00
Five Copies, " " 8 00
Ten Copies, " " 15 00
Twenty Copies, " " (to one address)..... 20 00
Twenty Copies, or over, " (to address of each subscriber), each..... 1 20

For a Club 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.

Hats.

WARBURTON'S INIMITABLE COVERINGS FOR THE HEAD

Embrace all the points necessary to GENTEEL EFFECT, and all the details and nicer elegancies which impart FINISH, COMFORT, AND DURABILITY. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine.

oc25-6m 430 CHESTNUT Street.

Watches, Jewelry, &c.

BAILEY & CO., CHESTNUT STREET,

Manufacturers of

BRITISH STERLING SILVER WARE,

Under their inspection, on the premises exclusively. Citizens and Strangers are invited to visit our manufactory.

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. Drawings of NEW DESIGNS will be made free of charge for those wishing work made to order.

RICH GOLD JEWELRY.

A beautiful assortment of all the new styles of Fine Jewelry, such as Mosaic, Stone and Shell Cameo, Pearl, Coral, Carbuncle, Marquisite, Lava, &c., &c.

SHEFFIELD CASTORS, BASKETS, WAITERS, &c.

Also, Bronze and Marble CLOCKS, of newest styles, and of superior quality. sul-tw&wly

J. E. CALDWELL & CO.,

432 CHESTNUT Street,

Have received, per steamers, new styles

Jewelry, Chatelains, Vest Chains,
Splendid Fans, Hair Pins,
Fruit Stands, Bouquet Baskets,
Jet Goods and Flower Vases,
Coral, Lava and Mosaic Sets.

Sole Agents in Philadelphia for the sale of Charles Frodsham's LONDON TIME-KEEPERS. delo

SILVER WARE.

WILLIAM WILSON & SON

MANUFACTURERS OF SILVER WARE,

(ESTABLISHED 1811,)

S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHERRY STREETS.

A large assortment of SILVER WARE, of every description, constantly on hand, or made to order to match any pattern desired.

Importers of Sheffield and Birmingham Imported ware. se30-ds wly

J. S. JARDEN & BRO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE,

No. 204 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. se2-1y

Money.

AMERICAN GOLD,

NEW YORK,

PHILADELPHIA, AND BOSTON EXCHANGES,

Bought and sold by

B. W. TINGLEY & CO.,

37 South THIRD Street.

jel7-d1&wfe2

AMERICAN GOLD

AND

NEW YORK EXCHANGE

WANTED

AT HIGHEST CURRENT RATES,

BY

GRONISER & CO.,

SPECIE BROKERS,

no24-d1f 40 SOUTH THIRD ST.

Stationery.

BLANK BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

DAVID M. HOGAN, Blank Book Manufacturer, Stationer and Printer, No. 100 WALNUT Street, is prepared at all times to furnish, either from the shelves or make to order, Books of every description, suitable for Banks, Public Offices, Merchants, and others, of the best quality of English or American Paper, and bound in various styles, in the most substantial 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:—"The 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." no20-1f

Publications.

PHYSICIANS' POCKET DAY-BOOK FOR 1858.—Just published and for sale by

O. J. PECKE & CO.,

No. 33 South SIXTH Street, above Chestnut.

The Day-Book contains an Almanac, Tables of comparative Medicinal Doses, Poisons and their Antidotes, British and French Medicinal Measures, Metric Weights and Combining Proportions, Articles of Diet, 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. jal

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 been, by mutual consent of all the said partners, this day dissolved.

CHARLES J. ELLIS,
SAMUEL D. BARTRAM,
12th mo. 30th, 1857. WILLIAM H. ELLIS.

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. jal-1t*

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 SIEGER, BAIRD, & CO., who will continue the Dry Goods jobbing and importing business as heretofore, at No. 47 North THIRD street.

PETER SIEGER,
JACOB SIEGER,
WM S. BAIRD,
JOHN WIEST,
W. D. SPONSLER,
D. B. ERVIN.

December 31, 1857. jal-1m*

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

BEATRICE CENCI.—

JAMES S. EARLE

WILL OPEN,

ON JANUARY 23D,

The beautiful

STATUE

OF

"BEATRICE CENCI,

KEPING, 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 CLOTHIER'S, 115 North FIFTH Street.
JACOB Y. BECK'S, FOURTH, above Callowhill.
HENRY E. WILKINSON'S, cor. FIFTH and COATES.
R. B. GILBERT'S, corner COATES and FRANKLIN.
J. GRAVENSTINE'S, cor. TWELFTH and WALLACE.
E. PANCOAST'S, corner NINTH and CALLOWHILL.
J. A. FOSTER'S, 924 ARCH street.
G. YOUNG, 1506 LOMBARD Street.
D. KNIGHT, BROAD, below Walnut.
W. W. MATTHEWS, 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 "Carriers' tickets."

Price TWO CENTS a Loaf.

Price of "Depot tickets," FIVE Cents each.

Price of "Carriers' tickets," FIVE-AND-A-HALF Cents each.

jal1-6t* O. MACDANIEL, Superintendent.

THE SUBSCRIBERS HAVE THIS DAY entered into a limited partnership, in accordance with the acts of Assembly in such cases made and provided, under the firm of REEVES & DEAL, for the transaction of the GROCERY BUSINESS in the city of Philadelphia. The general partners are CLEMENT REEVES, of New Castle county, in the State of Delaware, and GEORGE DEAL, Jr., of the city of Camden, in the State of New Jersey; and the special partner, ISAAC REEVES, of the county of Gloucester, in the State of New Jersey. The capital in cash contributed by ISAAC REEVES is eight thousand dollars. The partnership will commence on the first day of January, 1858, and will terminate on the thirty-first day of December, 1859.

ISAAC REEVES,
CLEMENT REEVES,
GEORGE DEAL, Jr.

ja6-6t*

RUSSIA MATS.—500 dozen RUSSIA MATS, suitable for gardeners' use. For sale by WEAVER, FITLER, & CO., No. 22 North WATER street, And 23 North WHARVES. ja9-tf

The Press.

VOL. I.—NO. 148. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1858. TWO CENTS.

LITTLETON COKE vs. FLORA McFLIMSEY.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL.

To the hotel they went, and got something to eat—
The dinner was finished—the meal was complete—
Said the husband, "We've been in th's famous retreat
For a week, and I'm thinking that now I shall beat
A retreat for myself and my own happy bride,
And return to New York with my wife by my side.
I have a bad feeling in heart and in head—
Not a fulness of blood, for I've daily been bled—
And I say, in a whisper, of him it may please
To be eaten by mingos and worried by fleas,
If with watering-places he hops to be smitten,
And will by musquitoes and landlords be bitten;
If his chest is contracted, and he can inflate
His lungs in a chamber of seven by eight;
If a good-natured fellow, he really don't care
If bed-bugs gymnastic climb up on his hair;
If, when proving his own mathematics defective,
He swears not when finding his bill, in perspective,
Twice what he expected—some mathematician
Having practised the landlord in *double* position;—
If the man is all this, and then really he thinks
That *cupping* and *bleeding* are good for his health,
And hopes that the mineral water he drinks
May atone for the loss of his *mineral* wealth,
Let him go to the Springs, to the Falls; or the Capes—
But here let me hint it, my darling, to you,
"If reason my conduct hereafter should shape,
With famous resorts I'll have *nothing to do*."

A crusty old fellow was there with his wife,
Who said he intended to finish the season,
And wished he might stay there the rest of his life.
A score of fair visitors asked for his reason.
He looked up to see if his wife was in view,
Then answered: "The Falls of Niagara, tumbling,
Have done what naught else under heaven could do—
Have drowned with their thunder the voice of a shrew,
And silenced a woman eternally grumbling.
It was only the Monday before we came here,
I had lost on a horse-race some hundreds of dollars;
Next morning, at breakfast, she said to me: 'Dear,
Can you give me an eagle to buy me some collars?'
I made no reply, but looked black as December;
Took out of my pocket a volume, and there
I gave her a hint she will ever remember;
I read her the poem called 'Nothing to Wear.'
But here comes my wife, she who wanted the collars,
I will ask her the question, and she shall declare
The emotions she felt when she asked for ten dollars,
And I read her the poem called 'Nothing to Wear.'"
"Well!" she replied, "I had you stayed from the race
At home with your wife, in your own proper place!
Had you not set the law and the gospel aside,
By betting your money, and leaving your bride!
Had you hundered no money for wine or champagne,
Which, profiting nothing, was worse than in vain!
Had you not your own pockets most sadly abused,
Through friends you had chosen, cigars you had used!
Had you not, disappointed, returned from the race,
With a chill on your heart, and a cloud on your face!
Had you, feeling a spite, not have vented the same
On the wife, for your losses in no way to blame!
Had you not to your manhood been guilty of treason,
With no show of defence in the province of reason,
I might, with some profit, have listened, when there
You read me the poem of 'Nothing to Wear.'
As it was, you had squandered some hundreds away,
And decided me a trifle; I felt it was true,
That whatever you read, or whatever you might say,
In *practice* your precepts had nothing to do."
The husband thus scored by the unruly member,
And spurred by the laughter then shaking the walls,
Put on his expression, "*as black as December*,"
And left in a hurry to look at the Falls.

(To be continued.)

NOTE.—The chap above alluded to afterwards visited Philadelphia, and, of course, called at Tower Hall; but, alas! Bennett could not suit him. The moment he entered the store, the nap on all the clothes *stood up*, and no caressing would smooth it. The vests seemed to be *invested* with contempt, and the pants *panting* for revenge, while all the garments *swelled* with indignation towards the man who had ill-used his wife, that nothing in the store was *small* enough for him. The truth is, Bennett makes his clothing for an amiable class of customers, and the style of his coats will not allow a man to get his *back up* to quarrel with his wife. For this reason, those who live happy at home are those who patronize BENNETT'S TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET Street.

Notices.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY to the N. E. corner THIRD and DOCK Streets, Philadelphia.

The following STATEMENT of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of the Charter:

RECEIPTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1857.

For Premiums and Policies.....$151,704 76	
" Interest on Investments and Dividends..... 60,412 21	
	$202,116 97

LOSSES AND EXPENSES DURING THE SAME PERIOD.

Losses 19, amounting to..... $45,700 00	
Expenses—Salaries, Advertising, Rent, Taxes and other expenses..... 10,109 48	
Agency Charges, Commissions, &c. 7,208 91	
Reinsurance and Interest..... 9,444 07	
	$71,377 00

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY LIABLE TO PAY LOSSES, JANUARY 1st, 1858.

$27,028 30 Pennsylvania State Bonds.....	$25,393 73
75,200 00 Philadelphia City " "	65,846 25
22,000 00 Allegheny County " "	16,945 00
10,000 00 Washington " "	7,525 00
10,000 00 Pittsburgh City " "	8,325 00
32,000 03 Pennsylvania Railroad Bonds. " "	28,700 00
30,000 00 North Pennsylvania " "	22,500 00
2,000 00 Reading Railroad " "	880 00
20,000 00 Union Canal " "	13,477 50
6,000 00 L. L. of Pennsylvania " "	5,540 00
100 shares Western Bank stock..... "	5,862 50
100 " Manufacturers' and Mechanics' Bank..... "	2,784 00
110 " Commercial Bank..... "	5 048 99
65 " Pennsylvania Bank..... "	7,112 50
135 " Girard Life Insurance Co.... "	5 525 26
350 " Pennsylvania Railroad Co.... "	15,283 01
175 " New-Orleans Gas Co..... "	18,397 50
$4,703 51 City Warrants.....	4,057 62
Mortgages, Ground Rents, all first liens. "	128,596 65
Loans on Policies and Collaterals.....	89,031 47
Bills Receivable, Premium Notes.....	95 876 27
Real Estate, Office Building.....	37,040 73
Scrip Dividend of Insurance Companies....	33,309 00
Agents' balances of their Accounts due.....	12,951 23
Quarterly Payments on Policies issued.....	11,923 16
Cash on hand and in Bank.....	32,078 03
Interest on Investment to Jan. 1st, 1858....	21,923 32
Office Furniture.....	1,221 15
Franklin Fire Insurance Company.....	300 00
	719,209 83
Deduct Three Losses due in 1858.....	3,500 00
	715,709 83
Guarantee Capital.....	100,000 00
	815,709 83

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 12, 1858.

At an election, held at the Office of the Company on MONDAY, the 4th inst., the following gentlemen were duly elected Trustees, to serve for three years:

John G. Brenner,	Benjamin Coates,
William Martin,	Richard S. Newbold,
Jas. B. McFarland,	William P. Hacker,
Joseph H. Trotter,	William H. Kern,
	James Euston.

At a meeting of the Board of Trustees, held this evening, DANIEL L. MILLER, Esq., was unanimously elected President, and SAMUEL E. STOKES, Esq., Vice President, for the ensuing year.

The Board of Trustees have this day declared a scrip dividend of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. upon the cash premiums paid in 1857.

They have also declared a cash dividend of SIX PER CENT. upon the scrip dividends of 1856 to 1857 inclusive, payable at the office of the Company after the second day of February next.

DANIEL L. MILLER, President.
SAMUEL E. STOKES, Vice President.
JOHN W. HORNOR, Secretary.

INCREASE OF THE ACCUMULATED CAPITAL OF THE COMPANY.

January 1, 1849,	Accumulated Capital.....		$ 31,852 62
January 1, 1850,	do	do	85,833 02
January 1, 1851,	do	do	142,192 01
January 1, 1852,	do	do	177,912 30
January 1, 1853,	do	do	248,985 66
January 1, 1854,	do	do	334,307 35
January 1, 1855,	do	do	416,281 67
January 1, 1856,	do	do	513,055 22
January 1, 1857,	do	do	611,226 03
January 1, 1858,	do	do	715,750 83

LOSSES PAID SINCE THE COMMENCEMENT OF THE COMPANY.

To January 1, 1849, one policy.....	$ 5,000 00
To January 1 1850, four policies.....	15,500 00
To January 1, 1851, sixteen policies.....	45,931 67
To January 1, 1852, twenty-three policies....	54,600 00
To January 1, 1853, sixteen policies.....	34,600 00
To January 1, 1854, eleven policies.....	20,250 00
To January 1, 1855, twenty-seven policies....	39,817 00
To January 1, 1856, fifteen policies.....	35,300 00
To January 1, 1857, eleven policies.....	28,300 00
To January 1, 1858, nineteen policies.....	45,700 00
	$335,207 00

THE QUAKER CITY INSURANCE COMPANY.—Office 408 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 14, 1858.

STATEMENT of the business and condition of the Quaker City Insurance Company for the year ending December 31st, 1857:

Capital and Surplus.....	$277,065 85
Surplus, January 1, 1857.....	$31,671 78
Received for Premiums during the year 1857.....	162,807 93
Interest received.....	11,755 10
Salvage and Reinsurance.....	8,361 43
	214,496 24

LOSSES, EXPENSES, &c.	
Losses paid.....	$71,818 45
Dividends and Commissions paid.	33,839 32
Reinsurance and return Premiums	20,037 45
Rent, Salaries, Taxes, Advertising, and Office Expenses.....	11,125 17
	136,830 39

ASSETS.	
Bonds and Mortgages, Ground Rents, Coupon Bonds, Bank and other Stocks.....	$100,060 00
Negotiable Bills Receivable.....	355,173 33
Cash in Bank and Due from Agts.	22,442 52
	$277,065 85

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

OFFICERS.

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

DIRECTORS.

George H. Hart, E. W. Bailey,
B. P. Ross, Andrew B. Chambers,
G. Gatliff, J. L. Pennock,
Joseph Edwards, Charles G. Imlay,
John G. Dale, H. R. Coggeshall,
Porter S. Perkins, Samuel Jones,
H. M. Fuller,
H. R. COGGSHALL, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEPTUNE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 414 WALNUT Street.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1858.

The first annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Neptune Insurance Company was held this day, when the following persons were unanimously elected to serve as Directors for the ensuing year:

Richard Shields,	Edward McClain,
George Minster,	Gustavus Y. 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 MUNSTER, Vice President.
GEORGE GORY, Secretary. ja12-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 Eight Directors will be held on MONDAY, the 1st day of March, 1858, at the office of the Company, No. 308 WALNUT Street.

ja12-dtof EDMUND SMITH, Secretary.

The Press.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1858.

VERY LIKE THE SLAVE TRADE.

The *London Times* argues very earnestly, and apparently very advisably, in favor of cultivating the fertile estates, now untilled, in the West India Islands, by means of a sort of African apprenticeship. Cotton, it avers, could be grown on these estates, but only by means of African labor. The difficulty is to get a free-labor market. "All the embarrassment," says the *Times*, "arises from the fact that, if once blacks were known to be wanted, and to be saleable on the coast for some sort of price, they would forthwith be kidnapped for consignment by their own chiefs—a proceeding which would revive all the horrors of internal war, and dissipate the chances of improvement which honest traffic is beginning to yield. By transporting Africans from their own country to the West Indies, we could benefit all parties together—the colonist, the laborer, and the European consumer of tropical produce, but we are afraid to show our desire for such supplies, lest man-stealing should be commenced anew."

The plan suggested by the *Times* is to employ Africans as the Coolies are now employed in the Mauritius. It declares that—

"In the Mauritius the wants of the planter are supplied by importations of Coolies from India, but the jealousy with which the privileges of these immigrants are regarded will almost create a smile. They are to be had in India by thousands, the country being overstocked with population, the rate of wages in the Mauritius being four times as high as in their own markets, and the sea passage being short and practicable. The planters of the colony, however, are not allowed to go and hire these workmen on their native soil, for fear a glut of labor thus introduced should be attended with excessive competition, low wages, and hard fare. The colonial Government decides every year what amount of labor is fairly required, and regulates the importations accordingly. As soon as a shipload of Coolies arrives, an officer, styled the 'Protector,' goes on board, compares the cargo with the official list to see that the assigned limits have not been exceeded, inquires whether any Coolie has any complaint to make, and then lodges the whole batch in a depot on shore, where they are maintained for two days. The object of this suspense is that they may receive full information as to the value of their labor, and may not be entrapped into any injudicious engagement. After they have been fully impressed with their own consequence, they admit the visits of the planter, who determines how many he would like to hire, and, if his offers are acceptable, master and men proceed together to the magistrate, attended by the protector, and a legal contract is made for a certain period—the master stipulating to provide his laborers with a free passage back to India, and giving securities for the performance of his promise. If a planter chooses to conduct an importation of Coolies on his own account, he can only do so subject to the same formalities and guarantees.

The proposed arrangement, it will be seen, is carefully elaborated. But *British* experience of the Coolie system shows a succession of failures, and to throw in fresh African labor, by importation, under any pretext, smells very strongly of reviving that very Slave Trade which England paid $100,000,000 in 1834 to suppress.

What would the *Times* have said if this suggestion had been made *here*? Difference of latitude and longitude makes a great change. What England may do in the West Indies, or France in Guadalupe, may not be thought of in the southern part of the United States. We only put the question upon the very broadest principle, as we distrust the philanthropy which is entirely regulated by geographical relations. What is morally wrong in one place cannot be morally right in another.

THE KANSAS QUESTION.

[For The Press.]

I will write you a letter; it shall not be long. Are there not, in this Kansas question, some points on which all are agreed? For instance, everybody admits that this Lecompton Constitution was the work of a minority; if a man was to deny this, he would receive no other answer than laughter. Every man sees an intended fraud upon the very face of the instrument; he may try hard not to see it; he may, like the old seaman, hold the telescope to his blind eye; he may fix his gaze in another direction—say on some fat office; but, he cannot help but see the fraud. Whether the *whole* Constitution should have been submitted to the people, all are not agreed. But all agree that by the organic law "domestic institutions" were to be submitted. That means slavery—Mr. Buchanan says so; and, I believe, he understands domestic institutions; Senator Douglas and Governor Wise, to the contrary, notwithstanding. Now if I were in Congress, (which Heaven avert!) I would wish to see if that had been done which all agree ought to have been done; done, of course, fairly, or else it cannot be truly said to have been done at all. Now, it seems to me that the way in which it was contrived and managed was the pretended submission of the slavery question to the people of Kansas a mere trick, a juggle—worthy only of Signor Blitz, who is a professor of tricks and juggles. The people were *told*, "you may vote for the Constitution with slavery," or the "Constitution without slavery" but in truth there never was the slightest chance afforded to them to vote for a "Constitution without slavery" No such thing was before them. The slavery question was presented strictly upon the "heads I win, tails you lose" principle. If everybody voted *against* what was called "the slavery clause," there still remained the clause against which nobody was allowed to vote, viz: "that the rights of property in slaves, now in this Territory, shall in no manner be interfered with." This was *not* submitted; and it is made perpetual, another clause, *not* submitted, provides that by no future "revising, altering, or amending of the Constitution" shall "alteration be made to affect the right of property in the ownership of slaves." Can you tie up a sovereign people in this fashion, and yet persuade them that "they are perfectly free to decide for themselves, &c., &c.?" Why, if there was a single black woman a slave in Kansas, she would be able, with the concurrence of the smallest minority, say a single man, to propagate slavery to all generations, in spite of the will of the majority—puissant black woman! But the apologists ask "is it not important that the slave owners already there shall be protected, &c?" Certainly. It is a matter *so important*, that to decide it without process in law, and to attempt to withhold what is *most* important, and make the pretended submission a farce. It is said that the majority did not vote (more fools they, then) for delegates to the Convention, so they are bound by its action—but bound by what? Bound by honest legislation, not by fraud and usurpation? If every man in Kansas had voted for the delegates, it would not have given them power to nullify the organic act, and by trickery withhold the slavery question from the people. The people are not bound to submit to that; but men call upon congress to arrest and to redress this great wrong. But there is a new-fangled doctrine that Congress can only look (poor Congress! they would make it as impotent as the people of Kansas) to see if a Constitution is *republican*. This is new doctrine, *bran new*; for those who urge it voted, only at the last session, against what was called the "Topeka Constitution," on entirely different grounds. I will not waste your space in discussing whether the Lecompton article is "republican." Accept those few thoughts from

A PLAIN MAN.

Interesting News from the Plains.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Jan. 19th.]

A letter from the agent of the United States Express Company at Jefferson City, dated yesterday, communicates some interesting items of news from the Plains.

It is stated that Mr. A. Achner, an Indian trader, had arrived in that city from Fort Laramie. He left that fort on the 3d instant. On his way, on the 23d December, he met between six hundred and seven hundred Cheyenne and Camanche Indians, returning from Great Salt Lake City to their villages, on the Black Walnut Hills, about eighty miles southeast of Fort Laramie, accompanied by about twenty of the Mormon leaders. He understood that it was the intention of these Indians, of course under the influence of the Mormons, to remain in camp until the spring, and then to employ themselves in harnessing and cutting off the trains of provisions, &c., intended for the relief of Colonel Johnston. The Indians had been persuaded to believe that there were eighty thousand men among the Mormons, capable of bearing arms, and well equipped, and they describe them as having numerous fortifications. They also speak of a large number of Indian allies; and declare that the Mormons have no idea of running away.

Mr. Achner reports that he saw a white girl, about nine years of age, in the camp of the Cheyennes. She was dressed as an Indian. She represented to him that her parents were from Green county, Illinois, and that she was stolen from them by the Indians when the train of emigrants was crossing the plains, but that she did not know whether her parents were living or dead. Mr. Achner was unable to rescue her by force, or to purchase her, her captor being absent on a hunt; but he was quite confident of being able to do so on his next expedition among the Indians.

This gentleman is represented as having been a trader for many years among the Indians, and his statements are entitled to credit.

Under the new code of revenue laws of the State of Mississippi, the tax on loaned money is twenty cents on every hundred dollars, or two dollars on the thousand.

THE VOICE OF ILLINOIS.

[From the Chicago Daily Times.]

THE TRUE EXPRESSION.

There was a large meeting of the Democracy of this State at Springfield, on Wednesday evening last. The venerable John Moore presided, assisted by Democrats from several of the counties of the State. The resolutions, which we suppose are from the pen of Hon. John A. McClernand, are just the thing for the occasion, and we commend them as a model for all other Democratic meetings. The *State Register* thus reports the meeting:

THE ILLINOIS DEMOCRACY.—In pursuance of public notice, a large and enthusiastic meeting of members of the Democratic party from various parts of the State, assembled in the hall of the House of Representatives on Wednesday evening, Jan. 13th, 1858.

Col. J. A McClernand called the meeting to order, and on his motion Hon. John Moore, of Sangamon county, was appointed President.

On motion of W. B. Fondey, Esq., the following gentlemen were appointed Vice Presidents, viz:

Col. Wm. B. Warren, of Morgan county.
James W. Barrett, of Sangamon.
W. A. Lockridge, of Sangamon.
Samuel Chapman and James M. Benson, Johnson.
Wright C. Pender, of Union.
C. J. Cash, of Williamson.
Henry M. Smith, of Pulaski.
Dr. A. H Trapp, of St. Clair.
Chester Carpenter, of Hamilton.
James W. Whitney, of Pike.
David J. Weggoner, of Fulton.
John D. Muley, of Wayne.
David P. Walker, of Massac.
William Rickets, of Coles.
William Price, of Clark.

On motion of Mr. Fondey,

J. S. Roberts, of Pike county, and N. M. Broadwell, of Sangamon, were appointed Secretaries.

Mr. President in a few pertinent remarks, explained the object of the meeting, and returned his thanks for the honor conferred upon him.

On motion of Col. J. A. McClernand,

Resolved, That a committee of seven be appointed by the chair to prepare and report resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting on the subject for the consideration of which it was called.

Whereupon, the chair appointed Hon. J. A. McClernand, Hon. O. B Ficklin, Hon. Wm. C. Goudy, Hon. C. L. Higbee, Col. Robert Blackwell, C. H. Lanphier, and Hon. M. O'Keen as said committee.

During the absence of the committee Col. Benj. Bond, being called upon, addressed the meeting briefly, but enthusiastically, and to the point.

Col. McClernand, from the committee on resolutions, reported and read the following:

Whereas, There appears to be a difference of opinion as to the true intent and meaning of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and as to the application of the principles of that act to the existing form of the Kansas question, therefore:

Resolved, That we reiterate, as the bond of union between the national Democracy, the platform of the party adopted at Cincinnati by their accredited representatives, and recognize the same as the authoritative exposition of its principles.

Resolved, That the Cincinnati platform, and the true intent and meaning thereof, limits the Democracy of the Union to guaranty to the people of each Territory of the United States the right of fully ratifying, by the majority vote of such Territory, each and every provision of the Constitution under which they apply for admission into the Federal Union.

Resolved, That it would be equally contrary to reason and justice, that in a seeming antagonism of form and substance, the latter should be sacrificed to the former, or that the essential rights and liberties of the people should be made to yield to the authority of a mere technical rule—and, therefore, we as Democrats insist, that any act to be passed by Congress, unconditionally admitting Kansas as a State into the Union under the Lecompton Constitution, upon the ground of an implied assent on the part of the people of that Territory to that Constitution, contrary to the fact, would be an unwarranted and unrighteous assumption of power on the part of Congress, and an unjust and oppressive exercise of the same, particularly towards the people of Kansas.

Resolved, That when a Territory forms and frames a Constitution without an enabling act by Congress, and asks for admission under the same, such application should be regarded as a petition for the redress of grievances; and to receive a State into the Union under a Constitution thus formed, in opposition to the known wishes of the majority of the citizens of such Territory, is a violation of the principles of popular sovereignty as declared in the Kansas-Nebraska act.

Resolved, That the Illinois Democracy consider that the foregoing principles have ever constituted a vital and essential portion of the creed of the political creed of the Democratic party of the United States; that they combatted for and triumphed with them in the last Presidential election; that they stand pledged to maintain them before the country, and that they cannot and will not disavow them.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Illinois fully endorse the positions taken by the Hon. Stephen A. Douglas, our distinguished Senator, in the recent debates in the Senate of the United States in support and vindication of the foregoing principles and propositions; that they approve his course, and are proud of the ability with which he has sustained himself as a faithful exponent of the principles of the National Democracy.

Colonel J. A. McClernand, Colonel Robert Blackwell, Hon. O. B. Ficklin, Hon. C. L. Higbee, J. L. McDonnell, severally addressed the meeting in lucid and eloquent speeches, in support of the resolutions, which were repeatedly interrupted by the enthusiastic cheers of the assembled multitude of Democrats present.

The question on the adoption of the resolutions being then put by the president, they were adopted unanimously.

On motion of Mr. O'Keen,

Resolved, That the Democratic papers of this State, the Washington *Union* and *States*, are requested to publish the proceedings of this meeting.

On motion of Charles H Lanphier, Esq.,

The meeting adjourned with three hearty and enthusiastic cheers for Stephen A. Douglas.

JOHN MOORE, *President*.

Wm. B. Warren,
Jas. W. Barrt,
W. A. Lockridge,
Samuel Chapman,
Jas. M. Benson,
Wright C. Pender,
C. J. Cash,
Henry M. Smith,
} *Vice Presidents*.

John S. Roberts,
S. M. Broadwell.
} *Secretaries*.

Governor Wise on Free-Labor Emigration.

[From the Richmond Enquirer, January 19.]

The following letters accompanied Gov. Wise's message to the Legislature:

MR. THAYER'S EMIGRATION SCHEME.

RICHMOND, VA., August 24, 1857.

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 15th inst. was received this morning, and I reply to it immediately, that "Mr. Eli Thayer's emigration scheme," in Western Virginia, or anywhere else, has never been submitted in any manner whatever for my approval or disapproval. What the scheme is for any part of Virginia or elsewhere, I am not definitely informed—and the agents of no such scheme have ever addressed me on the subject, directly or indirectly, and its friends, whoever they may be, have no authority whatever for the use of my name in any way. A newspaper report to that effect, in some Cincinnati journal, was lately contradicted by the Richmond *Enquirer*, with my authority.

I am "cognizant" of no matter appertaining to the origin, objects, and probable results of this enterprise, which has not been given to the public officially. I have nothing to do with the subject, except it be made apparent by proper and sufficient proof, that combinations or associations are formed, in or out of the State, to cause invasion or incite insurrection, or to prevent the execution of our laws, especially those for the protection of property in slaves. Any association or combination, formed under any pretext, coming into our limits with the avowed or manifest purpose and act of impairing the value of property in slaves, would be against the laws of the Commonwealth, which I will "take care shall be faithfully executed." No such association or combination has my approbation, and it will have to encounter all the power vested in me by the Constitution to resist and overcome any such unlawful intent or purpose, and to enforce the execution of all the laws. But in saying this, I disclaim all meaning to interfere with peaceful and lawful immigration into the limits of our Commonwealth. Our State needs settlers to develop her vast resources; and I would, from policy and without fear, encourage immigrants to come to our waste lands and improve them, to increase our population, our wealth, our revenue, and our State and Federal strength. And so conscious am I of the power of Virginia to protect and defend her institutions, and the person and property of her citizens, in her own limits at least, that I would neither fear, nor betray any fear, if felt, which would repel lawful immigration and settlement. That State must be weak, indeed, which would, from mere apprehension, arrest the progress of her development, lest she could not preserve her peace, protect her persons and property, and