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VOL. 2-NO. 77.

GLOVE8

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1858 FALL GOODS. 1858

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Are now fully prepared for the FALL TRADE.

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public, feeling confident that a great desideratum h
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PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29. 1858.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1858

POSTHUMOUS WORKS OF SIR WILLIAM HAMILTON: Embracing—1 Lectures on Metaphysica; 2. Lectures on Logic. 'From early sheets.']

THE LIFE OF JOHN MILTON. By David Masson, Professor of English Lierature, University College, London. [From early sheets.] Eighth District of Massachusetts. We make the following extracts from the etter of acceptance of BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, THE NEW ENGLAND III.

THE NEW ENGLAND THEODRACY. A History of the Congregationalists of New England to the Revivals of 1740. Translated from the German of H. F. Uhden, by H. C. Conant. With an Introduction by Dr. Neander. [Now ready] Esq., who is now running as the Demicratic candidate for Congress in the Eighth district of Massachusetts. Direct taxation, he mays, is theoretically the cheapest and mest just SALVATION BY CHRIST. A series of Discourses on the most important Doctrines of the Bible. By Francis Wayland, D.D. THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ISAAC BACKUS.

THE LIFE AND TIMES OF ISAAC BACKUS. BY Alvah Hovey, Professor of Each siastical History, &c., in Newton Theological Institution.

THE HARVEST AND THE REAPERS; or, Home-Work for All, and How to Do It. By Rev. Harvey Newcomb. [Now ready]

THE EIGHTEEN CHRISTIAN CENTURIES. By Rev James White. With an Introduction, Course of Study, and Alphabetical Index, Prepared exclusively for the American Edition

THE POOR GIRL AND TRUE WOMAN; or, Elements or Endoses; drawn from the Lite and Character of William M. Thayer, author of the acturers for cash, and are now prepared to sell a 36 N. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, Near the Merchants' Hotel. Nos. 221 MARKET Street and 10 OHUROH Alley.

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AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, No. 1122 OHESTNUT STREET, Phitadelphia. sc24-f tu-tjal And for sale by all Booksellers. 86 NEW COUNTERFEITS are in PETERSON'S COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR, BANK NOTE LIST, DREXEL & CO., BANKERS.

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atomively circulated.
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from the animal kingdom, will also be given. One great feature of

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will consist of a 'broadside' of humorous engravings, executed by the best Arthets in that line, and aimed good naturedly, and in a spirit of geoisl fun, at the reigning follia of the age, and such new public projects. fashions, and occurrences, as sizall seem to be fit subjects for comic lilinstration

AN UNRIVALIED CORPS OF CONTRIBUTORS have been engaged, and every department will be conducted under the most efficient and perfect system that experience can suggest. This popular journal will be printed upon fine satin-surface paper, from new and beautiful copper-faced type, manufactured expressly for us, and will present in its mechanical execution the most acceptable evidence of the progress of American skill. The size of this elegant specimen of art will be about 1,500 square inches—eight superroyal quarto pages.

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Rotton, Masson

PEECH OF JOHN W. FORNEY AT CAMDEN, NEW JERSEY, Wednesday Evening, Oct. 27, 1858.

Portraits of Washington. For The Press. Washington, in a letter to Francis Honkinson inder date of 1785, thus speaks of the painters: "In for a penny, in for a pound, is an old adage I am so backnoyed to the touches of the paintor's pencil, that I am now altogether at their beck, and sit like patience on a monument whilst they are delineating the lines of my face. It is a proof, among many others, of what habit and custom can

work of his pencil.

J. Wright nainted a portrait in 1783, at Head Quarters, Rocky Hill, New Jersey. This picture is in Philadelphia.

Wm Dunlap also printed a portrait in 1783.

Mr Pine, of England, painted a pertrait in 1785.

This picture is now in New York.

Mr Archibald Robertson, a Scotchman, painted a miniature in 1791. This miniature is said to be in New York.

two small portraits in crayen, one a profile, the

have spent many hours with the artists. Municipal Bonds.

I cannot see any justice in the pleas set up by Bome years ago I invested \$10,000 of trust-noney in these bonds, under the sanction of the Court of Common Pleas, of this county, and all though I paid above par for these obligations, the sitting judge complimented me upon the jaidleous management of the fund—because I had sold out a prior investment at a profit, and mominally increased the principal by this re-investment in a supposed undoubted security.

At the time when the Administration determination—that gheny county—not upon the security of any railroad enterprise. They hore every mark and stamp of municipal authority upon them; and thus alone to lorated in an individual for a moment? Would such a stop be to lorated in an individual for a moment? Would not the law be sense to the sense the first and provided to bring the refractory deliquount to a sense of his obligation to his creditor.

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Common Pleas, of this county, and all though the prior investment of a community, bound for its own seriety, and by the presentation of the prior investment of a community, bound for its own seriety, and by the presentation of the prior please in the prior please of the prior please of the prior please in the prior please of the prior please of the series of the prior please of the series of the standard that the prior investment in a supposed undoubted security.

At the time when the Democratio in the relation of the Democration of the prior investment was not a man in the supposed undoubted security.

At the time when the Administration determination—that man who had been applauding the Administration—that men who had been applauding the Administration—that men who had been applauding the Administration—that men who had been applauding the Administration of its prior is more in an individual for a moment? Would not the law be prior in the prior is prior in the prior in the prior is though I paid above par for these obligations, the

FELLOW-CITIZENS: The subject of which I am thout to speak is "a thrice told tale". Sine with which you are happily futuiliar. Probably at no seriod in our political history has any principle een so thoroughly discussed, or so well and widely aderstood, as that which is now agitating the ountry.

I have been in New Jorsey for three days of the dast week; I have seen you, fellow-citizens, face to face; I have addressed the people of Sussox. (Morris, and Passaio; and I think I can answor, if not for the result of the election in that Congressional district, at the least for the carnest sincerity fof the people, their deep determination to assort their rights, and their resolute purpose to persevere in the contest until these rights shall have vere in the contest until these rights shall have been vindicated, not only in the State, but in another great national contest, with an emphasis such as will leave no room to doubt hereafter.

obedience to your request, and to the views of Mr. Pine."

It is said that Charles Wilson Peale painted fourteen portraits of Washington. One painted in 1772 is at Arlington House, near Alexandria, Va, the seat of the late G. W. P. Cuutis, Erg. An engraved copy of this picture may be seen in the second volume of Irving's Washington. Another, nicture by Mr. Peale (full length) is at Rassau Hall, Princeton; and another is in Washington city; where the others are our notes do not say.

James Peale painted two pictures. A miniature by this artist, painted in 1783, belongs to the Washington Grays of this city.

The picture by Mr. Rembrandt Peale was painted in 1795. We shall soon hear from Mr. Peale the particulars of this sitting, and see the work of his pencil.

J. Wright painted a portrait in 1783, at Head

country.

But Mr. Buchanan deserted those noble men; he deserted those who noted with them; he deserted that partion of the Domocratic party that stood by them; he deserted those independent men who stood ready to unito with the Domocratic party.

will be political requiries very started, at the problem of the pr

newed applause]; and when a dependent, a subordinate defies his aperiors, there is but one way to do with him, and that is to get rid of him at once and forever. [Loud cheers.]

But after the betrayal of which I have spoken, those who co-operated at that time with Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton did not desire, considering their long attachment to the Democratic party, to break with this Administration. They saw that the Administration had committed a capital error; they saw that it had imperilled the party in every free State: but that Administration was presided over by a venerable statesman; it had still three years and a helf to run; they did not desire to get into any difficulty with it; and therefore it was proposed to Mr. Buchanan repeatedly (as Judge Douglas said the other day at Alfon, Illinois) that there should be an agreement to disagree; that we should be permitted to entertain our own opinions upon this issue. In the days of the Bunk of the United States, General Juckson (and no one will charge that he was an indulgent 'resident) was its severe and remorseless opponent: yet when Henry Horn, a Representative in Congress from the city of Philadelphia, called upon him, saying that the people of his district were in favor of the bank, and that he would be compelled to vote for it, but did not wish to have any misunderstanding with the President, General Jackson said, "Doso, Mr. Horn. You are my friend; you can surjort me upon other branches of my policy. I regret that you cannot give me your vote; but vote for the bank." And vote for the bank he did. When, during the Administration measure, no test was made upon the Domocrats of Pennsylvania who were against that tariff. A great many of our sounders and best mon, as we all know, wore in favor of the protective principle—in favor of the tariff of 1842. The entire delegation from Pennsylvania in the House of Representatives (with a single exception) voted against the tariff of 1842 on Administration measure. Yet they were tolerated in the Democrat

als great doctrine of popular sovereignty, when bey charge me with disappoin ment, alleging that

remember that they can be especially and inti-mutely informed on that question by going to the White House and asking the President himself. White House and asking the President himself.
[Applause ]

There was, then no disposition to quarrel with the Administration—aone in the world. We had seen Mr Buchanan give way at acritical moment; but he had much to do that was good. We considered that he might have committed an error of judgment; we certainly did not think that we had dene so; so we almost got on our knees before him and begged to be permitted to believe that the principle which put him into power was still true and still right. The unswer to this was estracism—was a haughty, and I must say, a heartless refund, a determination to make the betrayal of our rights at test in the Democratic party, saying in so many words, "You must admit that you have done wrong; you must say that we have done right; you shall sin as we have sinned, or you shall go out of the Democratic party."

Gantlemen the worn when traden more will vill fight. And the men to whem this language mon—independent men; and when the cry was that he would make his test upon us with his offices our answer was, "So be it; we will make the test at the ballot-baxes" [Loud applause]
Why, in that step Mr. Buchanan made the blunder of the lifetime.

cause I stand by the decrine of poulint sore roize by, and the pledges of 1856;" had he done this, what would the result have been? Why, as entlemen, the people of the Suth are, as we are. Americans: they are attached to the Union—devoted, deeply devoted to it; and if these mendifies back to their hemes, had dared to raise the star dard of revolt, to upift the flag of distinction, then, in every toweship of the South, hosts of young men would have come forth, and would have buried these agitators and fanatics beneath the sorts of the valley. [Applause]

In 1851, as you may recolled, after the passage of the South the sea of the valley. [Applause]

In 1851, as you may recolled, after the passage of the Compronice measures, certain gentlemen from the South went home to their constituents for the purpose of taking an appent against General Cass. Mr. Clay, Mr Webster, Judge Dougles, and to the recolled the purpose of taking an appent against General Cass. Mr. Clay, Mr Webster, Judge Dougles, and other din place of the old decrine of Congressional intervention. They had lost California. California was a free State; she had been admitted into the Union with boundaries that did not suit them; and they appealed to their people. Jeffer soon Davis himself—a hero and a statesman—a gentleman for whom I ontertain the profundest that also the valve of the soon participal to the second of the compromise measures. For the participal that we can be not admitted to the second of the compromise measures. We was defeated, completely routed, he and his party, by a company of comparatively inferior men. So it would have been had Mr. Buchanan taken the ground he ought to have taken—had he not abandoned his true, faithful, and fearths after the party, by a company of comparatively inferior men. So it would have been had Mr. Buchanan taken the ground he ought to have taken—had he not abandoned his true, faithful, and fearths after the party of the true out a postmant of the party of the state of the party of the state of the party of t

(now Justice Wayne, of the Supreme Court of the United States), who was honored for his high and independent position by General Jackson, led the Union party in that State, and become a great man by Sighting these untiliders. So would it have been with Mr. Buchanna.

But, notwithstanding all the appeals made to him, he determined to make the test. The test has been made on his side, and made on the other side; you can tell who has been the geiner—the President or the people? We had a trial the other day in Pennsylvania on a somewhat extended theatra (loud applause)—the same theatre where, in 1856 a trial of strength took place between the Republicans and the Democrate. Precisely the same question was in issue the other day that was in issue in 1856. The Republicans did not believe that it is intended to carry it out; it was our business to convince them, then, that we did. In 1854, the Missouri Compromise was repented; the reason assigned by the Democracy being that it was inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention, enunciated in the Countromire measures of 1850. Subsequently to that act, Mr. Seward made his great speech in the Senate, in which he raised the ery of "recent." A great many who had belonged to the Democratio party for years, joined this new party, for the nurpose, as they said, of robuking the repeal of that Missouri Compromise.

Now, gentlemen, I believe that if ever there was an act which deserved to be remembered with gratitude, and which will be permembered with gratitude, and which will be permembered with gratitude, and which will be remembered with gratitude, and which be Democratio party failed langther the time and a party grater of all party failed langther the time and a party grater which testern blackers and al

TWO CENTS. attention was recalled to day to a brief and significant letter written by Mr. Buchanan himself, in 1855, and published in the papers of that day. It is a letter of a very remarkable character, bearing with peculiar significance upon present politics. During Mr. Buohanau's absence, as I have said, the Missouri Compromise had been repealed. The issue in the Democratic party was adherence to the principle of popular sovereignty. The Democratic members of Congress, at the beginning of the session which witnessed the exciting contest resulting in the electrons.

be known The letter was then published in the Washington Union. and copied in all the papers It is a curiostiy of its sort, and applies to the present day with a significance almost prophetic. Heaven

out of the party because he had been in favor of that line!!

Now, what do we see this gentleman doing, who was so naxious that no test should be made by the Democratic party upon him? We see him doing that which Louis Napoleon himself would be ashamed to do—deing that which, under any civilized Government of law and order.) would oreate a revolution—doing that which, if the historian had ventured to prophesy fifty years ago, he would have been consigned to the mad house. We see the Presilent of the United States, with a hundred millions of patronage, standing up before the people, with sword drawn. (se to speak.) putting to death every man who will not come forward and say that the principle of the Revolution, the principle of the Declaration of Independence, is a false-bood—who will not, with him, desert that great principle—who will not say that he did right when he did wrong. This gentleman who, in 1855, begged that no test should be made upon him on account of his having been in favor of a certain law of Congress—what does he do now? He makes a test upon those men who are standing by eternal principles.

Look at the struggle now going on in Illinois; view that spectacle, and blush, if you are Administration men. See there the leader of the popular sovereignty party; he who, during the late session of Congress, stond up in the Senato of the United States—assailed on the one hand by the South, and doubted on the other by certain members of the Republican party in the North—fighting through the most memorable canvass, I venture to say, of which we have any record—compelled day

nay, if he could outlive forty generations, he could not recover himself, after having put into our hands this great, imperishable principle with which to contont against his Administration. The fire-enters of the South—they who had attempted to destroy him at Cincinnati—who had gone there for the purpose of taking his heart's blood, (so to speak.) because he did not favor their pseuliar demand—who would, had it been in their power, have prevented him from occupying the position which he new holds—they came to him, and said, in so many words, "Here you are, standing by Walker and Stanton; here you are, standing by Walker and Stanton; here you are, standing the holds—they came to him, and said, in so many words, "Here you are, standing the holds—they came to him, and said, in so many words," there you are, standing the holds—they came to him, and said, in so many words, "Here you are, standing the holds—they came to him, and said, in so many words," there you are, standing the holds—they came to him, and said, in so many words, "Here you are, standing the holds—they came to him, and said, in so many words," there you are, standing the holds—they came to him, and said, in so many words, "Here you are, standing the holds—they came to him, and said, in so many words," there you are, standing the holds—they came to him, and said, in so many words, "Here you are, standing the holds—they came to him, and said, in so many words," there you are, standing the holds—they came to have the holds—they c

Thus we see the Administration of the Federal Government, presiding over thirty millions of people, with all its vast patronage, with all its great power, forgetting all its duties and all its pledges, and becoming a party to the netty prescriptions which village politicians would despise, and which honorable men would laugh at. [Applause] phase I When this Administration policy was first announced, I said, in The Press, that the effect would be to digrace the party, unless the purty should repudiate it; and, in the next place, to defeat hundreds of good men who would be put upon Democratic tickes, not having had anything to do with the betrayal. Such has been the result Many and many a glorious Democrat, placed upon the Democratic ticket, has been sent to obscurity because the opposition purty has risen against the mietakes of the Federal Administration, and because the Democratic party, through the conventions of its office-holders, has been committed to these mistakes, and pledged to support them as a portion of the party duty

You have seen how this petty proscription has extended itself to citizens of your own vicionity. I need not mention hames; they are all femiliar to you. But it is well that it is so; it is better that it is so—it is a great deal better. We have had a trial that has done us all good. It has taught all parties that the day for betraying public plause ] When this Administration policy was first an and a trial that has done us all good. It has aught all parties that the day for betraying public pinion and for violating solemn pledges has one You will have no more traitors. The men he go to Congress now, if they desire to live and o die respected, will stand by the pledges which toy make

But think of the situation of some of the memars of Congress who will return to Washington.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS. Correspondents for "THE PRESS" will please bear is

rent news of Btates for contributions giving the curesources of the surin their particular localities, the

technicalities! The English bill stands enough until it be repealed. Lawyers say that a new not of Congress can be passed overturning that which these men know that if Kansar be admitted before 1860, three electoral votes will be cast for somehody who will not suit them. But the people of Kansas, even if they have the required population, (which I deny—I wish it were so) will refuse to take a census, as provided for in the English bill; because to take a census is to consent, before the whole country, to the disgraceful and disgasting discrimination, which, while requiring of them under the English bill a population of 94 000, admits Oregon with a population of 94 000, admits Oregon with a population of not more than 60,000 or 70 000.

If this question is still open, who has kept if open? If it is unsattled, who unsettled it? Did not the men who stand where we stand to-day plead for its settlement upon a great principle t Could it not have been settled in two days? They

population, or any informan country, the increase of

the general reader.

plead for its settlement upon a great principle to Could it not have been settled in two days? The

The fruit is it is well for us that this contents arisen. It helps us bere in the North; the South respects us for the position we take. We are not fighting an Abolition battle—a batt against the institutions of the South This movement, which is purifying all parties—which weeding out the sectional men on one side and it selfish men on the other—is not a war against it South. No. no; it is a contest for the equiphts of all the Sistes—for a principle which just as important to South Carolina. to Georgia Mississippi, as it is to us. The day has gone for maintaining an equilibrium by having an equinumber of slave and of free States; but the principle of popular sovereignty is estrant; and a

two hundred, or three hundred millions of patron-age, and his army—both the regular army and the army of office holders—may attempt to force influence; direct and indirect, yet triumphing over all these by means of this great principle; and by it they will conquer in the future, if you but cling to it now. For my part—speaking; as I conceive I do for the Democratic party—speaking for that party which will maintain this doctrine—I say that no

of the Democratic party—speaking for that party which will maintain this doctrine—I say that no Convention, wherever held, will ever be recognised if it does not accept and endorse this sacred principle. [Loud applause.]

I trust that the issue which has been presented has been presented plainly. I trust that in the days which are to come, if party leaders make mistakes, the people will be wise enough to correct them. The day for mere names has gone. My own devotion to the Democratic party is a traditionary devotion. I cherish that party; I adhere to it; and I think, after all, it is the name which is most acceptable to the masses. But I can say frankly to you, my fellow-civizens, that if the Democratic party should accept and endorse the acts of the present Administration, it days will be unbered. [Applause.] But this will not be There will be, I have no doubt, in the near future, some common agreement by which this principle shall be rescued from assault. At any rate, whether defeat or triumph be our fate, we shall come out from the contest, having preserved our individual honor, having held up clean, untribed hands before people, and having left to our children and our oblidiren's children an unspotted renutation. [Long-continued applause.]

reputation. [Long-continued applause.] GENERAL NEWS.

DESPERATE CONFLICT WITH A RUNAWAT NECRO—The Clayton (Ls.) Banner gives the particulars of a desperate rencontre between a Mr. Edward Garland, of Glenoville, and a runaway segro, the property of Dr J. B. Owers of Russell county. The boy was discovered by Mr. Garland, who came up with him in advance of others in pursuit, when the segro stopped, drew a soythe-blade, with which ha had previously killed a valuable dog, and, in a moment, rushed upon Mr. Garland. Fortunately. Mr. Garland was armed with a stout stok, with which he knocked the worron from the negro's hand, but the latter immediately seized Mr Garland's borse by the bridle and or mmenced stabbing the animal in the neck with a dirk, from the effects of which it soulded the lost this weapon also before he could use it on Garland. Springing on the borse, he saized Mr. Garland by the neck, and draged him to the ground, and in the souffle that essued bit off a part of one of Mr Garland's ears. Finding Mr. G. pretty well exhausted, and thinking perhaps that others would arrive, he made off spain. In a short time, however, he was decoyed by a regro, who immediately seized him, when another violent battle ensued, in the midst of which, a g-niteman passing by, seeing the fracas, come to the aid of the assisting negro, and, placing a pistol at the head of the runaway, forced him to surrender.

Terrible Acoident—On Friday week, a young girl named Ann Joyce was run over by a train upon the Illinois Central track, in the following strange manner: She was walking unon the bridge, between the depot and the Round House, Chicago, and espied the train approaching, when it was too late to get out of the way. She immediately dropped down, hanging over the water, with one hand upon the rail. The train came on, and completely severed her hand from hor arm, the poor girl falling in the water. She was rescued, and conveyed to her friends upon the north side.

Horrid Murder,—A man named Kerkeey

Horrid Murder.—A man named Kerksey committed a wholessie human slaughter at a horse race in Toxas, a short time since, with a bowleknife, which he used with a dexterity heretof re unknown. Some difficulty occurred, when he succeeded is killing Rev. Mr. Shaw, Mat. Shaw, and T. Hughes besides wounding two others Fe tried to escape on horseback, but was shot at sid wounded, when he left the horse, and made for a thicket. He was traited through the bottom to a water hele, where his shoes and hat were found.

Md. have instituted a novel amusement somewhat similar to our shooting matches. One hundred and twenty-five pigeons are to be turned loses, one at a time, from a ground cage, the party to consist of eight on a side, and the one that kills the greatest number is to eat and drink at the expense of the other. Each man is to have five shots.