# The Press.

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THE PRESS,
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BY JOHN W. FORNEY,
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DAILY PRESS.

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RIEGEL, BAIRD, & CO., (Late Sieger, Lamb, & Co.,) IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS, No. 47 North THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA. OUR FALL STOCK Is now complete in all its departments, and ready for Buyers. Prompt paying Merchants from all parts of the Union are respectfully solicited to call and examine for themselves. au5-3m

SHOE FINDINGS.

WM. JOHNS & SON, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN BOOT, SHOE, AND GAITER MATERIALS, ASTINGS, GALLOONS, SHEETINGS, PATENT LEATHER, FRENCH KIDS, SLIPPER UPPERS, LACETS, &c. N. E. CORNER FOURTH AND ARCH STS. au5-3m

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

J. W. SCOTT—late of the firm of Winchester & Scott—GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE and SHIRT MANUFACTORY, 81 CHESTNUT Street, (nearly opposite the Girard House) Philadelphia. J. W. S. would respectfully call the attention of his former patrons and friends to his new store, and is prepared to fill orders for SHIRTS at short notice. A perfect fit guaranteed. Wholesale Trade supplied with fine Shirts and Collars. jy21-1y

HARDWARE.

TRUITT, BRO., & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN HARDWARE, CUTLERY, GUNS, PISTOLS, &c., 529 MARKET STREET. 529 BELOW SIXTH, NORTH SIDE, au5-3m PHILADELPHIA.

MOORE, HENSZEY & CO., HARDWARE, CUTLERY, AND GUN WAREHOUSE, NO. 427 MARKET, AND 416 COMMERCE STS., au5-3m PHILADELPHIA.

LOOKING-GLASSES.

LOOKING GLASSES. Now in store the most extensive and elegant assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, For every space and every position, and at the most moderate prices. LOOKING GLASSES In the most elaborate and the most simple frames. LOOKING GLASSES Framed in the best taste, and in the most substantial manner. LOOKING GLASSES Furnished by us, are manufactured by ourselves in our own establishment. LOOKING GLASSES In MAHOGANY and WALNUT frames for Country Sales. JAMES S. EARLE & SON, 16 CHESTNUT STREET, ap1-tf PHILADELPHIA.

PAPER HANGINGS, &c.

PAPER HANGINGS. NOW IS THE TIME TO PAPER YOUR HOUSES. HART, MONTGOMERY, & CO., NO. 322 CHESTNUT STREET, Have for sale every variety of PAPER HANGINGS, BORDERS, &C., Which will be sold at the lowest rates, and put up by careful workmen. s30-dtno10

MEDICINAL.

MRS. WINSLOW, AN EXPERIENCED NURSE AND FEMALE Physician, presents to the attention of mothers her SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation; will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves and RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and can say, in confidence and truth of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine. NEVER HAS IT FAILED, in a SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of highest commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "what we do know," after ten years' experience, and pledge our reputation for the fulfilment of what we here declare. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the Syrup is administered. This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with never-failing success in THOUSANDS OF CASES. It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve GRIPING IN THE BOWELS AND WIND COLIC and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the best and surest remedy in the world, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints, do not let your prejudices, nor the prejudices of others, stand between your suffering child and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper. Sold by Druggists throughout the world. Principal Office, No. 13 CEDAR Street, New York. Price 25 cents a bottle. jy8-1y

UMBRELLAS.

SLEEPER & FENNER, WHOLESALE MANUFACTURERS OF UMBRELLAS AND PARASOLS, 336 MARKET STREET, PHILA., Are now making more than FIVE HUNDRED DIFFERENT VARIETIES of Umbrellas, of every size, from 22 to 40 inches. Buyers who have not had S. & F.'s make of goods will find their time well spent in looking over this well-made stock, which includes MANY NOVELTIES, not to be met with elsewhere. au5-3m

HOPE COAL OIL WORKS. FIRST PREMIUM, AWARDED AT PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR, FACTORY WOOD STREET, WHARF SCHUYLKILL, OFFICE 127 WALNUT STREET. oc10-3m R. S. HUBBARD & SON.

CARRIAGES OF THE MANUFACTURE OF WILLIAM D. ROGERS. REPOSITORY, 1009 CHESTNUT STREET. 1011 s16-3m

NEW YORK SYRUP—300 bbls. assorted, for sale by JAMES GRAHAM & CO., LETITIA Street.

DRY-GOODS JOBBERS.

MERRIMACK PRINTS, ELEVEN NEW STYLES, TO BE OPENED MONDAY, OCTOBER 17. FOR SALE BY JOSHUA L. BAILY, 213 MARKET STREET, oc15-tf PHILADELPHIA.

CARD. SOMERS & SNODGRASS, 34 S. SECOND, AND 23 STRAWBERRY STS., have in store, a large stock of CHINCHILLA, ESKIMO, FROSTED TRICOT, AND SATIN-FACED BEAVER CLOTHS. ALSO, SATIN-FACED DOESKINS, AND HEAVY PATENT-FINISHED CLOTHS, FOR LADIES' CLOAKS AND MANTLES, AND GENTLEMEN'S OVERCOATINGS. o25-tf

1859 FALL IMPORTATION. 1859 JOEL J. BAILY & CO., No. 219 MARKET STREET, AND 208 CHURCH ALLEY, PHILADELPHIA, Have received by recent arrivals, and will continue to receive during the season a full and complete assortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, Consisting in part of HOSIERY, GLOVES, MITTS, AND GAUNTLETS. LADIES', MISSES', GENTS', AND BOYS LAMBS-WOOL, MERINO, SILK AND COTTON SHIRTS AND PANTS. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. Black and Fancy Silk Scarfs, Ties, and Cravats. Linen, Cambric, and Silk Hdkfs. SHETLAND WOOL ZEPHYRS, &c. Also, a handsome stock of WHITE, LACE, and MILLINERY GOODS AND EMBROIDERIES. COTTON, MARSEILLES, and LINEN SHIRT FRONTS, a large and cheap variety. "JOUVIN'S SYSTEME." BEST QUALITY KID GLOVES. A splendid assortment of colors and sizes. WOOL COMFORTS, HOODS, JACKETS, NUBIAS, &c. Together with a large assortment of CLARK'S superior six-cord "Silk-Finished" and "Enamelled" SPOOL COTTON. Also, their Sewing Machine Cotton, put up on spools of 2,400 yards each, to which the attention of Shirt Makers and Manufacturers is particularly requested. CASH AND PROMPT SIX-MONTHS BUYERS are invited to examine our Stock, which is one of the largest and most attractive ever offered to the trade. s7-2m

CLOTHS!! CLOTHS!!! SNODGRASS & STEELMAN, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c., NO. 53 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE CHESTNUT, Are daily receiving additions to their already large stock of FALL GOODS, Comprised in part of BLACK AND COLORED CLOTHS, " " " BEAVERS, " " CASSIMERES AND DOESKINS, PLAIN AND FANCY CASSIMERES, SILK, VELVET, AND CASHMERE VESTINGS, &c. N. B.—A variety of Cloths and Beavers suitable for LADIES' CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, all of which will be sold at reasonable prices. s24-tf

W. S. STEWART & CO., JOBBERS OF AUCTION GOODS, 305 MARKET STREET, ABOVE THIRD, Have now in Store a full line of BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, BROCHE AND OTHER SHAWLS, SILK MANTILLA VELVETS, Of all grades, and all the new fabrics in Dress Goods, to which we invite the attention of CASH AND PROMPT SIX-MONTH BUYERS. s9-3m

SITER, PRICE, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. 815 MARKET STREET. s8-3m

J. W. GIBBS & SONS, NO. 531 MARKET STREET, Are now opening their FALL & WINTER STOCK OF GOODS ADAPTED TO MEN'S WEAR, In which will be found a full assortment of CLOTHS, DOESKINS, VESTINGS, TRIMMINGS, &c. au5-3m

R. WOOD, MARSH, & HAYWARD, IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN DRY GOODS AND CLOTHING. NO. 309 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Fall and Winter Stock now complete and ready for buyers. au5-3m

McCLINTOCK, GRANT, & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. NO. 333 MARKET STREET, (Up Stairs.) au5-3m PHILADELPHIA.

A. W. LITTLE & CO., SILK GOODS, NO. 325 MARKET ST. au5-3m

SHAPLEIGH, RUE, & CO., IMPORTERS OF LINENS, WHITE GOODS, LACES, and EMBROIDERIES. NO. 329 MARKET STREET. Our Stock, selected in the best European markets by ourselves, is large and complete. au5-3m

M. WILLIAMSON & CO., WHOLESALE DEALERS AND JOBBERS IN DRY GOODS, NO. 425 MARKET STREET, (And 414 Commerce street,) BETWEEN FOURTH AND FIFTH, NORTH SIDE. Our stock, especially adapted to Southern and Western trade, is now large and complete in every particular. au5-tf

1859 FALL IMPORTATIONS. 1859 DALE, ROSS & WITHERS, 521 MARKET, AND 516 COMMERCE STREETS, PHILADELPHIA, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF SILK AND FANCY GOODS, Have now a complete stock, to which they invite the attention of buyers. au5-3m

CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

CARPET NOTICE. BAILY & BROTHER, NO. 920 CHESTNUT STREET, WILL THIS DAY REDUCE THE PRICE Of their entire Stock of "CROSSLEY'S" BRUSSELS TAPESTRIES TO ONE DOLLAR A YARD, Including all the best PATTERNS. oc29-tf

300 BBLS, No. 1 HERRING—100 half bbls. extra Mackinaw White Fish, in store and for sale by WM. J. TAYLOR & CO., 122 and 124 North WHARVES. o5

COMMISSION HOUSES.

WELLING, COFFIN, & COMPANY, 116 CHESTNUT STREET, AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF A. & W. SPRAGUE'S PRINTS. In great variety, including Chocolates, Turkey Reds Greens, Blues, Shirtings, and Fancy Styles. BLEACHED SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS. Lonsdale, Masonville, Slatersville, Hope, Washington, Union Mills, Blackstone, Cohannet, Johnston, Belvidere, Phœnix, Smithville. BROWN SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, AND OSNABURGS. Matoaca, Virginia Family, Groton, Ettrick, Eagle, Manchester, Mec's & Farm's, Black Hawk, Mercer A, Warren A, Farmers', Riverside, Carr's River, Elwell. CLOTHS. Bottomley's, Pomeroy's, Glenham Co.'s, and other makes of Black and Fancy all wool and cotton warp Cloths in great variety. DOESKINS AND CASSIMERES. Greenfield Co., Saxtons River, Lewiston Falls, Stearn's, M. Gay & Sons, Glendale, Berkshire Co., and others. SATINETS. Stearn's, Ayres & Aldrich, Taft & Capron, Minot, Charter Oak, Crystal Springs, Swift River, Carpenters', Florence Mills, Carroll's, Duhring's, Convereville, &c. SILESIAS.—Lonsdale Co.'s, Smith's, and other makes, plain and twilled, of all colors. Fancy Negro Stripes and Plaids. Jewett city and Irene Stripes, Denims, and Tickings. Rhode Island and Philadelphia Linseys, Apron Checks, and Pantaloon Stuffs. Shepard's and Slater's Canton Flannels. Fisherville Co.'s Corset Jeans, &c. au5-dtsep1—sep1-fm&wtf

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON, NO. 112 CHESTNUT ST., COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. s8-6m

T. R. GARSED & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS. COTTON, COTTON YARNS, SPERM, LARD, AND WHALE OILS, FLOUR, DRUGS, &c. The attention of Manufacturers is especially called to our SPERM OILS. au5-3m No. 22 N. FRONT STREET, PHILA.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON. Just received, A FULL ASSORTMENT IN WHITE, BLACK, AND COLORS, For sale by CHARLES FIELD, NO. 20 NORTH SIXTH STREET, AGENT FOR PHILADELPHIA. s9-2m*

SMITH, MURPHY, & CO, 237 MARKET ST., AND 226 CHURCH ALLEY, Are now opening their FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS, To which they invite the attention of CASH AND PROMPT SHORT-TIME BUYERS. PHILADA., August, 1859. au5-3m

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.

BAILEY & CO., FORMERLY BAILEY & KITCHEN, Have removed to the new Fire-proof, White Marble Store, 819 CHESTNUT STREET, NORTH SIDE, BELOW THE GIRARD HOUSE. Now opening their Fall Stock of IMPORTED JEWELRY, PLATED WARES, AND FANCY GOODS, To which they invite the attention of the public. SILVER-WARE, WATCHES, DIAMONDS, AND PEARLS, AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. au17-lftf

SILVER WARE. WM. WILSON & SON Invite special attention to their stock of SILVER WARE, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design unsurpassed by any house the United States, and of finer quality than is manufactured for table use in any part of the world. Our Standard of Silver is 935-1000 parts pure The English Sterling........925-1000 " American and French.......900-1000 " Thus it will be seen that we give thirty-five parts purer than the American and French coin, and ten parts purer than the English Sterling. We melt all our own Silver, and our Foreman being connected with the Refining Department of the United States Mint for several years, we guarantee the quality as above (935), which is the finest that can be made to be serviceable, and will resist the action of acids much better than the ordinary Silver manufactured. WM. WILSON & SON, S. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHERRY STS. N. B.—Any fineness of Silver manufactured as agreed upon, but positively none inferior to French and American standard. Dealers supplied with the same standard as used in our retail department. Fine Silver Bars, 999-1000 parts pure, constantly on hand. au24-6m

J. S. JARDEN & BRO., MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF 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. se2-1y

CHINA AND QUEENSWARE.

WHITE GRANITE AND CHINA TEA SETS, DINNER SETS, TOILET SETS, PRESSED GLASS GOBLETS, TUMBLERS, &c., AT LOW PRICES. WRIGHT, SMITH & CO., o19-wfmtf NO. 5 NORTH FIFTH ST.

BOYD & STROUD, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, Have now on hand a complete stock of QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, and FRENCH AND ENGLISH CHINA, At their OLD STAND, No. 32 NORTH FOURTH ST., four doors below Merchants' Hotel, to which they invite the attention of WHOLESALE BUYERS. AGENTS FOR PITTSBURG GLASS. au5-3m

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

DRUGS, GLASS, PAINTS, &c. ROBT. SHOEMAKER & CO. NORTHEAST CORNER FOURTH AND RACE STREETS, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, Importers and Dealers in WINDOW GLASS, PAINTS, &c., invite the attention of COUNTRY MERCHANTS To their large stock of Goods, which they offer at the lowest market rates. oc5-tf

HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.

GOODS FOR THE SEASON. BRONZED FENDERS AND IRONS, STEEL FIRE SETS, FOOT WARMERS, BLOWER STANDS, PLATE WARMERS, HOT WATER DISHES, &c., &c., AT THE HOUSE-FURNISHING STORES, NOS. 922 AND 1226 CHESTNUT STREET. JNO. A. MURPHEY & CO, o18-wfmtf

HATS, CAPS, &c.

1859. FALL TRADE. 1859. C. H. GARDEN & CO., Manufacturers of and Wholesale Dealers in HATS, CAPS, FURS, SILK AND STRAW BONNETS, AND STRAW GOODS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, &c., &c. NOS. 600 AND 602 MARKET STREET, Southwest corner of SIXTH. EXTENSIVE STOCK, BEST TERMS, LOWEST PRICES. au18-3m

FANCY DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

SCHAFFER & ROBERTS, 429 MARKET STREET, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF HOSIERY, GLOVES, SMALL WARES, COMBS, BRUSHES, LOOKING-GLASSES, GERMAN and FRENCH FANCY GOODS, AND TAILORS' TRIMMINGS. au5-3m

MARTINS, PEDDLE, & HAMRICK, Importers and dealers in HOSIERY, GLOVES, AND FANCY NOTIONS, NO. 30 NORTH FOURTH STREET, Five doors below the Merchants' Hotel, Offer for sale the most complete stock of Goods in their line to be found in the UNITED STATES, consisting of HOSIERY, of every grade. GLOVES, in three hundred varieties. UNDERSHIRTS and DRAWERS. LINEN-BOSOM SHIRTS and COLLARS. LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS. & SHIRT FRONTS. LADIES' ELASTIC BELTS, with clasps of entirely new designs, with an endless variety of NOTIONS, to which they invite the attention of FIRST-CLASS WESTERN AND SOUTHERN BUYERS. au5-3m

CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c.

ZWISSLER & FIORILLO, 125 NORTH THIRD STREET, Have for sale a large supply of CIGARS OF THE BEST HAVANA BRANDS. TOBACCO, SNUFF, PIPES, &c. AGENTS FOR GAIL & AX, GERMAN SMOKING TOBACCO AND CIGARS. oo21-3m

A. MERINO, 140 SOUTH FRONT STREET, Has in store and bond, and Offers for Sale, a Large Assortment of CIGARS, Received direct from Havana, of choice and favorite Brands. au5-tf

MILLINERY GOODS.

431 MARKET STREET. 431. RIBBONS, Of every kind, in immense variety; NEW BONNET MATERIALS, BONNET VELVETS, SATINS, GRO DE NAPS, LINING SILKS, ENGLISH CRAPES, of the best makes, FRENCH & AMERICAN ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, &c Also, newest Fall styles of STRAW AND FANCY BONNETS, And STRAW GOODS, of every description. Now open, and presenting altogether the most complete stock of MILLINERY GOODS in this market. Merchants and Milliners from every section of the country are cordially invited to call and examine our stock, which we offer at the CLOSEST POSSIBLE PRICES. ROSENHEIM, BROOKS, & CO., au10-tnov10 431 MARKET STREET.

J. HILLBORN JONES, Importer and Manufacturer of FANCY SILK AND STRAW BONNETS, ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RUCHES, &c The attention of City and Country Dealers is invited to a large and varied stock of the above goods, at 432 MARKET STREET, au3-3m Below FIFTH.

J. HAMBERGER, No. 116 North SECOND Street, is prepared to exhibit the most complete stock of Millinery Goods, comprising Ribbons, Flowers, Feathers, Blonds, Laces, Ruches, Velvets, and other Bonnet Materials. Also, a handsome assortment of Pattern Bonnets, to all of which he would invite the attention of Merchants and Milliners. N. B.—Goods daily received from Auction, and sold at the lowest prices. s27-2m*

CLOTHING.

RAPHAEL P. M. ESTRADA, MERCHANT TAILOR. FINE FASHIONABLE READY-MADE CLOTHING, AND SUPERIOR FABRICS FOR CUSTOMER WORK, NO. 21 SOUTH SEVENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. RAPHAEL P. M. ESTRADA, having associated with him as ARTISTIC CUTTER, Mr. JOHN HOBSON (late of Granville Stokes',) respectfully invites the attention of the public to his new establishment, and his splendid stock of FURNISHING GOODS for Gentlemen's wear. He has on hand a choice selection of Fabrics especially for customer work, and a varied assortment of fashionable READY-MADE CLOTHING, to which he invites the attention of buyers. Each article warranted to give entire satisfaction. s24-3m JOHN HOBSON, Artist.

LIPPINCOTT, HUNTER, & SCOTT, MANUFACTURERS AND JOBBERS OF COMMON, MEDIUM, AND FINE CLOTHING. We invite special attention to our complete line of MACHINE-MANUFACTURED GOODS. NOS. 424 MARKET, & 419 MERCHANT STS. au5-3m

HARDWARE PACKAGE HOUSES.

HANDY & BRENNER, NOS. 23, 25, AND 27 NORTH FIFTH STREET PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, For the sale of all kinds of AMERICAN MANUFACTURED HARDWARE, AND IMPORTERS OF GERMAN, BELGIAN, FRENCH, AND ENGLISH HARDWARE AND CUTLERY, Keep constantly on hand a large stock of Goods to supply Hardware Dealers. BUTCHER'S FILES, By the cask or otherwise. BUTCHER'S EDGE TOOLS, BUTCHER'S STEEL OF VARIOUS KINDS. WRIGHT'S PATENT ANVILS AND VICES, SHIP CHAIN, And other kinds in every variety. SOLE AGENTS FOR HARP'S REPEATER PISTOL. WEIGHING ONLY 8¾ OUNCES. SHARP'S NEW MODEL RIFLES AND PISTOLS EDWARD S. HANDY. JNO. G. BRENNER. C. P. BRENNER. au19-tf

PACKAGE HARDWARE HOUSE.—We would respectfully call the attention of the General Hardware Trade to our extensive Stock of BIRMINGHAM HARDWARE, which we offer at a small advance by the package. Orders for direct importation solicited, and Goods delivered either in this city, New York, or New Orleans. W. G. LEWIS & Son, 41 COMMERCE Street, Importing and Commission Merchants. And Agents for Foreign and Domestic Hardware. au22-tf

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HAZELL & HARMER, MANUFACTURERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN BOOTS AND SHOES, NO. 128 NORTH THIRD STREET. A full assortment of City made Boots and Shoes constantly on hand. s10-tf

J. W. McCURDY & SON, 321 CHESTNUT STREET, (2d FLOOR.) LADIES', MISSES', AND CHILDREN'S BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS, Manufactured expressly for the Retail Trade. au11-3m

LEVICK, RASIN, & CO., BOOT AND SHOE WAREHOUSE AND MANUFACTORY, No. 505 MARKET STREET, Philadelphia. We have now on hand an extensive Stock of Boots and Shoes, of all descriptions, of OUR OWN and EASTERN Manufacture, to which we invite the attention of Southern and Western buyers. au5-3m

COAL OIL.—5 bbls extra-superior quality Coal Oil, in store and for sale by ROWLEY, ASHBURNER, & CO., o26 No. 16 South WHARVES.

TAR.—Just received, a large invoice of Tar, in superior order and large barrels, and for sale by WEAVER, FITLER, & CO., o1 No. 23 N. WATER and 23 N. DELAWARE Av.


# The Press.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1859.

## Thomas Paine.*

The subject of enthusiastic eulogy on one hand and of energetic abuse on the other, THOMAS PAINE has been roughly dealt with. For while his polemical writings have been almost universally condemned, his political productions have somewhat been under estimated. Yet, he was, undoubtedly, a leading writer in his time, and did good service to the great cause of National Independence by his pen. The motive which induced him to write on the side of struggling liberty in America may be questioned, but the effect which he produced was great. He seems to have had very little principle; to have had an eye to full payment for his work, even while patriotically professing the utmost disinterestedness; to have been actuated by caprice, passion, and personal feeling. But his pamphlet, entitled "Common Sense" was as well-timed as it was well-written. It told bold truths at a moment when their utterance was needed. It was trenchant in tone and plain in language, so that the most unlearned could understand it. The writer was petulant, vain, selfish, and almost free from what is called moral principle, but he did that work well. It has been doubted whether he was earnest in his advocacy of the cause which he espoused, but nobody can doubt that he wrote earnestly, as if he indeed were fully possessed with the inspiration of truth. Nor can any one fairly say that he did not desire the success of the American cause.

More than half a century ago, THOMAS PAINE died. So much unpopularity remains attached to his name, from his later works against the Holy Bible, and from the profligacy of his closing years, that few have cared dispassionately to discuss his entire life—to do justice to his services to this country, ere he sank into the discredit which is likely ever to be attached to his name. Mr. WILLIAM A. STOKES, of Greensburg, an eminent lawyer and an eloquent orator, has had the moral courage to "point a moral" from the example of this man, and to speak openly and fairly of him to the inquiring *alumni* of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster. It is neither a partial defence nor a full condemnation of PAINE. It is an *exposition*—showing for what he merits public acknowledgment, and principally dealing with him outside of his irreligion. Mr. STOKES has executed his difficult purpose with tact as well as with ability, and we accept his Address as a contribution to the Historical annals of a great and stirring epoch. We shall follow him closely in what we here shall write, sometimes using his *ipsissima verba*, feeling that we could not improve upon them.

THOMAS PAINE was son of a Quaker staymaker, in the east of England. Originally he received only a scanty education, but was a man entitled to boast, as he did, that he had seldom passed five minutes of his life, however circumstanced, in which he did not acquire some information. He had been to sea in a privateer, had worked at his father's business, and had successively been an exciseman, usher at a school, dissenting preacher, grocer, and pamphleteer, before he made the acquaintance of Dr. FRANKLIN, then colonial agent in London, who advised him to proceed to America. He arrived in Philadelphia in the winter of 1774, and was then thirty-seven years old. He became editor of the *Pennsylvania Magazine*, and, Mr. STOKES adds:

"He now had access to books, and the dormant energies of his mind were aroused. He eagerly embraced the cause of the colonies, and was soon to act an important and meritorious part in the coming conflict."

In his conduct of the magazine, PAINE showed so much ability as to attract the favorable notice of Dr. RUSH, and other *literati* of the city. It was thought desirable that a popular work should be written, fairly and boldly, from the American side of the quarrel with England. PAINE was encouraged to write, and, in January, 1776, published the remarkable pamphlet of "Common Sense." Mr. STOKES says:

"Admirable as was the execution of this work, it was not written spontaneously, but at the suggestion of Dr. Rush, who read the sheets as they were composed, as did also Dr. Franklin and Samuel Adams. The former struck from the manuscript what seems a telling sentence, 'A greater absurdity cannot be conceived of, than three millions of people running to their sea coast, every time a ship arrives from London, to know what portion of liberty they should enjoy.' When the manuscript was ready for the press, Paine proposed to call it '*Plain Truth*,' but Dr. Rush objected, and gave it the title of '*Common Sense*.' Many years afterwards, General Washington applied the title of the book to its author, and spoke of the merits and services of '*Common Sense*' as unrewarded by this country.

"Certain it is that an instant and immense impetus was given to the cause of independence by the then unknown pamphleteer. The desire of the people for the immemorial liberties of their ancestors gave place to a determination to free themselves forever from foreign domination, and submission to a King was exchanged for resolution to establish a Republic."

The pamphlet had vast circulation and wide influence, for it *said* what the masses *thought*. Its character is thus concisely given by Mr. STOKES:

"When '*Common Sense*' was published a great blow was struck. It was felt from New England to the Carolinas, it resounded throughout the world Principles of politics were proclaimed, not new, but true; sanctioned by antiquity, familiar to the learned, but hitherto concealed in books unknown to the public; principles which found instant recognition in the natural sense of justice which God implants in all His creatures; arguments were adduced which went right home to the understanding, and found there immediate reception. Common sense—the best kind of sense, without which knowledge is vain—eagerly embraced and appropriated the dogmas and conclusions of this master-piece of popular reasoning, which rather aroused what already lay deep down in the hidden recesses of the human mind, than communicated any strange sentiments. The boldness, vigor, directness, the very rudeness, the racy roughness of the author, gave irresistible force to his matchless appeal. Nor did he hesitate to avail himself of all rhetorical adjuncts. He not only reasoned but he flattered; he availed himself of prejudice, he dealt freely in invective. For this I do not censure him, for the Tribune of the people, whose words were intended to dismember an empire, might well resort to all the aids of art in accomplishing his stupendous task."

He also truly says, "The approaching disenthralment of America, felt in the bosoms of the yeomen of Massachusetts, had been predicted by the orators of Virginia The rays of the sun of independence were already gilding the horizon with promise of a glorious future. The coming brightness of the perfect day of freedom was revealed to the common sense of the people, before it was announced in the *Common Sense* of PAINE. If the latter originated nothing, it disseminated the truth of politics and precipitated the inevitable moment of National maturity. With all its merit '*Common Sense*' has proved ephemeral. It has died the death of a pamphlet. HARRINGTON, SYDNEY, and LOCKE still authoritatively define the functions of the State and the duty of the citizen, but who reads PAINE? True it is that the subsequent base prostitution of his powers has tended to diminish the influence of his earlier productions, but this alone will not account for their neglect. We all read BOLINGBROKE, HUME still teaches us history, VOLTAIRE delights us with poetry, GIBBON's gorgeous pictures fascinate us, and many illustrious infidels live in their works, for the instruction of mankind on subjects not involving theological error. A man was needed for the crisis of the Revolution. PAINE appeared did his work, and is fast descending to oblivion, without hope of rescue, unless by immortality of infamy."

Seldom, however, has any pamphleteer been so immediately or abundantly rewarded. Mr. STOKES tells us—

"His was not the fate of many benefactors of our race, whose only earthly reward is the homage of after ages. Immediately this obscure son of a mechanic, this discarded English excise officer, needy adventurer of tainted morals and disreputable history, earning a scanty livelihood as journeyman-editor of a provincial periodical, became the wonder, admiration and hope of millions. The first glow of gratitude encircled his name with radiance before which the glory of earlier and purer patriots became dim. He was at once a favorite of the leading soldiers and statesmen of that eventful period. Attached to the army, he was the frequent guest and habitual associate of Washington and his officers. Pennsylvania gave him five hundred pounds, an unexampled price for forty printed pages, and munificent compensation compared with that of Samuel Johnson, for 'Taxation no Tyranny,' and similar productions, on the other side of the question."

Nor was this all. In 1777, PAINE was appointed by Congress Secretary to the committee for foreign affairs, but "in less than two years, and pending proceedings against him for false publications and violations of his trust and oath, he resigned office to escape a disgraceful dismissal." Subsequently he was Clerk to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania. In 1785, Congress voted him an appropriation of $3,000. Finally, New York granted him a farm at New Rochelle, which he valued at $30,000.

He held no idle pen, it must be admitted, after the publication of Common Sense. During the six months which elapsed between the publication of Common Sense and the Declaration of Independence, he wrote several essays in the Philadelphia newspapers, over the signature of "The Forester," in defence of the doctrines of his pamphlet. They are not equal to his other productions, and are known only to those who are curious in such matters. Further, as Mr. STOKES informs us:

"In December, 1776, after the defeat on Long Island and the loss of Fort Washington and Fort Lee, when the first burst of patriotism was followed by universal despondency, and the cause of the country seemed lost at the commencement of the struggle, Paine published the first number of 'The Crisis,' which aroused, as by magic, the drooping ardor of the people. Even now, transported by imagination to that time of gloom, amidst the darkness of the tempest in which the frail bark of State seemed about to be engulphed, with all the hopes of humanity, our blood warms as we hear the inspiring language: 'These are the times that try men's souls. The summer soldier and the sunshine patriot will, in this crisis, shrink from the service of his country; but he that stands it *now* deserves the love and thanks of man and woman. Tyranny, like hell, is not easily conquered; yet we have this consolation with us, that the harder the conflict the more glorious the triumph.' This soul-stirring appeal was read at the head of every regiment, and inspired a martial ardor which both animated and filled the ranks of the army. Published every where, it every where infused fresh vigor into the counsels and renewed resolution into the masses. The battle of Trenton was the first fruit of this reanimated enthusiasm, and the first assurance of confidence in the armed citizens of the Republic."

After the affair at Trenton, appeared the second number of "The Crisis." Eighteen numbers were published in all, but "none of them are equal to the first; many are feeble in argument, naked of facts, and full of such senseless invective as evince personal malignity, and thus become ineffective. Still, with all those defects, there are touches of nature which reach the heart, and a courageous logic well adapted to captivate the popular understanding. Undoubtedly they aided the cause of the country, and probably to a greater extent than would be now supposed from reading them. Their very coarseness gave them strength; they aroused a patriotic rage, and, aided by the reputation of their author, circulated in homely recesses which more elaborate productions were not likely to reach. Even this glowing patriotism was made to order, and purchased like any other marketable commodity. PAINE paused, after some numbers of The Crisis had been published, and their value was perceived, until ROBERT MORRIS induced him to proceed by promise of a stipulated sum of money, as compensation for his services."

The more substantial products of his authorship (from Congress and New York) were given to PAINE after the conclusion of the War, and Mr. STOKES says:

"Paine was now, by the product of his patriotism, a landed proprietor with full pockets. His services were amply recognised, his talents were universally admitted. But for the taint of corrupt morality, the grossness of his manners and greediness for gain, he might now—the Revolution accomplished, and the prosperity of the Republic assured—have entered upon a distinguished and honorable career, and given to posterity another glorious name for the catalogue of the founders of American institutions. He was reserved to teach another lesson—that God's vengeance is not always delayed for eternity, but that, even in this world, blasphemous defiance of the Divine authority carries the swift justice of a present curse."

Played out here, and awakening disgust by his morals and manners, where he had once obtained reputation by his boldness and talent, PAINE returned to Europe in 1787, with the double intent of overturning the British Government and making money by an iron bridge which he had invented. First, he visited Paris, where the Revolution was seething in the cauldron of Public Discontent. Thence to England, where his bridge project failed from want of funds, and he was imprisoned for debt, and released by American kindness. He returned to Paris for a short time soon after the breaking out of the Revolution, but speeding back to England, found general admiration of Mr. BURKE's "Reflections on the French Revolution," a work which he immediately answered, as did MACKINTOSH.

Paine's "Rights of Man," dedicated to WASHINGTON, was published in March, 1791. The second part, completing the work, appeared in February, 1792, and a million and a half of copies are said to have been circulated in England. Mr. STOKES thus characterizes this production:

"He examines very fairly the natural condition of man and the objects of political organization, asserts the inalienable right of absolute control of government by the governed, denies the binding force of any political compact, develops the sound idea that the will of the citizen is always supreme, and his interest the sole legitimate object of the State; attacks monarchy, hereditary legislators, the settlement of the Revolution of 1688 and the British Constitution; defends all the proceedings of the French leaders; lauds the American system, villifies with passionate ardor all the existing institutions of England. Mr. Burke is not treated with the excessive rudeness which commonly distinguishes Paine's attacks. * * * * * * "Although much more extensive and ambitious, it is not in any respect equal to '*Common Sense*,' or the best numbers of '*The Crisis*,' and abounds in gross historical blunders. Still it is very striking, plain, plausible, mostly true in its enunciation of abstract positions, erroneous often in their application, and weakened by the bitter spirit which pervades every page. It seems rather the revengeful diatribe of a discharged excise officer, than the calm discussion of a political philosopher."

The British Government issued a proclamation denouncing such works as this as "wicked and seditious," and prosecuted PAINE. Pending the prosecution PAINE fled to France, but the trial went on, and ended in his conviction and outlawry.

In Paris, where a translation of "The Rights of Man" had become very popular, PAINE took his seat as a member of the National Convention, to which he had been elected in December, 1791. He voted for the war with England, and against the execution of LOUIS XVI. For this last vote he was committed to prison, by the Convention, in 1794, and narrowly escaped the guillotine during the dictatorship of ROBESPIERRE. When liberated, in the autumn of 1794, he resumed his seat in the Convention, retaining it until that body was dissolved. He continued in Paris for some years, sinking deeper and deeper in debauchery and excess, and returned to America in October, 1802.

In March 1794, while PAINE was imprisoned at Paris, appeared the first part of his "Age of Reason," an audacious and ribald attack upon the Holy Bible and Revealed Religion. Mr. STOKES thus strikingly analyzes this production:

"His most celebrated attack on religion is the '*Age of Reason*,' a reproduction, in a new and most effective and popular form, of the oft-refuted assaults on Christianity, based on an assumption of the power of finite man to judge of the justice of the Infinite; and assumes the universality of human knowledge and the infallibility of human judgment. The entire argument is vicious, because it rests on these false assumptions; it subjects Religion, which if of God, must be above man, to purely intellectual tests; it ignores the historical, presumptive and internal evidence, which in regard to a profane narrative would be indisputed. It is coarse and strong, brutal and indecent; arraigns the Almighty, as known by revelation, for cruelty and tyranny; discards the argument deduced from fulfilment of prophecy, from the extraordinary propagation of Christianity, from its morality, its self-abnegation, its charity, its countless blessings to the human race, its redemption of nations from the bondage of superstition and idolatry; treats the miracles as false, and the Apostles as impostors; ridicules all Biblical history from Paradise to Calvary. Xenophon, Socrates, Plato, Cicero, all the wisest and most virtuous philosophers of antiquity, had felt the need of religious light, of a Divine revelation; but Paine held that the light of Nature was sufficient for morals; he rejected faith and shut his eyes to the blazing glory of the sun of righteousness, and its genial fruits, in the order, security, and morality of Christian civilization, as compared with the dark developments of heathenism, and the discord of infidelity.

"Its poison is in its style, easily comprehended by the unlearned; its antidote is in its blasphemy, so profligate as to shock even unbelievers."

The second part of "The Age of Reason" appeared in December, 1795. It was said that he had written it in the prison of the Luxembourg at Paris. In a letter to SAMUEL ADAMS, he says, "Expecting to die every hour, I had no time to lose, and determined to publish my work. I saw the French people debased in atheism, and resolved to establish them in that pet article of all faiths—the belief of a God." But he bitterly assailed and slandered the God of the Bible.

Among other of PAINE's writings, at Paris, which were chiefly political and financial, was a "Letter to GEORGE WASHINGTON," in which he attacked the newly-formed American Constitution, and abused WASHINGTON.

Returning to the United States, in 1802, invited by President JEFFERSON, who was soon disgusted with his habits, manners, and morals, PAINE endeavored to resume his political position here, and failed. Finally, he retired to his farm at La Rochelle, where he died on the 8th of June, 1809—calling, in his agony of pain, upon the God whom he had insulted, the Christ whom he had denied.

The summing up, by Mr. STOKES, is at once so vivid and faithful that we subjoin it:

"The narrative of his life is the development of his character, and few biographies are more instructive than Paine's. He was endowed with genius, lived in a momentous era, associated with the leading spirits of the age, was concerned in organizing a new nation. As a writer he was always strong, and often eloquent; especially he excelled in statement and invective; as a logician he was plain and striking; he knew the human heart, but appreciated the understanding better, though he has shown that he could arouse the passions when he pleased. His style was so bold, brave, and animated, that he could always arrest the popular attention; his air of confidence gave him the confidence of his readers, whom he did not hesitate to flatter by appeals to their knowledge and reason. Twice in serious crises of the Revolution he rendered important service to the cause of liberty and man, by startling, as with thunder, the unthinking to reflection, the irresolute to determination, and the supine to action. Success always followed the efforts of his earlier life in America; a grateful people crowned him with honor; the world was ready to hail him as the champion of Right; fortune smiled, and he might have basked in the sunshine of prosperity, thrilled the earth with the echoes of his fame, and left for posterity a name glorious among the most illustrious of those who have proclaimed, with the trumpet-tongued power of truth, the heaven-born maxim of man's equality to man.

"But neither the splendor of his natural genius nor the adventitious aid of circumstances were able to rescue him from the doom reserved for those conspicuous characters who are selected by Providence to prove that the 'way of the transgressor is hard.'

"The memory which might have been so bright and glorious shines only with the lurid glare of hell. He was shameless, presumptuous, passionate, vindictive, cowardly, unchaste, mendacious, avaricious, ungrateful, slanderous, false, cruel, impious. He has himself written his own epitaph—*infamous*; for what infamy can equal that of him who attempts to break down the barriers of religion, which alone is efficient protection for social order, domestic happiness, confidence among men, security for right; only comfort in affliction, only antidote for evil, only refuge for adversity; chief solace in this life, sole hope in the life to come?

"These are the dark deeds which have earned for Paine an execrable celebrity; and for these crimes, which reach beyond time into the boundless future, crimes which sacrifice immortal souls, the voice of ages will repeat the sentence of condemnation which the avenging angel has already executed.

"To each of us this vicious life and dreadful death suggests a lesson for our individual instruction, better taught in meditation than in words; and in our other character of *citizens*, it is equally suggestive, for if our country is to continue her career of prosperity, it must be by the practice of virtue, which is only efficiently sustained by religious faith.

"A republic in which each citizen is a Christian hero is a spectacle for the admiration of angels, the imitation of men. Such a nation may defy the assaults of time because it is built upon the rock of ages. Such a nation may this become, is the ardent hope and prayer of every patriot."

The length of our extracts will show our estimate of the marked ability with which Mr. STOKES has treated the subject. We cordially recommend his eloquent and interesting Address to the public. He has written it as might be expected from a Christian gentleman.

*Thomas Paine. An Address, by William A. Stokes. Delivered before the Gœthean and Diagnothian Societies of Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa., July 26, 1859. Lancaster: Pearsol & Geist.

## PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

☞ Several ultra Southern papers, which distinguish themselves by their constant abuse of Senator Douglas, and intimate that they will not support him if nominated by the Charleston Convention, advocate the nomination of Gen. Joseph Lane, of Oregon.

☞ The Carlisle (Pa.) *Democrat* warmly supports the nomination of George Sanderson, Esq., the editor of the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, as the next Democratic candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania.

☞ A large meeting of the Democracy of New York city was held at Tammany Hall on the evening of the 1st instant. Letters were addressed to it by five of the members of the Cabinet—Cass, Cobb, Thompson, Toucey, and Floyd. The principal topic discussed was the late outbreak at Harper's Ferry.

☞ Hon. Thomas Corwin, of Ohio, has recently addressed large Republican audiences in New York and Brooklyn.

☞ Fred Douglass has addressed a letter to the Rochester *Democrat*, dated Canada West, October 31, denying the alleged statement of Cook that he had agreed to assist the John Brown expedition. He says:

"My field of labor for the abolition of slavery has not extended to an attack upon the United States Arsenal. In the teeth of the documents already published, and of those which may hereafter be published, I affirm that no man connected with that insurrection, from its noble and heroic leader down, can connect my name with a single broken promise of any sort whatever. So much I deem it proper to say negatively.

"The time for a full statement of what I know, and of all I know, of this desperate but sublimely disinterested effort to emancipate the slaves of Maryland and Virginia from their cruel task-masters, has not yet come, and may never come. In the denial which I have now made, my motive is more a respectful consideration for the opinions of the slaves' friends, than from my fear of being made an accomplice in the general conspiracy against slavery. I am ever ready to write, speak, publish, organize, combine, and even to conspire against slavery, when there is a reasonable hope for success."

☞ At the late Democratic State (?) Convention in Kansas, held at Lawrence on the 25th ult., the appointment of delegates to the Charleston Convention was deferred by a vote of 35 ayes to 28 noes. Samuel Medary was nominated for Governor on the first ballot by a majority of six votes over two competitors, Denman and Holliday. The State ticket was then completed as follows:

Lieutenant-Governor—John P. Slough, of Leavenworth.
Secretary of State—A. P. Walker, of Lecompton.
State Auditor—J. K. Goodin.
Attorney General—Mr. Thurston, of Allen county.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—S. McGill.
Chief Justice—Judge Williams.
Assistant Justices—Robert B. Mitchell and Saml. A. Stinson.

☞ The Cleveland *Plaindealer* says that when Jesse D. Bright, the Indiana Senator, recently passed through Cleveland, from Washington, to Superior city, he was asked confidentially, by one of our Administration officials, "If Old Buck was really a candidate for re-election?" "To be sure he is," said Bright, "and the old fool will not get a vote in the Convention, North or South."

☞ The Greensburg (Pa.) *Argus* contains the following announcement:

"The Rev. Mr. Keesey, pastor of the United Brethren Church, of Greensburg, left his home on the 19th of October, to assist a brother at Altoona, Pa. Since then he has not been heard of. It is ascertained that he did not go to Altoona, and the most painful apprehensions are felt by his wife and friends for his disappearance. Mr. Keesey is an able and popular preacher—happy in his family relations—no man was more prudent and circumspect in his deportment. He has a wife and five children, to whom he was a most kind and affectionate husband and father. For some days before he left, he appeared to be gloomy and in deep trouble. Simultaneous with his leaving home, a very handsome and fascinating young grass widow has also disappeared in a mysterious manner. The disappearance of the grass widow on the same day that Mr. Keesey left has thrown a dark cloud around the circumstances, and filled the hearts of his wife and friends with unalloyed anguish. We trust, however, that a few days will explain the matter in such a manner as to relieve the character of the Rev. gentleman from suspicions that now surround him, and restore him to that high position in the affections of his congregation that he has hitherto occupied."

IOWA.—Nearly every county of Iowa has been heard from, and the Republican majority for Governor is just about 3,000. (Last Governor's election, 2,151.) On the rest of the State ticket, the Senate will stand, 26 Republican to 17 Democratic. The House stands, so far as heard from, 47 Republican to 32 Democratic, leaving eight districts to hear from, all of which gave Republican majorities at the State election in 1858.

SENATOR FITZPATRICK'S POSITION. — Senator Fitzpatrick, of Alabama, has written a letter defining his position on the Presidential question. He says he is opposed to squatter sovereignty and is not a friend to Douglas, but he expects to vote for the nominee of the Charleston Convention.

THE FISTIC CHAMPIONSHIP.—There is much interest in the contemplated Heenan and Sayers battle, and many are the predictions that the "Benicia Boy" will not be able to meet the Champion of England in the ring, before that hero finally retires from public life, an event which will occur next spring. There is so much uncertainty on this point, that John Morrissey has bet Heenan $200 that he (Heenan) will never fight Sayers, and the $400 is now on deposit at the office of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*.


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## The Baltimore Election Outrages.

PLUG-UGLYISM IN THE ASCENDANT.

[From the Baltimore Sun of yesterday.]

We briefly sum up a part of the outrages of yesterday:

In the First ward, Edward Cockey was badly stabbed with awls, and several persons seriously beaten. About half past ten o'clock a man named Kelly started up the hill to the polls, and when about a hundred yards distant, he was assailed by five men, one of whom dealt him a blow which felled him to the ground. He instantly regained his feet, and drawing a revolver, pursued and fired six shots at his assailants, and threw his pistol after them. He was not seriously injured.

In the Second ward, the rowdies interfered with the election, compelling many naturalized citizens to vote their ticket. Wm. P. Preston, Esq., Democratic candidate for Congress from the Third district, was brutally beaten.

In the Third ward, Mr. Henry Herring, Jr., lumber inspector, No. 82 Bond street, went in behind the barricade to vote, and being pressed and jammed by the roughs, he staggered outside and fell dead. The physicians, who were called, say that the death was the result of apoplexy. A man named Dan Crothers was badly beaten about eleven o'clock. After that time there was quiet, no opposition being offered to those who had possession of the polls. Mr. Isaac S. George, a most respectable citizen, residing on East Baltimore street, was standing at the door with an infant child in his arms, when he observed some parties coming along maltreating some countrymen. He made the remark that it was a shame, when he was arrested by some police who happened to be along, and taken to the Eastern police station, whence he was subsequently released. No record of his arrest was made.

The Fourth ward all show of opposition by the Reformers was abandoned.

In the Fifth ward, Joseph Vansant, son of the Hon. Joshua Vansant, was severely beaten. Several others shared the same fate. Mr. Joseph Clarkson, machinist, on Front street, and his two sons, were severely beaten, after which the three were arrested and taken to the Central police station. Before the opening of the polls the windows in the store of John W. Hunt, at the corner of Fayette and Exeter streets, were broken, and bricks were thrown into his house. Several other houses shared the same treatment.

In the Sixth ward the Roughs held full sway.

In the Eighth ward everything progressed quietly from the time the polls were opened. A barricade was erected so that the window could not be crowded and the voting went on rapidly. There were several police officers present, but they left at noon and did not return. The judges provided themselves with the different tickets to be voted for, and supplied all who did not obtain them before reaching the polls. A large number of persons who do not live in the ward presented themselves, but their votes were promptly rejected without creating any disorder. About four o'clock in the afternoon a man named Petticord, from the Seventh ward, presented himself and demanded the right to vote, which was refused him. He became violent, when some one struck at him, but he was quickly surrounded and guarded to a place of safety. That was the only difficulty during the day, and no personal injury was sustained, nor was there at any time any crowding at the polls.

In the Ninth ward, a German was dreadfully beaten whilst in the hands of an officer. The Reformers were finally driven from the polls.

In the Tenth ward, John Hinesly, who was rejected on Tuesday night by the City Council, acted as judge of election. A few minutes after the polls opened an attack was made on the Reformers by the "Regulators." Mr. R. B. Fisher, of the firm of J. I. Fisher & Sons, was stuck by awls; and fired a revolver on his assailant, and others defended themselves. A brick narrowly passed the head of S. Teackle Wallis, Esq.; a shower of stones being thrown, and a number of men who rushed out of an adjacent tavern, commenced an indiscriminate firing with rifles and horse pistols. James Jeffers, son of Madison Jeffers, was wounded by a shot on the head. Several others were wounded, but their names could not be ascertained. Mr. T. H. Martin, the Reform judge, objected to alleged unfairness, and was struck by Hinesly and felt impelled to leave his post. A young man named Roberts was knocked down and badly beaten, about 4 o'clock; for attempting to vote the Reform ticket. Numerous knock downs occurred during the day.

In the Eleventh ward the Reformers were in full force, and kept the polls open and free to all legal voters up to 1 o'clock P. M. Several attempts were made to drive off the Reformers by the Roughs from other parts of the town, but they were met by manly resistance, and were compelled to retreat. Several prominent merchants and Reformers were arrested for asserting their rights and defending themselves, taken to the station-house and released on peace securities. When all the other wards were in the hands of the clubs, George M. Gill, Esq., addressed the Reformers, stating that as the contest had been abandoned in all the other wards except the Eighth, it was useless to continue it there, and advised their withdrawal. This was then quietly done. Dr. John Hanson Thomas, the Reform judge, withdrawing with them. Several of the rowdies were arrested during the day, but immediately released. A man named Nally was stabbed during the morning.

In the Twelfth ward several persons were badly beaten. Mr. Robert B. Walter, who had been to the polls, was struck with a stone on Eutaw street, near Baltimore, knocked down and kicked in the face. Two policemen saw the assault and permitted the ruffians to get off.

In the Thirteenth ward no collisions occurred of consequence, for the reason that there was no opposition to the Americans.

In the Fourteenth ward there was a scene of carnage, which began about half past nine o'clock. At that time there was a rush to the polls, when a man charged James Johnson, alias Sonny White, with stabbing him with an awl, and immediately drew a pistol and shot him. The ball penetrated the orbit of the left eye and lodged in the skull, a little above and back of the left ear. This was the signal, and some ten or fifteen shots were fired. Mr. Henry Starr received two balls in his left leg, one of which passed through the limb, and the other was embedded about three inches below where the first struck, and which was subsequently taken out by Dr. Baxley. Mr. Stiles, a young man residing on South Howard street, received two balls in the left arm, near the shoulder, one of which crushed the bone and passed entirely through. The other crushed the bone and embedded itself in the limb. He also received a ball in the right leg, just below the knee, which severed a blood vessel of considerable size, causing a large flow of blood, and infiltrated the soft tissues of the limb. He was attended by Dr. Baxley, and his wounds are of a dangerous nature. It is thought that he will at least lose his arm.

Michael Duffy, watchman at the Eutaw House, received two balls in the right leg, below the knee. He is not dangerously wounded. At the time the fray began it appears that objection was made to the vote of a Reformer, named Niedhammer, which led to the first shot, which took effect on Johnson. After the shooting had ceased, Johnson was removed to the western police station, when Dr. Baxley was called to him. Dr. B. found him in a comatose state, and after inserting a probe three inches into his cranium, pronounced the injury mortal. He then searched for the ball, and found that it had broken through the skull, above the left ear, whence he extracted it. Johnson was then removed to the infirmary, where he died about two o'clock in the afternoon. His body was then removed to the residence of his parents, on Pierce street.

Michael Duffy, the man spoken of above as having been shot in the leg, was arrested on the charge of shooting Johnson, and he was held for a hearing. A gentleman who was present and saw the whole fracas, pointed out a party to a police officer and demanded his arrest. The officer replied, "You be d—d; attend to your own business," and passed on. A Mr. Zimmerman was also said to be shot at this poll, but the extent of his injury could not be ascertained.

In the Fifteenth ward a desperate assault was made by the "Tigers" on the Reformers just as the polls opened. As Adam B. Kyle, wholesale dry-goods dealer on German street, was approaching the polls, he was met by a party of ruffians, one of whom snatched his ticket from his hand, and at the same moment another knocked him down with iron knuck'es. Mr. K. defended himself as well as he could with his cane until he regained his feet, when he drew his revolver. Immediately several shots were fired at him, without striking his person, and one ball from his pistol penetrated the thigh of one of his assailants named Hiram Ford. Mr. K. retreated and took refuge in a house, whither he was followed by his assailants and shot. A ball penetrated his head, inflicting a mortal wound. He was removed to the residence of his father, No. 88 Hanover street, when Professor Smith and other physicians were called in to attend him. George H. Kyle, a brother of the above, was also assaulted by the same gang, and shot by two balls in the arm and one in the leg. His wounds are not considered dangerous. A boy who was near at the time received a ball in his chest and was thought to be mortally wounded. His name did not transpire. After these occurrences no Reformers ventured near the polls.

In the Sixteenth ward, Mr. Theodore Woodwall, a challenger of the Reformers, and Mr. Frederick Bowers, were assailed, and seriously beaten. Crowds armed with swords and firearms held undisputed sway. The Reform judge withdrew, and one of the police who desired, but was prevented by other officers from doing his duty, expressed his intention to resign, and was reported to have done so.

In the Seventeenth ward, Reformers were not, except in very few instances, permitted to approach the polls, being warned that if they did so, it was at the peril of their lives.

In the Eighteenth ward, the polls were early taken possession of by the Roughs. Mr. Felix McCurley, Mr. John McCurley, Mr. Edward Moon, and other good citizens, were knocked down and severely beaten by parties of ruffians.

In the Nineteenth ward, Mr. John Ruhl was very badly beaten and cut about the head.

In the Twentieth ward, an attack was made on the Reformers at an early hour, and they were compelled to retire. One or two prominent gentlemen were arrested for defending themselves, but subsequently released.

KNOWLEDGE.—The more widely knowledge is spread, the more will they be prized whose happy lot it is to extend its bounds by discovering new truths, to multiply its uses by inventing new modes of applying it in practice. Real knowledge never promoted either turbulence or unbelief; but its progress is the forerunner of liberality and enlightened toleration. Whoso dreads these, let him tremble; for he may be well assured that their day is at length come, and must put to sudden flight the evil spirits of tyranny and persecution which haunted the long night now gone down the sky.

The Corinth (Miss.) *True Democrat* says that several prisoners confined in the county jail escaped on the night of the 16th ult. A man named Newcomb, under sentence of death, refused to go along with the others, alleging, as a reason, that "the night was bad, and he feared making himself sick by the exposure!" The *Democrat* thinks his conduct argues an absence of reason sufficient to justify the exercise of executive clemency.