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Mai for sale at lowest cash prices. by
REVE L. KNIGHT,
See South SECOND Street, West Side,
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WELVET CARESTINGS, most suproved make, for sale by MERCEL TRUETT,

great variety, including Chicoleten, Turkey Medi Sens; Shoes; Shirtings, and Fancy Styles.

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Bottomber's, Penneroy's, Glenham Co.'s, and other makes of Black and Fascy all wool and cotton warp Cloths in great variety

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Greenfield Co., Saxtons River, Lewiston Falls.
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MINGLISH CARPETINGS.

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VOL. 3.—NO. 87. CIGARS, TOBACCO, &c. DRY-GOODS JOBBERS

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have in store a large stock of

FROSTED TRICOT, AND

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34 S. SECOND, AND 23 STRAWBERRY STS.,

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ABOVE CHESTNUT.

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Cassimeres and doeskins, Flain and pancy cassimeres, Bilk, velvet, and cashmere vestings,

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Invite special attention to their stock of SILVE! WARE, which is now unusually large, affording a variety of pattern and design unsurpassed by any hous the United States, and of fiver quality than is manufactured for the state of the state

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tured for table use in any part of the world

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ealers supplied with the same standard as used

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re now in Store a full line of

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FINE PASHIONABLE

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

BUPERIOR FABRICS FOR CUSTOMER WORK,

RAPHARI, P. M. ESTRADA, having associated win aim as ARTISTIC CUTTER, Mr. JOHN HUBSO late of Granville Stokes, respectfully invites the a continuous than the control of the control of the country of the

(late of Granville Stokes,) respectfully invites the a tention of the public to his new establishment, and he splended stock of FURNISHING GOODS for Gentl. He has on hand a choice selection of Fabrica especially by for enterioner work, and a varied assortment of fi shionable READY-MADE CLOTHING, to which invites the statenting of Duyers. Each sticle warrant

invice the attention of buyers. Eson article warrance to give entire satisfaction, JOHN HOBSON, Artist.

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MECHANICAL BAKERY,

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gtreet.

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DURE AND CHEAP BREAD,

RAPHAEL P. M. ESTRADA,

UTCHER'S EDGE TOOLS,

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stantly on hand a large stock of Goods to sup-

For the sale of all kinds of

HANDY & BRENNER,

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POURTH AND RACE STREETS.

BUGS, GLASS, PAINTS, &c.

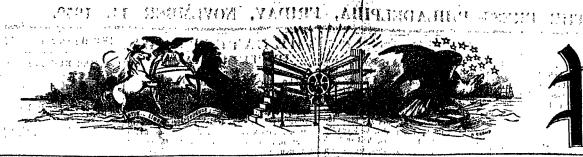
NORTHEAST CORNER

fiers for Sale, a Large Assortment of

140 BOUTH FRONT STREET,

Have for sale a large supply of

A. MERINO.



. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11. 1859.

TWO CENTS.

Ma. Editos: By permitting the following com ation to compy a portion of your space, you will do an act of justice to the memory of one ho; deserved better than the abuse which has been

Bribery and Corruption at Elections. The disclosures made before the Commissioners at Gloucester and Wakefield, which show the frightful extent of bribery and corruption at the Parliamentary Elections in Engrisonment with hard labor in the House of the article which called it forth, in your paper of rrection. The question is not without in the 4th inst. Yours, obediently, rest here where the influences of the Mint. dustom House, and Navy Yard are so con antly and stringently brought to bear upon the votes and purses of electors. An English journal, which is decidedly

he disclosures made at Gloucoster, by an ex-M. P. 10 Mays.

"Under ordinary circumstances, people would be perfectly sick of the daily parade of discussing in the newspapers; but for the same reason that Smethurst is now an object of infinitely greater ifferest than he was eighteen months ago, that city has suddenly become invested with positive attractions as the same days as a superior as little as the same days as a little as the same days as a superior as little as the same days as a superior as little as the same days as a superior as little as the same days as a superior as little as the same days as a superior as a supe

in the newspapers; but for the same reason that Smethars is now an object of infinitely greater is rerest than he was eighteen months ago, that city has suddenly become invosted with positive attractions. This is our excuse for repeating a little of the history of that constituency, as sketched by Sir Manrice Berkely before the Kleetion Commission on Thursday. The gallant Admiral tells at that in the prime old days of rotteness—1816 or 1818—he contested the city in the Liberal interest, and that his expenses on that cocasion amounted to upwards of £16,000! Like Sir R. Carden, Mr. Leatham, and the host of etherchaddiates recently suspected of bribery, he declars that he was perfectly ignorant of the existence of illegal pruntices, although at the same time he could not say that some of the electors did not receive money for their votes. The purse qualification continued in full force, we are told, until the passing of the Reform Act, when a vast reduction in the 'necessary' expenses was effected. The first election after the passing of the act cost him £1,500, while none of the subsequent contests required a greater outlay than £300. This is & far satisfactory; but daily experience proves that time and temptation very often thoroughly obliterate the good impressions which a judicious course of corrective discipline may have produced on the mind of a person 'well known to the police,' and even thus it appears to have been in the case of Gloucester. It is quite clear that that froe and independent constituency was getting thoroughly disgusted with £300 elections; for, says &ir Maurice, 'in 1852, Mr. Price, Mr. Hope, and myself, entered into an agreement that we would go to no expense but what was strictly legal, and that we would conduct the cloction on the pursest principles.' The only inference to be drawn from this highly commendable arraingement is, that there were oninous symptoms that 'what was strictly legal,' and 'the pursest principles' had been an automated by Sir R. Carden, and was defeated; and if we m

aide-de-camp to Greene; little principle while than those that processor most sharing the toils and privations, me of the candidates, in conth, one of the candidates, in conthe cold of our then ill-clad, poorly-paid soldiers;
the cold of our then ill-clad, poorly-paid soldiers; banker for £5,000. This money, at least within a few pounds, was all expended during the election; but Mr. Charlesworth did not appear to have the remotest idea how it was spent. He never all expended to any one; he never asked for youchers; he gave it away freely, and, of course, it as innocent of sin as the youngest of his own children. The Commissioners appeared somewhat dathers, and expressed their great astonishment that so much money could have been spent, and yet all the winder of the Mr. Charlesworth with five hundred dollars, all he then possessed—the narry denu that there are my bridge with the marky denu that there are my mass in the narry denu that there are my bridge within a soler to the sacred cause of liberty, his soul-cheering cases, by the light of a hickory knot; little principle while writing at midnight, for the sacred cause of liberty, his soul-cheering cases, by the light of a hickory knot; little principle while writing at midnight, for the sacred cause of liberty, his soul-cheering cases, by the light of a hickory knot; little principle when, in May, 1780, a lotted was read from General Washington, in the Assembly of Pennsylvania, stating that the army was in the State of the sacred cause of liberty, his soul-cheering the sacred cause of liberty, hi party deny that there was any bribery whatever the amount of salary due him as clerk of that body.

This is not the worst. We hear of cases Col. Laurens knew he had little principle when he in which the legal expenses of a small borough were enough to ruly a man of moderate means. population of 1,570,706, has only 19,488 registered electors. At the last general election, in the spring, there was a close contest, Messrs. CHEETHAM and HEYWOOD, liberal candidates, being successfully opposed by Messrs. EGERTON and LEGH, aristocrats of the Derbyite party. About three-fourths of the electors voted, and the polling occupied only one day. The Election-auditor, appointed to assess the

As the refuting of the above charges would require more room than, perhaps, you can conveniently grant me in your columns, I refer those interested in the matter to Vale's "Life of Paine," the journals of the day, Paine's "Letter to Congress," dated New York, February 14, 1808, and to the last number of the Atlantic Monthly.

"Even this rlowing patriotism was made to order, and purchased like any other marketable commodity. Pains paused, siter 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." This is placed in a different, and, perhaps, more unfair light in the Atlantic Monthly: "Corn-wallis had surrendered, and it was evident the war would not last much longer. The danger past, the Colonial aversion to pay Union expenses, and to obey the orders of Congress, became daily stronger. The want of a 'Crisis,' as a corrective medicine for the body politic, was so much felt, that Robert Morris, with the knowledge and ap-

but as Mr. Paine was a member of the Convention, and had been complimented, like Washington, Priestley, Mackintosh, and others, with the title of "citizen of France," this did not at the time polling foreigners from the Convention. Mr. Paine and the patriotic, but unfortunate, Anachar-

ing, on a more extensive scale, the friend of human rights, and a distinguished and able advocate in favor of public liberty."

"In March, 174, while Paine was imprisoned at Paris, appeared the first part of his "Are of Reason."

"The remarks on this book, made by the "man of moral courage," I will not lose time in noticing. If he has read the work, he did not do so, I am sure, with the care that he would have displayed in reading a legal document. But as he seems to lay great stress on the fact that Mr. Paine was an inifield, and intimates that Divine Providence took particular care to punish him on that account, we will say a few words on the subject—or rather let others:

"As to his religious opinions, as they were those of probably three-fourths of the men of letters of the last age, and of nearly all those of the present, I see more designed and provide with Light Guard, Capt. Took.

Light Guard, Capt. Cook.

Independent National Guards, Capt. Houston.

Light Guard, Capt. Cook.

California Fasilliers, Capt. Moore.

California Fasilliers, Capt. Tittell.

Marion Rifles, Capt. Moore.

California Fasilliers, Capt. Rigg.

Licutenant General Scott in a barouche with Governor Weller.

General Glerke in a harouche with Light Guard. Rigg. the sped upon him. When Francis Eppes asked of If he has read the work, he did not do so, I am Thomas Jefferson his opinion of Paine and Boling sure, with the care that he would have displayed

broke, he replied, by lotter, (about 12 years after the death of "Common Sense,") that "they were allie in making bitter enemies of the priests and Pharisque sof their day. Both were honest men, both advocates for human liberty." Believing, as I do, that few men of his time stood higher in the ruption at the Parliamentary Elections in Engage 1 and, will not be without their use. It is not religious of the present than did the persent to make bribery a felony, punishable with transportation to a penal settlement, or important of the penal settlement of "It is much to be lamented that a man of Dr. Franklin's good character, and great influence, should have been an unbeliever in Christianity, and also to have done so much to make others unbelievers."—Priestley's Memoirs. Jos. N. Moreau. Philadelphia, Nov. 6, 1859.

Thomas Paine.

or his patriotism, and his ontire devotion to wha

e conceived to be the best interest and happine

f mankind." We could quote further, but we

"He seems to have had very little principle; to have ad an eye to full payment for his work."

The copyright of his "Common Sense" alone

with an effect which has rarely been produced by

ypes and paper in any age or country," was gene

rously given away to every State in the Union. Of this pamphlet alone, it should be remembered, not less than one hundred thousand copies were sold.

Who, might I ask, was to remunerate him, when

ven the Continental Congress pretended to ignore he idea promulgated by Paine of a total separa-

ion; when such pamphelteers as "Cato." "Plair

ous? I might here quote from "Cate's Letter to

the People of Pennsylvania," published abou

two months after "Common Senso" appeared.

He writes: "Nor have many weeks yet elapsoo

lines the first open proposition for independence we published to the world. By what men of cons

quence this scheme is supported, or whether by

any, may possibly be a subject of future inquiry

Certainly it has no countenance from Congress.

* * Independence is not the cause in which

America is now engaged, and is only the idol of

those who wish to subvert all order among us, and

He had very little principle when " Comm

Sense" burst forth, on the 10th January, 1776;

ittle principle when he veluntoered and served as

who were born in England should be imprisoned

Truth," and others, were declaiming against him

as a fanatic, and denouncing his prin

rise on the ruins of their country.'

ing to Dr. Rush, "burst from the press

think the above will sufficie

*Jefferson, and some others, have had the credit of being the authors of the Declaration of Independence of America. Either of them, for aught I know, may have cretiten it; but Psine was its author.—William Cobbsti. As to Washington's orthodoxy, see Jefferson Works, vol. IV, page 512. Dr. Raffies, a prominent minister of Liverpool, eaking of a visit to the French Institute, says In your editorial, after stating that justice had "It was to me an interesting but affecting scene Perhaps I had never witnessed a greater concer ob been done Mr. Panne, you say—
"The motive which induced him to write on the sid
fetting gling liberty in America may be questioned, but
ge ellest which he produced was great."

ration of talent than appeared in that room : bu alas! to what was it all devoted, and to what results had the cultivation and employment of it in the various departments of literature and science In the preface to an early edition of "Commo ouse," the author says he is "unconnected with conducted its possessors? Most, may be all o them, had discovered that the Bible was a for any party, and under no sort of influence, publi ivate, but the influence of reason and principary."—Letters during a Tour, &c., 1817.

Dr. Priestley observes, in one of his last sermior Years afterwards, in alluding to his labor n America's struggles for freedom, he says, in his that when he visited France in 1774, all her philos Rights of Man :" " I saw an opportunity in which I thought I could do some good, and I followed ex-solly what my heart dictated." The Marquis de phers and men of letters were absolutely infidels. Why, then, has Mr. Paine been singled out from among the Ethan Allens, Jeffersons, Bolingbrokes, Voltaires, Gibbons, Humes, Diderets, Benthams lonel Laurens, visited Mr. Paine, in 1782, says Alemberts, Humboldts, and hundreds of other Freethinkers? We should like an answer, for we hat "his patriotism and his talents are unque Solomon Southwick, editor of The Christian Visitant, affirms that " Paine's conduc n America was that of a real patriot." Joel Barlow acknowledges that "his writings will answer

"Finally, he retired to his farm at La Rechelle.
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 dealed," Mr. Paine died in New York. The next day, to was removed to New Rochelle, and there buries a his farm! He did not die calling "upon the God whom he had insulted, the Christ whom he had denied." But, according to Cheetham, who wrote s slanderous pack of stuff called a Life caine, "about nine in the morning, he placidly, and almost without a struggle, died, as he had ouly have we Cheetham's scord (which amounts to little) that he died an infidel, but we have a copy of the statement, made on eath, of Mrs. Elizabeth Ryder, whom Paine resided with for about a year previous to his death; Mr. Jarvis, the celeprated painter; Mr. Thos. Nixon, Col. Pelton, Mrs. Hedden, a plous housekeeper, who attended him in his last illness; Walter Morton, Willit Hicks, a member of the Society of Friends, and a preacher, Col. John Fellows, and others—all of whom, besides, deny the charges made by modern saints: that Thomas Pane was a drunkard, and died "abandoned by God and man"

Leannot better conclude this communication

Los Chieffinis Guard, Captáin Johns, preceded by the excellent band of the stat sellifornis Guard, Captáin Johns, preceded by the critical to act as escort for General Scott. At twenty minuse before five o'clock the gallant chief of the United States Army issued from the hotel, accompanies before five o'clock the gallant chief of the United States Army issued from the hotel, accompanies before five o'clock the gallant chief of the United States Army issued from the hotel, accompanies before five o'clock the gallant chief of the United States Army issued from the hotel, accompanies before five o'clock the gallant chief of the United States Army issued from the hotel, accompanies before five o'clock the gallant chief of the United States Army issued from the hotel, accompanies before five o'clock the gallant chief of the United States Army issued from the hotel, accompanies before five o'clock the gallant chief of the United States Army issued from the hotel, accompanies before five o'clock the gallant chief of the United States Army issued from the hotel, accompanies before five o'clock the gallant chief of the United States Army issued from the bottle, accompanies before five o'clock the gallant chief of the United States Army issued from the volent provides and the collection of the California Guard five a secont control of the United States Army issued from the order o'clock only have we Cheetham's nord (which amounts to

State Fresheller—Brooks, 59,761; Pearce, 31,237; Clarke, 10,239.
Centroller—Brooks, 59,761; Pearce, 31,237; Clarke, 10,855.
Attorney General—Williams, 59,642; Randolph, 33,216; Love, 9,403.
Surveyor General—Higley, 50,127; Long, 31,573; Randail, 10,667.
Sup. of Public Instruction—Moulder, 60,786; Myera, 32,033; Brown, 9,431.
State Printer—Botts, 57,331; O'Meara, 44,048; Murdeck, 494.
Clerk of Supreme Court—Fairfax, 60,179; Pow-61l, 31,589; Parker, 11,284.
For Constitutional Convention—44,978; Against do.—10,030.
For New Territory—1,202; Against do.—2,144.
Note.—The successful candidates, as shown by those having the highest number of votes, are all Administration or Leocompton Democrate; those having the next highest number are anti-Lecompton Democrates, and those having the least number are Republicans. In the case, however, of the Congressional election, McKibbin and Booker are anti-Lecompton, and Baker and Sibley Republicans.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin of Oct. 20th.]
RECEPTION OF GENERAL SCOTT.
The reception of Lieutonant General Winfield Scott, Commander of the Army of the United States, by the clittens of San Francisco, on Sunday, was one of the most brilliant demonstrations over accorded to a public man. The whole people regarded him as the ehief to whom we owe the post-

remor weiter. General Clarke in a barquohe with Licutenant Walker, his aid, Colonel Thomas, Judge Hoffman, Colonel Lay, aid and military scoretary to General

N. followed in another carriage. Then marched the Scott Legion, commanded by Colonel E. D. Baker.

The line was closed by a promiscuous throng of cities, no foot and on horseback.

The procession thus formed marched up Folsem street to First, thence to Howard, to Second, to Montgomery, to Clay, to Kearney, to Washington, to Stockton, to Union, to Powell, to Jackson, to Montgomery, to California, to Battery, and stopped at the Griental Hotel. On the route, when the passed under the triumphal arch, a large wreath, which had been suspended in the centre, was dropped over the hero's body, very gracefully, by Miss Mary Weinwright, amid the shouts and plaudits of the multitudes. Throughout the course of the procession, the streets were crowded, and the houses were filled with spectators.

The line was adaptay of life and animation never witnessed here before. Monumental Engine Company, George H. Hossefross, foreman, fired a salute as the procession passed the Plaza. During the whole of the march the General, who appeared in citizen's dress, seemed much pleased, and with head hare, testified his appreciation of the honors done him by bowing repeatedly to the admiring people.

It had been announced that the Tehana House was to be the headquarters of the Goneral in this city, where a splendid sult of rooms were prepared; but he was taken to the Oriental Hotel, where a mumber of ladies had met, and by degrees the whole place and the plaza in front became filled with people.

When the procession halted at the Oriental, General Scott and staff, attended by General General Scott came for ward and made a few remarks. He said that he was her, bushead; hard with head of the marched with the procession that the decision of the whole place and the plaza in front became filled with people.

When the procession halted at the Oriental, General Scott and of San Francisco had given him. Broderick is the content of the marched the fact is the was astonished with the unexpected reception which the procession that the decision of the ma

Freethinkers? We should like an answer, now we are satisfied few know. We have noticed the poortraits of eight prominent infidels in Independence Hall, yet Paine's was rejected because he was one!

"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 licen; in that pet article of all faiths—the belief of a grant in the period debased." In atheism, but that they "were running healtong into," it, and he published the work "in their own language, to stop them in the expectation of attending for the house possible for him to attending for the house possible for him to attend which is not motited for forty work "in their own language, to stop them in the career, and fix them to the first [not "pet," which is and observed in appear in uniform. He then expressed him, he did not appear in uniform. If a then expressed him, he did not appear in uniform. If a ten expressed him thanks to the people. Governor Weller made a possible for him to attend the possible for him to atten The General then retired to the apartments pro-rided for him, and the people dispersed. In the vowning he attended Trinity Church on Pine tiret, where a discourse was preached by Hishop-Kin.

DEPARTURE OF LIEUTENANT GENERAL SCOTT.
Licutenant General Scott departed from this city
yesterday, October 17th, for the faland of San Juan,
on board the Pacific Mail Stomship Company's
steamer Northerner, W. L. Dall, Req., commander.
The steamer was to sail at fire o'clock, but long
provious to that hour a large multitude had collected in front of the Oriental Hotel, to do the parting
honors to the veteran. An equally large number DEPARTURE OF LIBUTENANT GENERAL SCOTT.

ACOPS AND BEOSE

A three controls are produced by the control of t

ters are requested to act as an CALIFORNIA PRESE. Semi-Monthly in time for the Chil

ters from old Virginia, or the strict constructionists of South Carolina, of their protended igreened of objection to Congressional said towards the building of the great railroad. We cannot but believe that General Scott will so declare in his report. And therefore we hope great things from his visit. The Estate and Heira of Senator Broderick.

[From the San Francisco Steamer Belletin, Oct. 20th.]

THE WEEK! YOUR

form the San Francisco Steamer Belletin, Oct. 20th.]
The ease of the position of David D. Colton and Lucy Brown, for letters of administration on the cetate of Senator Broderick, as nearest of kin came up before the Probate Court Monday afternoon. The application was opposed by L. P. Sage, public administrator. Mesers S. A. Sharp, Alexander Campbell, and B. C. Harrison appeared for the positioners, and Mr. Bristol for the publis administrator. A great deal of testimony was taken, a portion only of which we give, most of it being uninteresting:

a note to Mr. Broderick, to get Mrs. Brown emnloyment in the Mint.
Lucy Brown testified: I was a second cousin to
Mr. Broderick on my mother's side; my mother's
name was Rilen Barry; married a Hart; the was
first equain to Mr. Broderick's mether; Mr. Broderick was not married; do not know of any
nearer relative than myself to him; he had no
brother or sister, father or mother, fiving: at the
time of his death.

sharing the tolls and privations, the orasts and the cold of our then illicial, poorly-paid solidiers; illitto principle white writing at mindight, for the sacred cause of liberty, his soul-cheering casays, by the light of a hickory knot; little and the sacred cause of liberty, his soul-cheering casays, by the light of a hickory knot; little difference of Poverty." by Solomon from General Washington, in the Assombly of from General Washington, in the Assombly of Pounsylvania, stating that the army was in the greatest distress and that he feared a mutiny would break out every hour, he keaded as subscription is deared the same particle of the Democratic party in New York:

"Had Thomas Paine been a Grecian or a Regular of the Democratic party in New York:

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RERIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP ATLANTIC

\$1,56e,107 IN GOLD.

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New Yong, Nov. 10.—The steamship Atlantic has arrived, with California advices to the 20th ult. She brings over \$1,568,107 in gold.

The Atlantic left Asplawall on the 2d inst., up to which time the Vanderbill steamer North Star, hence on the 20th ult., had not reached Aspinwall or the 30th ult. She brings over \$1,568,107 in gold.

Trown a table in the Sextamento Union, which gives the official voice of the several counties of the site, as the general election on the 7th September, we take the following totals:

For Guernor—Latham, 62,265; Currey, 31,298; Stanford, 10,110.

Saling Mokhibin, £4,64; Bocker, 2,969; Baker, 11,199.

Sprague, 30,825; Shaftor 11,799.

Sprague, 30,825; Shaftor 11,799.

Sitate frasewer—Findley, 62,889; Johnson, 23.

Str. Carre, 10,239.

Controller—Brooke, 9,961; Peares, 31,237; Claire, 10,239.

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Surveyor General—Williams, 59,542; Randolph, 33,216; Love, 9,403.

Surveyor Genera

132 KRABNY STEER, San Francisco, October 13, 1859. {
To C. A. WASHEURE, ESQ.—Dear Sir: I have tor Broderick, on the occasion mentioned in your

note.

I know not the object of your inquiry, or the use to be made of my answer; but I have ever mede it a principle to state the truth, when it is called for, without inquiring particularly into the motives or objects of those who call for it. Therefore, I will say, in answer to your request, that the late Hon. D. C. Broderick, on the day of the duel, after he was wounded and hefore travelers had the sold.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1859.

BATIN-FACED BEAVER CLOTHS SATIN-FACED DOESKINS, AND HEAVY PATENT FINISHED CLOTHS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OVERCOATINGS. CLOTHS!! CLOTHS!!! SNODGRASS & STEELMAN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, &c

against the bribery question, thus sketches M. P. It says:

425 MARKET STREET rn trade, is now large and complete in every pa

Another newspaper takes up the Wakefield Election inquiry, and briefly sums up a week's missioners at Wakefield have, if possible, been more astounding than those that preceded them. Mr. Charlesworth, one of the candidates, in con-

8. W. CORNER FIFTH AND CHERRY STS. band.

S. JA RDEN & BRO.,

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

SILVER-PLATED WARE

Mo. 2004 CHESTRUT Street, above Third, (up stairs,
Pilledelphia.

Constantly on hand and for sale to the Trade,
TRA-SATS, COMMUNION SERVICE SETS, URNS
PITCHERS, GOBLETS, CUPS, WAITERS, BASKETS, CASTORS, KNIVES, SPOONS,
FORKS, LADLES, &o., &o.

Gilding and plating on all kinds of metal.

scd-1;

legal expenses of EGERTON and LEGH, who were returned, has published an account of the same, the particulars of which show what, even without suspicion of bribery, it costs to get into the Legislature in England. The whole cost, including none but legal or legiti-THE NEW JOB PRINTING OFFICE mate expenses, is \$31,552. Of this, \$1,103 were expenses paid by agents previous to the day of nomination; advertisements, printing, and stationery, \$3,184; use of rooms, \$8,601; bill posting, \$210; hire of coaches and railway fares, \$8,124; professional charges (by lawyers), \$5,622; clerks, messengers, and poll-

clerks, \$3,746; proportion of sheriff's expenses, \$1,887; election-auditor's fee and commission, \$200; and so on, until the full sum of \$31,552 for legal expenses at an elecsum of \$31,552 for legal expenses at an election is realized.

The moral of this is, that, in England, it is Money which returns a man to Parliament.

When both candidates are wealthy and unscrupulous, they bribe, they buy votes, they give \$125 for a kitten, a pair of stockings, or a pround of the same to take per in hand again offering him, if his private affairs made it necessary, a salary for his services. Paine consented. A 'Crisis' appeared which produced a most salutary effect."

"He voted for the war with England, and against the execution of Louis XVI. For this last vote he was sometimed by the Convention, in 1793, and agriculture and the private of the private affairs made it necessary, a salary for his services. Paine consented. A 'Crisis' appeared which produced a most salutary effect."

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pound of tea, as was actually given at last Gloucester Election. In 1784, at the Yorkshire Election, when the celebrated WILDER. pound of tea, as was actually given at last shire Election, when the celebrated WILBER-\$1,000,000; and a contest in Shropshire, a few years later, in which the family of Row-LAND HILL, the eccentric preacher, were quarrelling among themselves for county influence, relling among themselves for county influence, affect him. But, a short time afterwards, a motion a yet larger amount was expended by each was made by Bourdon de l'Oise, and carried, ex-