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116 CHESTNUT STREET

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Persons commencing ROUSERKEFING are particularly nyited to an examination of this stock of Userus

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CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW EIGHTH, lave opened a SPLENDID ASSOUTMENT of PRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, STRAW GOODS.

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NEW HAT STORE. JOHN E. FOSTER,

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Having taken the store at

NO. 881 OHESTNUT ST.,

And fitted it up in superior style, invites the attention tied it up in superior style, invites and patrons to his ELEGANT AND EXTENSIVE STOCK HATS AND CAPS. His new fall styles are much admired.

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CABINET FURNITURE AND DALLARD TABLES.

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In connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are now manufacturing a superior article of the street was an experience. The street will be superior to all others.

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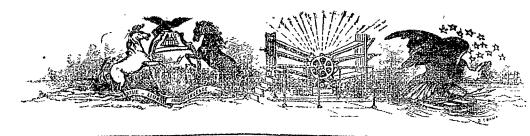
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WILL OPEN.

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DRESS GOODS

AUGITION.

FROM

The attention of our customers is invited.

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NEW STOCK SILKS AND FANCY DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, &c., Vosether with a LARGE ASSORTMENT of

STAPLE AND FANCY WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, LACES, MANTILLAS, &c Having received but a small portion of their FALL IMPORTATIONS,

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o which they invite the attention of their Cus nd Buyers generally. au6-WURTS, AUSTIE, & McVEIGH,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS DRY GOODS,

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Henry America,
John B. Weimer,
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aul-Sin aul-sir R. WOOD, MARSH, & HAYWARD, IMPORTERS

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E. CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS PHILADELPHIA. GAS FIXTURES, LAMPS, &c. KEROSENE OIL OF SUPERIOR QUA-

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SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS. THIRD STREET JOBBING HOUSES RUNN, RAIGUEL, & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF FANCY DRY GOODS. No. 137 NORTH THIRD STREET, NOW OFFER TO THE TRADE AN UNUSUALLY

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SKATES OF EVERY VARIETY. AT THE LOWEST PRICES. 432 CHESTNUT STREET.

HARDWARE. MOORE, HENSZEY, & CO ARE NOW OPENING THEIR FALL STOCK OF HARDWARE.

KEROSENE OIL. DORTLAND KEROSENE OIL. In order to meet the constantly-increasing deman CELEBRATED OIL AS AN ILLUMINATOR, ocompany have now doubled their former capaci-r, and have the most extensive works for manu-cturing Oil from Coal in the United States; and a order to insure for us a constant supply, adequate to the demand, they have positively refused to establish now outlets for it what-

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At there are many inferior Ols gold as Kerosene, we can then dealers in particular against using this trademark. Whenever doubte soust as to the genuineness of the article, we respectfully task that a sample may be submitted to us for inspection.

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Z. LOCKE & CO.,

Sole Agents and Manufacturers of
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MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1860.

Administration of Justice As a general rule, we do not permit corresondents to reply to and discuss, in our own journal, the facts or arguments which we may have brought forward in any article or articles. Were we to allow this, our time would be employed and our space occupied, every now and then, with replies and rereplies, to no purpose. We make an exception to-day, with regard to our article in THE Press on Saturday, on the Court of Quarter Sessions, and publish a temperate comment upon it, written by a person who is well-informed on the subject to the consideration o

which he addresses himself: | For The Press 1 Some remarks, made by Judge Thompson, the other day, in the Court of Quarter Sessions, in relation to its business, are noticed by a communica-tion in your paper of Saturday. Your correspondont says little, but asks The Press to make up his deficiency. You have tried, and have made many excellent suggestions, if they were all practicable. Let us see how they stand in this respect. Let us start at the beginning of a term with the orison cases, as you suggest. The witnesses go before the Grand Jury; bills are found; the witnesses are told to be in court next morning; they appear; the prisoners are in the dock, having been brought from the county prison; the trials go on; o from day to day, except occasionally an appliabouts, the greater part of the prison cases are disposed of. Those remaining are continued, in the manner referred to. The ball cases are subnitted to the Grand Jury and the trouble begins. Now, I say, most distinctly and emphatically, for I think my experience justifies me in doing so, that no system that human ingenuity can devise can be made applicable to the trial of these cases. Why not? you will inquire. The witnesses go before the Grand Jury, and bills are found; the witses are told to be in court the next morning. Bench-warrants are put in the hands of the officers to bring the defendants before the court for triel. In the morning a return is made to the court by he officers, that they have endcavered to bring in the defendants, by calling on their bail, the resilence of the defendant not being returned by the magistrate-many of them have no fixed residence to return. In many cases the ball will answer that they will try and find the defendants when they ave time. When threatened with a suit upon heir recognizance if they do not do so promptly, they reply that not much will be made out of that, for they have get no property. Some three or four, out of a dezen or more, may appear, but they have not had time to get ready; they did not knew that any Grand Jury would to have the fore," at the very find a bill on such a charge; ask for time to employ a lawyer and subpoena witnesses. Perhaps one or two appear with their lawyers. These gen. tlemen sny that they have just been employed, and ask the court for time to examine into the cases Lest it should be considered oppressive, the cour grant those apparently reasonable requests; con inuances are granted to some given day. When this day arrives, what is the state of things? The defendants appear with their counsel; some are

ready, a greater number are not, although they had promised to be so. They are now prepared to lay legal grounds—the absence of material wit esses-for a further postponement. This is done and the cases go off to some future day, the Dis-trict Attorney doing everything in his power to press the parties to trial. The court is bound to act with courtesy to the members of the bar, and to regard rules of law in relation to the trial of Let it be borne in mind, that, in nine case out of ten, parties on bail to answer crimina charges desire to have their trial put off as long as possible, and use every means, legal and otherwise, to effect it. There is judgment in this; deay is a great advantage; witnesses may disappear

charge becomes. Probably, a few cases may be

pressed to trial on the first day fixed for defendants n bail, but it requires hard work on the part of the District Attorney to effect it. which the court have to encounter from day to day in the trial of these cases. But you say, why should not the court fix upon a certain number of nses for each day in their numerical order? Let s see how that would work. A list is made cut for a certain day; notice is given to the defendants or their counsel, if they have any. The first cate on the list is called. Neither defendant nor unsel appear, nor can either be found in the vicinity of the court-room. It will be a fortunate pircumstance if any of the cases on the list be ound ready. Under this system, it would be well nderstood by defendants, that if they only maasged to avoid trial on the day fixed, it must ge off adefinitely, or until the end of the list is reached.

This, of course, they would use every effort to ffect. As I have already said, dolay is always to he advantage of the defendant. It may be asked, why not keep defendants in custody, when once in court, until the day fixed for trial? This cannot be done, as every offence, with one or two exceptions, is ballable, and the

Constitution provides that excessive bail shall not Porhaps it will be suggested that suit should be monced against the surcties of defendants who do not appear. In a large majority of the cases, from the insufficiency of the security taken by the magistrates, this would be labor lest. In ther cases, the bail is sometimes a near relative of the defendant, and would not be much alarme by the slow progress of a civil action. Indeed, this would rather be the means than otherwise, of

effecting the delay in the trial which is always so anxiously desired. In answer to this, it may be said, the list system works well in the civil courts. This may be, but is the nature of the business the same in the civil and criminal courts? Not at all; in the civil courts, the plaintiffs and defendants are real per ions, to gain or lose by their neglect. If a plair tiff fail to appear, a non-suit is entered. In the case of a defendant's non-attendance judgment will be entered. Here are vital interests in both cases to be guarded. In the criminal court it is all on one side. It is the defendant's interest not to ap-

pear at court if he can avoid it. He knows that no judgment can be entered against him, as in the ivil courts, in his absence. I have already said no fixed rule can be adopted n the trial of criminal cases. I have given the s short a time as possible. This course is regularly pursued in our criminal courts. At no time within the knowledge of the writer, has it been cessary for a defendant to remain over three or four days, when ready for trial. Some time witlesses for the Commonwealth may have been obliged to remain in attendance a longer time than this, but it was on account of the difficulty in having the defendants arrested. In the Roxborough case, to which you refer, the counsel on either side, by application in the proper quarter, might have had the case tried at any time. The delay is at-

court or the District Attorney. So of the indictment found on the 21st August. Your strictures with regard to the conduct of members of the bar crowding within the space set apart for the District Attorney, and holding private conversation with him and with the judge are by no means ill-timed; but is not the blame in

possess nor deserve the confidence and regard of the public. For the most part, they are ignorant of the law, and have to depend upon the advice of their clerks whenever any but the most ordinary routine question comes before them. In place of the Alderman, we should have half as many local magistrates, respectably paid and appointed, without reference to party, from the ranks of the legal profession. In the next place, if the Aldermanic plague be continued, care should be taken to put down the nuisance of "straw bail," and there should be a public officer appointed whose main duty would be to examine into the solvency of the persons who offer themselves as bail. It is well known that there are many persons in this city, who, for a con-si-de-ra-tion, will become bail to any amount, perjuring themselves in doing this, by swearing they are worth thousands of dollars

when they do not possess so many cents.

Aldermen who know the character and inade

quacy of this "straw bail," and yet take it,

ought to be presecuted and sent to the penitentiary. There need not be the slightest difficulty, we assure our correspondent, in procuring the attendance in Court, at any appointed time, of accused persons who are out upon bail. In England, the process is extremely simple. "Straw bail" is there unknown, and no bail is the amount named in the bail-bond. The bail adorned with the achievements of Boone, of are bound, by that bond, to produce the accused at a certain time—say, the holding of the Sessions—and he is accordingly surrendered sation for a continuance is made by a prisoner who to the very minute, the Court usually, at rehas been able to secure an attorney. Business goes quest, at 'Reaving him at large, day by day, on smoothly. By the end of two weeks, or there until tried, his special hall continuing responuntil tried, his special bail continuing responsible until his flual surrender. In criminal cases, in fact, the accused is supposed by the law to be in custody of his bail, instead of in jail. If the accused be not surrendered by his bail at the appointed time, a process like our distringus is issued at once, and the whole penalty of the bail-bond is immediately leviable -aye, and invariably levied-upon the property of the bailsmen. Here, as our correpondent states, the chances are three to one lelay of a civil suit to recover it. In England, on the other hand, if the bail should fail to produce the accused, his property is at once attached. The qualifications of a bailsman are much the same in England and this country: he must be a freeholder or house- any great length of time, and is never entirely rekeeper; liable to the process of the Court; capable of entering into a contract; able to

> knew that there was a certainty of their promptly suffering in purse if they did not produce him in person. WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

pay the amount for which he becomes respon-

noment he ought to be produced, if they

Letter from "Occasional." rrespondence of The Press.] WASHINGTON, Oct. 26, 1860 Col. James L. Orr, of South Carolina, you will remember, mot with woful discomfiture in the correspondence which he clicited from the vene-rable Ames Kendall, who inihis day was one of the fast friends and wise counsellors of Andrew Jackson. Not at all abashed; he has worked himself into a paroxysm of Secession fronzy. In speech only of Col. Orr, but of Howell Cobb, Scoretary of the Treesury, and come others who came into the great arena of Federal politics under the surprised to see, in the Sunday Dispatch of yesbroad banner of the Union. Perhaps the eagerness of prominent politicians in Georgia, South Carolina, and Alabama, to secure seats from these

States in the United States Senate, may furnish the true explanation
The Legislature of South Carolina, which will meet during next menth, is composed of men who rode into power upon the top wave of the Secession flood, which has swept that State through all its horders, and it is not to be expected that it will cleet any but the most ultra members of the Disunion school. Schater Hammend, who now holds the seat, is outbid by the extreme doctrine of Gover nor Gist, who has issued a preclamation squinting towards secossion in the event of Mr. Lincoln's election; and he, in his turn, is outbid by other fiery s drits, but most of all by Colonel Orr. He is anxering the dignity of the offices he has already hold. he has looked longingly for a long while to a seat in the American Senate. If he does not succeed now he will have to wait for years; and, not to leave a stone unturned, he has launched out the

most ordent of all fire-enters in order to smutch over his previous Union record. A like condition of things exists in Alabama and leorgia. The Breckinridgers in Alabama make a fight not along for President and the Vice Presilont, but with an eyo to the main chance they wish to secure—the Senator and the State organization.

They struggle hard to that end. It is well known that the Senatorship is a position to which the owering ambition of Mr. Yancoy has unwaveringly aspired. Howell Cobb, seeing the last hours of nis Cabinet appointment about to expire, falls back upon Georgia, and with a desperate exertion strives o keep his head above water, and to prevent his jumping into dark night and endless oblivion-In his desire to scoure a six years' place as Senator, where he may be able to retrieve his name from the wrongs and blunders of the present Adminis-tration, he ignores the conservatism, the moderation, and the patriotism for which he was known s Speaker of the House of Representatives and as a leader of the Union Democracy from his own section, he disowns the glorious victory he achieved in 1850, when he bore down upon the Disunionists with the resistless power f truth and justice, and swept them into phens, who then so oloquently battled for his election to the Gubernatorial chair, as he now battles for Stephen A. Douglas for the Presidency, upon the same platform, he strikes hands with the men he then denounced, and hugs to his bosom the monster of Secession, which he then declared how in the trial of criminal cases. I have given the much he abborred and detested. Major Brockin-defendants to trial as quickly as possible, having lefendants to trial as quickly as possible, having cates the Vice President's chair he takes bis seat for cates the Vice President's chair he takes bis seat for Not so with six years as Sonstor from Kontucky. Not so with Col. Orrand Secretary Cobb. They have assumed such strong disunion ground that, if they are now defeated in their hopes of political success, it is next to impossible they will ever again be heard of in the first rank of Federal polities. It is too monstrous to believe, that such men, fearful of the neglect which hereafter awaits them, rush headlong into the project of a Southern Confederacy, where they may have some hope of preferment. I notice that many journals are discussing the power and propriety of coercing any State that attempts to second from the Union because of the tributable to the parties, and in no way to the election of Mr. Lincoln by the electoral college, in compliance with the demands of the Constitution. As pertinent to that point, and also as affording some explanation of the recent moderate speeches made by Mr. Yancoy in the North, I reproduce the following short article from the National In telligencer:

"As some surprise has been expressed in certain

to past issues, I could not say then even to the bloody judges who would sit upon the bench, my hands are guiltless of wrong against the Constitution of my country, and I appeal to an enlightened posterity, to the judgment of the world, to vindicate my name and momory, whon, as Emmetisaid, my country shall have taken her place once more an equal among the mations of the earth."

The visit of the Prince of Wales to the White House to excited the inordinate ambition and self-love of the President, that he seized upon the idea of gratifying his own feelings and rendering his name immortal, by devising a tableau at Mount Vernon, in which himself and the heir to the British Orown should represent the two most imposing figures in that eeremonial visit to the tomb of Washington. Accordingly on his trip to that consecrated ppot, accompanied by the Prince of Wales and his suite, a skilful artist, at the command of the President, had private directions to meet Mr. Buchanan and the royal party at the tomb. The attitude of the Prince, leaning on the arm of the old public functionary, with all the guite of the Prince present, standing uncovered at the tomb of Washington, has been faithfully sketched by the Prince of Wathington, has been faithfully sketched by the Prince of Wathington, has been faithfully sketched by the Prince of Wathington, has been faithfully sketched by the Prince of Wathington, has been faithfully sketched by the Prince of Wathington, has been faithfully sketched by the Prince of Wathington, has been faithfully sketched by the Prince of Wathington, has been faithfully sketched by the Prince of Wathington, has been faithfully sketched by the Prince of Wathington, has been faithfully sketched by the Prince of Wathington, has been faithfully sketched by the Prince of Wathington, has been faithfully sketched by the Prince of Wathington, has been faithfully sketched by the Prince of Wathington, has been faithfully sketched by the Prince of Wathington, has been faithfully sketched by the Prince of Wathington,

Washington, has been faithfully sketched by the artist, and I understand that no cost will be spared to render this one of the great historical paintings of the age. Mr. Buchanan, although much depressed in mind by the general infamy which his Administration has acquired, found in the Prince's visit a rare tacthed of feeding his own vanity, and it is said by his friends hore that he will spare no expense to make this picture grand and attractive. And why should he not? Jackson has his equestrian status, and the name of the seat of degramment commemorates the glorious deeds of taken, until satisfactory proof be given that Washington. Renton fives in his "Thirty Xcorp the person so offering himself is worth double in the Sonate," and the retunde of the Capitel is Penn, of Do. Soto and Columbus. These dis covered, acquired, and civilized a country, while the old public functionery has brought that same

country to the very verge of rain. It is proper that antipodal acts like these should be justly commomorated. It is rumored that, if either Breckinridge or Lane so selected as President of the Union, measures will be taken to have the painting of Wm. Penn removed from its punel in the retunde on account of the recent contumnations bearing of Pennsylva-nia, and its place be supplied with the great historical painting of Buchavan and the Prince at the tomb of Washington. I think it was Cate who said that he would rather have it asked by the cople why statues were not raised to his honor and memory than why they were so raised. But he was a consorious old man, and foolish enough that the bail does not possess property to be to love jurtice, and prefer death to the less of honor recovered on, and, at any events, there is the or liberty. Mr. Buchanen's mind is east in no such antique mould. The thirty tyrants set up statues of themselves after they had everthrown the liberty of Athens, but we all recollect the fatof the cligarchs and their statues. Every cause produces a certain effect, and the natural las which governs such things is seldom suspended for

> OCCASIONAL The Anti-Slavery Convention at Ken nett Square.

> voked. There is much philosophy in this thought.

Further Proceedings .-- Second Day. EXPLANATION OF HIRAM CROZIER

ROBERT PURVIS AGAIN ON THE FLOOR. our Reporter Reply to J. Mille McKim.

The report of the first day's proceedings of the Anti-slavery Convention at Kennett Square, was necessarily mutilated in Saturday's edition, consequent upon the deranged condition of our composing room, incident to a removal. The extracts from the annual report of the Abolition Committee were very copious, and many of them comparatively unimportant. Many addresses were of no possible interest to readers, and the whole transcript and letter he blazes forth like a human volcane, belohing fire and smoke at overy breath. I have reason which would account for the position, not only of Col. Orr, but of Howell Cobb, Scoretary of the Treesury, and come others who are in the position of the Col. Orr, but of Howell Cobb, Scoretary of the Treesury, and come others who are in the collection of t tordey, a remonstrance from the Secretary of the

Anti-slavery Society, which we give in another A CARD PROVIOUR REPORTER.

We frankly acknowledge that Mr. McKim and his ecadjutors rendered us services of an important character. We can speak only in terms of respect and gratitude of the kindness of the most radical Abolitonist. We must also state that, porso-ally, even Mr. Purvis was genial and subdued; that the ladies of the Convention were decorous in every patitular, and that more than ordinary respect attended us during the entire period of our visit to Kennett. As an individual, we thus vouch for the entire anti-slavery corps, but, as a reporter, we discorn our individual expectity and guide our chronicle by the policy of The Press, and an impartiality which knows no friendship but the public regard. Mr. McKim has admitted that we "meant no harm to the Anti-slavery Society or any of its members." This remark needs no verification from us. We made, some time ago, a plea for the colored people of Philadelphia, and the party who tolerates for a moment the idea that any private prejudice of ours has been used to influence these celumns does not merit a momentary notice. But we have "distorted facts in order to serve certain purposes inconsistent with truth." To this we roply that we have noither extenuated nor set down anyst in malice. It is true that Mr. Parvis lie was fairling, and that a kindliter feeling pervaded the meeting. He proceeded to explain something, one then puryis and subscience and interest and privately accused a temporary interruption.

The speaker would cat, sleep, and associate with solved people—marry one if she came up to his point a celercal baby commenced to etheric, and capture in the privately accused a temporary interruption.

The speaker would cat, sleep, and associate with the people -marry one if she came up to his solved provided the meeting. The service and extended at the feeling pervaded the meeting. He people -marry one if she came up to his solved people -marry one if she came up to his solved people -marry one if she came up to his solved provided at meeting the peopl But we have "distorted fasts in order to serve certain purposes inconsistent with truth." To this we reply that we have neither extenuated nor set down aught in malice. It is true that Mr. Purvis requested us to soften his remarks, which we had no more right to do, in our public espacity, than to withhold, at the recuest of any criminal, his name and misdemeanor. Happily, for our justification, previous anniversaries of the Anti-slavery Society, with the published reports of which we had nothing to do, have witnessed scenes equally disgraceful, and chronicled sontiments equally profane. The gentleman most aggrieved (Mr. Purvis) is atready notorious as the author of the remark that "John Brown was the Jesus Christ of the nineteenth century," and if he does not dony the following facts, we leave it to the public judgment that our report of Saturday was not a whit exaggerated.

exaggerated.
1. He stated that Jefferson was a slaveholder, 1. He stated that Jefferson was a slaveholder, and, therefore, a man-stonler and thief, who had sold into bondage his own daughter.

2. That Washington, it was alleged, had shot one of his slaves in a moment of passion, and that, as a slaveholder, he was to be ranked in the same entogory with Mr. Jefferson. [A part of this remark was made to a knot of listeners at the door.]

3. He stated that, as all the patriot forefathers had, in the face of the Declaration, placed their heels upon the necksof thousands of human beings, they were not to be canonized—rather to be held in aborrence

they were not to be canonized—father to be noted in aborrence.

4. In the discussion of the John Brown resolution, he said that it was better that 700,000 slaveholders should die than that 4,000,000 blacks should be dying all the time.

5. In common with most speakers, he denounced the Constitution, and said, in the language of Garrison, "down with it."

We will not prolong these reminiscences. Mr. McKim cannot deny their authenticity. To substantiate them further, we offer the following card from our associate.

A CARD FROM AN EYE-WITNES.

A CARD FROM AN EYE-WITNESS A CARD FROM AN EYE-WITNESS.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 28.

I accompanied Mr. Townsend, of The Press, to Kennet Square, and was an interested witness of the proceedings. His report in The Press of Saturday was substantially acourate. The remarks of Mr. Puris were as he had stated them; the incidents in the rear of the hall are narrated with a graphic truthfulness, and, so far from exaccerating the sentiments and scenes, he has rather extended report which he did not also read the point which he will publish to mortow, and certify to the correctness.

(Der Riedmann extract.)

Our flippancies at the commencement of the re-

Our flippancies at the commencement of the report of Saturday convey no disrespect to the citizens of Kennett, and its town hall. No mind of any ordinary calibre will thus regard it. Mr. McKim's statement, that we had cautioned him to expect a "fissh heading," ctc., only establishes the probity and frankness of our conduct. He has not been disappointed, and we have been consistant. We incert a part of the second day's proceedings, as a continuation of our report of Saturday. It only remains to say that, for any oppre-brium which may rest upon Mr. Purvisor the anti-elavory movement, he and it are responsible, since we have merely chronicled the sayings and doings of the Convention. In the "vindication of the Abolitionists," which is to come, "in the slow an certain march of truth," our "wanton recklessness" may be remembered; but if that vindication is to be made by libelling the forefathers, and trampling upon the Constitution, let us be with the lihelled and the trampled, rather than the vindicated. The public will decide whether The Press or the Anti-Slavery Standard can afford to be most faithful in its report.

at conversation with him and with the judge, the following short Afficie from the Anticant Inc. by well as a great measure to be attributed to the number of particularly agreed to the anticles of a special measure to be attributed to the number of particularly agreed to the anticles of the anticles of

TWO CENTS.

EVAN COATE'S THANKS GOD FOR THE SORROW OF THE

Mr. Livaa Coates said he had been a member of Mr. Evan Custes said he had been a member of the society from its origin, and in the whole twenty-four years had not compled twenty-four minutes of time. This was the only time Democratic platform in the country; where all sentiments could be declared, however viarieus. He had cried aloud, and never spared; nor could be understand how any man could be otherwise than anti-slavery. His friends were too fearful of opposition. When he was branded so a heretic, he said to his accusers that all pro-clavery men were necessarily heretics. He was not disposed to quarrel with the Republican parly, altennia some of its leaders were dishorated. In opening the don't have been discontinuously in the specific had been driven out of Haddonfull, N. J., and the Wide-Amskes of that place told him last week that hereafter they would stand by him.

donicid, N. J., and the Wide-Amskes of that place told him last week that hereafter they would stand by him.

Wherever there had been frequent mobs against the Abolitionies in the North, there the State always begame antit slaver. In Cumberland county, New Jercey, the Seventh Day Baptiste had endersed John Brown and the U. G. R. R. At this be felt rejoiced—not that he loved carnal weapons, but that he had agreat reverance for John Brown, who was a very brave, high-minded man. He fully endorsed John Brown's spirit, and detested the inconsistency of those who opposed him. [Faint applause] No true word was ever spaken in vain. He thanked Ged that the whole South was stricken with blight and mildew, and its whole people corrupted. Such was right, or it would not be so. He hoped things would continue as they were, and that the nation would feel the curse of slavery in every quarter. In the andience he saw the old familiar faces which he had known for years. The speaker had been breught up in a Philadelphia tallor shop, and had been very ignorant. He felt remarkably strengthened in the company of his brethren, lamented the excitement of the previous evening, and alluded to Robert Purvis an justify indignant, since deprived of his right of citizenship.

ROBERT PURVIS ASSAILS JEFFERSON AND ABE LIN-Robert Purvis begod leave to say some words of an epologetic character. He had not the design of giving offenco—excluding Dr. Stebbins, who had not given good will to the cause, and eat on the outshirts of the sudience to liokle the ribs of the vulgar by flippact, impertinent remarks. Mr. Crozler has been "audacivus" to stand in the pre-

vulgar by dippact, impertinent remarks. Mr. Orozier has been "audacivus" to stand in the presonce of the people who had fought slavery for
years, and reflect upon them as "Abolitionists"
who simply called out "disunion" He had also
courted favor of the vulgar herd. He hoped in
tied he would never say a word against the antislavery cause, which had done so much for his
people. [Applause.]

In the discussion of the character of the forefathers, he was only Robert Purvis, and talked in
his own vernacular without fear of sentiment or
softening of tone. The patriot fathers were slaveholders or apologists for slavery—zave John Jay
and one or two othors. The Constitution was a
foul document, and befitting the men who made it.
They were robbers and pirates—nothing else.
Thomas Jefferson sold his own daughter. Such
persons were rightly called, by the colored people,
"pirates, two-logged wolves, and mean thieves."
[These are verbatim remarks.]

The Republican party—as composed of good and
bad spirits. Georgo W. Curtis and Charles Sumner were good and true men, but Mr. Lincoln had
referred to the colored people as inferior to the
whites, and said that the two races could never
live in equality. He wished to say to Lincoln and
Greeloy that every man was marked, and Abe
Lincola was the ugliest man in the country.
[Laughte.]

Mr. Lincoln was willing to deprive the black of
the penoply of manheod, and favored the fugitiveslave law. It was "a lie" that the black man
was inferior to the white, and unjust to the Deity
to say so. The black man would eventually have
his rights, and the people would be forced to respect him.

Messrs. McKim and Derlington said that Mr.
Crozier had a right on that pletform, and hoped he
would be heard.

CROZIER SAYS SOMETHING SENSIBLE CROTER SAYS SOMETHING SENSIBLE.

Mr. Grozior mounted the platform, and was glad
that the sun was thining, and that a kindlier feeling pervaded the meeting. He proceeded to explain something, when Parvis interrupted. At
this point a coisred baby commenced to thick,
and caused a temporary interruption.

The speaker would out, sleep, and associate with

had so suffered, was he not a true friend of the colored man?

Lucretia Mott and Theodore Parker were aposties of God Whoever said that he had catered to a low Republican crowd said what was not so. He was not afraid of Parvis' fire, and could hold his foot in boiling water. His Republicanism was that of Geergo Win. Curtis. He did not advocate Republicanism from Country and the service of the standard; but he chose the nearest sentiment to his own and cost his works as a to make it terribe. his own, and east his vote so as to make it available. Liberals, like Tilton, were harettes on time. Men's highest convictions and aspirations were better than Bibles. He was for the Constitution as ho understood it. [Applause.]

AN ANTI-DISUNION ADDITIONIST.

as ho undershood it. [Applause.]

AN ANTI-DISUNION ADOLITIONIST.

Mr. Crozier continued: There were gredes in all moral movements. Mice's moral and social antecedents could not be chopped off like a skein of threads; each thread had a bearing in the skein. The Constitution was the greatest chart of liberty on the earth, and men who worked on that grade were not to be denounced because they did not labor on the same grade with more radical Abolitionists. Suppose the Government was dissolved, would a single slave be manumitted? You only leave the slaves in the hands of what you call pirates, who number 7,000,000 to take care of nearly 4,000,000 slaves. England was the greatest fitibustering Government in the world, and she would at once strike colors with the South and guaranty slavery to it. There was not a slaveholder that was not the erting brother of the Abolitionist. Was it a duty to denounce them and cast them off? We had the cotten on our backs and had grown rich by the slavery of the South. It was impossible to be just and say to the South, "we have grown rich through you—now we will east you off." We have to help the South cut of their evils and should stand a tax on every man, woman, and child that is emancipated. If such were putting a promium on rascality, we were of the rascals, and for God's sake, if the partnership was dissolved, let there be honesty among the thieves. [Applause.] They would have a prolonged Government. Had Wondell Phillips or Oliver Johnson ever proposed a new form of Government? They had simply said, "break all yokes—let the oppressed go free." Should we have a just, an unjust, or vo government? They were going on in broils and insurrections. Let the Union be cemented—teach the South and the North to be brothren.

Mr. Darlington objected to long personalities.

MR. BERNARD SAYS "DOWN WITH THE CONSTITUTION"?

MR. BERNARD SAYS "DOWN WITH THE CONSTITU-TION." Eusebius Bernard said that there was no material difference between the sentiments of the contending parties. Lloyd Garrison has said "down with the Constitution;" the speaker repeated the sentiment, and said "down with it"—or its present construction. Don't give the South an item more than the bond allows them. He hoped that the young and rising generation would be instructed in anti-slavery principles.

In the Republican party there were ingredients that would not amalgamate. The Abolition element should, for the present, assist the Republicans. Mr Bernard continued in a mingled temperate and violent strain to condemn and commend Republicanism.

Edward M. Davis advocated the collection of a fund to forward anti-slavery sentiments. He had rather have the prayers of the people than their money; the one came, however, with the other. The speaker was astonished to find that a man in the community had not read Helper—a very curious fact. The example of Lucretia Mott in circulating her anti-slavery papers was enough to call the blush of shame to the cheeks of most Abolitionists.

Mrs. Miott wanted all to peruse the sneech of Eusebius Bernard said that there was no mate-

THE WEEKLY PRESS. THE WEEKLY PRESS will be sent to subscribers by (to one address) 20.00 (to address of wenty Copies, or over "
each subscriber,) each..... For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send an extra copy to the getter-up of the Club.

Issued three times a Month, in time for the Californ sistance to tyrants is obedience to God." Washington, Jefferson, Fanklin, are justified only on the ington, Jefferson, Fanklin, are justified only on the truth of this assumption.

Mrs. Mott followed in an earnest speech in favor of the resolution, expressly disclaiming any sanction of forcible methods. She said ours was a purely moral movement. She quoted from the constitution of the Society, and urged a strict adherence to our doctrines and a jealous watchfulness against the principles of war.

The evening session was ongressed by a discussion. The society adjourned.

Postmasters are requested to not as Azentalor THE WEEKLY PRESS.

CALIFORNIA PRESS.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. QUARTER SESSIONS-Judge Thomps QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Thompson.— The trial of William Byerly, charged with fraud in inbatiluting one election paper for another, and thus changing the result in the First Congressional district, was proceeded with on Saturday. The court-room was crowded during the day, and the greatest interest seemed to be manifested in the issue.

greatest interest seemed to be manifested in the issue.

The first witness called was George B. Moore, who testified as follows:

I was ajudge on the fifth pracinct of the Fourth ward; the vote in that precinct stood: Leinan 129, Butler 57, Kins 11, Mn. B-cily was the return less for the ward; I was present when the certificate was made of the first is signed that certificate for Concressments of the first less of the control of the control of the ward; I was present when the certificate was not expended to the control of the Common Pleas the day after the rothonotary of the Common Pleas the day after the signature to be has and the witness declared the signature to be has and the witness declared the signature to be has and the signature to be has and the signature steer compared with those first named bytic wites.

The cross-examination conducted by Air. Casady elicited nothing new.

Thomas T. Wills sworn—I was judge of the Second division of the Fourth ward; I made a memorandum of the vote cast there for member of Congress, as follows: Lohuma, 163; Futler, 131; King, 22; latended the metims of the judges of the ward, and signed the certificate; this is not my signature referring to the false return!; the figures in the false space do not differ from the number actually cast, but the signature is not made and the state of the control of the future of the control of the false return of the fa

nted and exoited.

Philip blowherty sworn.—I was an officer of the election of the Seventh division in the Fourth warf; was spector; the vote was Lehman 22, Helm of the spector is present to the security of osed. Re-examined.—Some of Mr. Butler's friends were Re-examineu.—Some resent.
Wm. H. P. Barnes sworn —I was a judge of the elecwm. H. P. Barnes sworn —I was a judge of the elecion in the Kighth division of the Fourth ward; the
ion in the Kighth division of the Fourth ward; the

dry. Leckie sworn.—I was a judge of the Tentl of the Fourth ward: I signed a paper and took xoltement."

Mr. Mann onderwored to set the witness right by a omparison of this particular signature with the ethers nade that day. He thought it was the paper, and his xamination continued: I don't know whether the paper eighted had the vote of my precinct; I did not look at it, I read off the vote (as given above); there is a direction of the vote (or much that in the return deposited the vote of the vote of

taines; at that interview, after this subject had dropped, we discussed publics generally; Mr. s and Mr. Lehman's names were not mentioned. Mann. Was anything said in that conversation making money out of politicians! brewster, interrupting—'in this connection?'' Mann. I mean in that conversation. Cassid. Then woobject. It you put it on the that he would make money out of his position as Mann. Did he say he would make a handsome out of it as pour nings?

n, sir. He did not say anything about making a

nono; ss. As return judge? ann. Did he say anything about making money : ssidy. That we object to. ation.

Boyd cocalled.—There is in the book deposited of Prothonoisry, a return from the Fourth divitie Fourth world, (Speri, 's;) it is signed by Mr.; he brought it to the office; the vote is Lehman tier 65, King 33; on the laise return is Lehman ther 76, King 32; I have the tally list for the First assignal district left in the office of the First assignal district left in the office of the return so. ohn M. Riley, sworn, and the tally list shown him.— gned that paper at the meeting of the return judges : signed that paper at the mostling of the cast up the yotes as cierk.
The District Attorney then offered the tally list in exi-

Into District Attorney then onered the taly list in exi-cince.

This was objected to. The best evidence was to pro-luce the original papers or returns; this tally list was.

The paper was admitted to show that the spurmors re-turns the was admitted to show that the spurmors re-turns the was admitted to show that the spurmors re-turns the hamman, 135; Butter, 1152; King, 26; Alderman George Moore sworn—I am an adderman of the Fourth ward; the boxes of five divisions were prought to my office; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th; they were put in my garret. night to my office; 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th, and 5th; they were in my garret. 1st. Alcore; (wife of the alderman,) sworn.—I know thiam Byerly; I see him every day; he asked me if boxes were at the house, and I told him they were; t was all he said; it was the day after election; I isk he said souncities about bringing the boxes down noun; he aldered me no money to do it; he held out

struck with the orrenmstance that Mr. Byerly verified the returns.

When I met Mr. Byerly I did not notice any papers.

Dr. M. Boyd recalled.—I was present at the inecting of the judges; before any papers were read off and directly after the organization. Mr. Byerly moved to exclude all persons except index and reporters; that motion was voted down at the test and reporters; that motion was been and the persons of the Fourth ward; the vote in that division was, Lehman 109, Bullet 176, Kinz 19. I made a certificate of that the day after the election and deposited it with the Prothonotter; I signed the certificates at a meeting of the judges of the ward; this false returns producedly that is not my signature.

Mr. Parker recalled and produced the returns from all the wards in the First Congressional district.

The offer to show these to the jury was objected to, and the object was the these closes.