BALTIMORE.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1860.

The last political pamphlet published in Paris is entitled "The Pope and the Congress," and has created an extraordinary sensation. It has attracted general attention, not solely on account of the boldness of its views, but because it is believed that these have been sanctioned by the French EMPEROR. The author is supposed to be M. LA GUERRONIERE, a well known and influential writer. The position and prospects of the POPE are the subject-matter of the pamphlet, and, in connection with these, the duties and probable intentions of France are also discussed. The temporal power of the POPE, says the writer, ought to be maintained, but as "the extent of "territory is altogether separate from the principle "of sovereignty," his jurisdiction may very properly be limited to the city of Rome. This is the chief point made, though many suggestions are thrown out in regard to the methods by which this prospective municipal government is to be supported and defended, some of which are as follows:

"His government being strictly paternal it were, perhaps, better that it should rule over a small population; this people should have no army, no press, no National Legislature; its public life should be centered solely in its municipal organization; but, in return, it should, among other benefits, enjoy exemption from taxation; the Papal budget should be made up by contributions from all the Catholic Powers; the tranquility and inviolability of the Holy See and the dignity of the President of the Italian Confederation must be guaranteed; it must come chaste from the Federal army; as much municipal liberty as possible must be granted, for the double purpose of relieving the Pontifical Government from administrative details and indemnifying the people by a 'local public life' for their loss of political life."

It is impossible to disguise the fact, that this is a direct attack upon the secular power of the POPE. The adroit proposition of M. LA GUERRONIERE, that "the extent of territory is altogether "separate from the principle of sovereignty," is true enough in the abstract, but if a ruler is stripped of his dominions, he is not less the loser because of such a concession concerning his right to govern. After his jurisdiction has been restricted to Rome itself, a further application of this theory may confine it to his palace and the adjoining gardens. If the European Congress acquiesces in the plan thus set forth, it will practically wrest from the Papacy the temporal authority it has wielded for many centuries. It must not be imagined, however, that the States of the Church have, during this period, been always comprised within the same boundaries, or that the claim of the Popes to rule as Princes has never been disputed. RANKE says—"the papal "power was not so unchangeable as is commonly "supposed. If we consider the questions apart "from those principles upon which its existence "depends, and which it cannot abandon without "consigning itself to destruction, we shall find it "affected quite as deeply as any other government, "and to the very essence of its being, by the various destinies to which the nations of Europe "have been subjected." The Roman Government has in its time won and lost provinces precisely as kings have done, and has fought, negotiated and solicited like its carnal-minded neighbors. The Pontiffs, from the days when they seized on cities for their nephews, down to those in which Perugia was sacked, have been as busy with political calculations as the petty Dukes of the adjoining States. There is no reason, therefore, why their dominions should not still share the vicissitudes of nations. It need not create surprise if the approaching Congress deprives the Popedom of the territory which the Congress of 1815 gave it, nor indeed would it be extraordinary if the intimations of M. LA GUERRONIERE's pamphlet were realized. Even before the Reformation it was often hinted that the functions assumed by the Papacy were inconsistent, and after that event these views were repeatedly and vehemently pressed in many quarters on the Continent. So general had they become in Germany about the middle of the sixteenth century, that the Venetian Ambassador, GIUSTINIANO, an acute and careful observer of public opinion, enumerated, on his return from the former country, the concessions which its people demanded before they could be reconciled to the Church. One of these was that "the POPE must no longer claim to be the "vicegerent of Christ in temporal as well as spiritual things." Since then the secular power of the Popes, so far as it depended on the opinions and wishes of the civilized world, has been steadily on the wane. The conclusion that a theocracy and monarchy cannot be united in one practical system advantageously for mankind has now found very general acceptance among thoughtful men, and the people of Europe have seen it demonstrated in the continued misgovernment of Italy. If then we have not misinterpreted the tendencies of the age no one ought to be greatly startled at such a change in the affairs of the Papacy as this pamphlet foreshadows. As to the probability of these things coming soon to pass we can only speculate. If, as it is said, the French EMPEROR read M. LA GUERRONIERE's manuscript before its publication, there is every reason to believe that its theories will speedily become facts. That potentate is too cautious about his proceedings and is too shrewd a judge of the strength and nature of public sentiment to have sanctioned even covertly such arguments as this treatise contains, unless he was satisfied they would meet the approval of the majority of his subjects. If, therefore, we could assume that he was aware of the contents of this little tract we should want no clearer indications of his plans than we gather from the following significant extract:

"The Emperor of the French, who has constantly defended the rights of the Holy See, has used all his moral authority to appease the spirits of Central Italy, and reconcile the people with their former governments. *He has not been able to succeed, and his influence has failed before the impossible.*"

As soon as the powers of Europe finally determine that, when "moral authority" has failed, the Italians shall be left to regulate their own affairs, they will do all that is necessary for the regeneration of Italy. The people in their present temper may be relied on, under the guidance of VICTOR EMMANUEL and Count CAVOUR, to settle old scores satisfactorily with "their former "governments," and to establish others under fairer auspices.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company was held yesterday morning, when the revenue of the road for the month of December, 1859, was shown to have been as follows:

	Main Stem.	Wash. Branch.	N. W. Va.	Total.
Passengers	$39,965.25	23,187.34	2,055.17	65,207.76
Tonnage	248,849.67	6,805.17	17,310.18	272,965.02
Mails	8,041.34	1,000.00	866.67	9,908.01
Express	6,231.34	1,350.00	.....	7,581.34
	$303,087.60	32,342.51	20,232.02	355,662.13

Compared with the same month in 1858, the returns show the following result:

	Main Stem.	Wash. Branch.	N. W. Va.	Total.
Dec., 1859	$303,087.60	32,342.51	20,232.02	355,662.13
" 1858	227,781.00	35,602.31	23,818.94	336,202.25
Increase	$25,306.60	.....	.....	19,459.88
Decrease	.....	$3,259.80	3,586.92	.....

Showing a net increase over the corresponding month of last year of $19,459.88.

The financial year of the Company commences with October. Comparing the revenue so far of the present with that of the past fiscal year, the following result is shown:

	1859.	1858.
October	$418,929.61	$391,395.10
November	431,287.56	380,879.75
December	355,662.13	336,202.25
	$1,203,879.30	1,108,477.10
		1,095,879.30
Increase the present fiscal year		$95,402.20

The transportation Eastwardly, into the City of Baltimore, during the month of December, on some of the principal staples, has been as follows:

Bark	126 Tons.	Lime	8 Tons.
Coal	26,361 "	Live Stock, viz:	
Fire Brick	96 "	3518 Hogs	"
Firewood	21 "	1,815 Sheep	"
Flour	74,269½ bbls	149 Horses	
Grain	519 Tons.	and Mules	"
Granite	72 "	2,760 Horned	
Iron	551 "	Cattle	"
Iron ore & manganese	254 "	Meal and Shorts	404 "
Lard & Butter	249 "	Pork and Bacon	1,743 "
Leather	212 "	Tobacco	114 hhds.
Cotton	1,376 bales	Whiskey	9.985 bbls.
Wool	149 "	Miscellaneous	1,023 Tons.
Flaxseed	7 Tons.	Hay	35 "
Soapstone	12 "	Hemp	6 "
Lard Oil	80 "	Flour from W. Branch	3,810 bbls.
Lumber	1,654 "		

The Committee on Transportation made their monthly report, which was adopted.

The Committee on Construction reported relative to the erection of an iron bridge over the south branch of the Potomac, which was sanctioned by the Board.

Henry D. Mears, General Freight Agent, tendered his resignation for the purpose of accepting the position of General Agent for the Company for the New England States. His resignation was accepted.

The President called the attention of the Board to the necessity of constructing a double track near and through Tarpeian rock, west of Ellicott's Mills; and, after explaining its advantages and submitting a plan and estimate of cost, Mr. Thompson moved the following resolution, which was seconded by Mr. Hopkins:

Resolved, That the Road Department be authorized to remove the portion of the Tarpeian rock requisite, and construct the double track from its present termination west of Ellicott's Mills to its connection west of said rock.

Adopted.

No other business of importance was transacted.

UNFORTUNATE.—While Mrs. Achille Murat, of Florida, was devoting herself to the Mount Vernon Fund, her private fortune, by a series of calamities, became much embarrassed. Her crop for the present year, as for the past, has proved a failure. During the past year, by fire, she lost a roadside inn, established by the late Col. Murat for the accommodation of the public, and which, by the charity of Mrs. Murat, was tenanted by a colony of poor, afflicted German emigrants. Add to this the loss of all the mules of her plantation by the crushing of a barn, during a severe gale, and the subsequent loss of crops, and her pecuniary embarrassment will readily be accounted for.

IMPORTANT MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR OF VIRGINIA.

A very important message was sent to the Virginia Legislature by Gov. Letcher, on Saturday last. In view of the present state of sentiment at the North, he suggests the election, by the people of all the States, South and North, of delegates to a Convention to be held to ascertain whether the questions in controversy between the two sections cannot be settled satisfactorily; and if they cannot, then let them consider the question of a peaceful separation and the adjustment of all matters relating to the disposition of the common property between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States. He also recommends that a commission of two of our most experienced statesmen visit the Legislatures of those States which have passed laws to obstruct the execution of the Fugitive Slave law, and insist, in the name of Virginia, upon their unconditional repeal. In conclusion, he says:

It will doubtless be objected to this suggestion, that it looks to disunion. Grant it, if you please. Is not the danger of disunion imminent now, and is not the public mind North and South deeply agitated by the apprehension that the days of the Union are numbered? Disunion speeches are the order of the day in deliberative bodies, State and National, and the press teems with the same sort of matter—editorial, communicated and selected. Southern Legislatures are employed in considering the best mode of protecting the honor and rights of their States, and are making provision for arming and disciplining the militia, with sole reference to their protection and defence either in or out of the Union. Every man sees and feels that dangers are impending over us, and that disunion is not only a possible, but a highly probable event, and at no distant day. When these things are so, surely the country can look upon disunion from the standpoint which I propose? If men cannot calmly look upon it at this distance, they ought to cease the utterance of disunion sentiments, and permit the public mind to settle down, preparatory to submission on the part of the South.

I am now, and have ever been, a friend to the Union of the States. I appreciate its value, ardently desire its preservation, and would not rashly hazard its existence. I have presented these views in the earnest hope that the Northern mind may be brought to reflection, and that the conservatism of that section may be aroused and stimulated to immediate action. It will require prompt and decided action on their part, if mutual confidence shall be revived, and distrust and suspicion shall be banished from amongst us. A wise, prudent and considerate course may save the Union, in this hour of its peril. To this end, I am prepared to do all that honor, duty and patriotism enjoin upon me.

Whether the Union shall survive or perish, it is nevertheless your duty to place the State in such a condition that she will be prepared at all times, and upon the shortest notice, to protect her honor, defend her rights, and maintain her institutions, against all assaults of her enemies.

By your legislation, encourage a spirit of independence amongst the people, foster direct trade, manufactures and the mechanic arts by all legitimate modes. Our Internal Improvements should be pushed forward to completion, as rapidly as the means of the State will warrant, as aids to direct trade and State independence.

The laws of the State should be faithfully executed, her rights defended, her institutions maintained, and her honor scrupulously guarded and protected. My only object is so to discharge my duty, as to secure the confidence and win the respect and approbation of my fellow-citizens of Virginia. I will be found ready therefore to co-operate in all measures calculated to develop her unbounded resources, and promote the prosperity and the happiness of her people.

[*OUR ANNAPOLIS CORRESPONDENCE.*]

THE NEW CODE.

THE REGISTRY LAW.

THE POLICE COMMISSIONERS.

THE LOTTERIES.

JUDGE STUMP AND FRANCE, BROADBENT & CO.

THE JUDGE TO BE REMOVED.

The Baltimore Delegation to be Ousted.

THE GOVERNOR'S HEALTH.

&c. &c. &c.

ANNAPOLIS, Jan. 11th, 1860.

Since my last, both Houses have got into "good "working order." The Committees as announced are generally satisfactory, and there is an earnest wish to proceed with business. The first real event of the session is the passage of the Code in the Senate to-day. This, which is simply a presentation of the existing laws of the State in a condensed and intelligible form, has disclosed many discordant and extraordinary provisions which but few knew of, and which some members wish to amend before the Code is adopted. Thus, in the debate in the Senate to-day, Mr. Miles, the able and eloquent Senator from St. Mary's, discovered an error (a clerical one) by which his county was allowed only five election districts instead of six. This the Clerk was ordered to amend at the desk. Mr. Miles also complained that, by the Code, Charlotte Hall, the venerable seat of education in the central part of St. Mary's, was somehow made subject to Charles county. This was explained by Mr. Goldsborough, of Talbot, to be existing law, and no fault of the Code.

Mr. Miles' proposition to amend, therefore, and all others of similar character, were voted down, and the code was successfully put on its passage. It will be taken up and probably passed in the House to-morrow.—This is clearly a proper course, but its effect in the first instance will be to somewhat embarrass legislation. All new bills will have to conform to the principles of the Constitution, which will become applicable as soon as the code is accepted by the State. It is therefore probable that the reform bills, published in the "EXCHANGE" at length this morning, must undergo a good deal of modification in form before they pass, which they are almost certain to do without any serious change in substance. I learn that the Police and Election laws were today submitted to the Democratic State Central Committee and approved, and will be laid before a caucus of both houses to-night. The Registry law has now been printed, and, I understand, was also presented to the Central Committee, which, for the present, declined to endorse it. This action, however, is not final, but is based upon the idea that the stringent provisions of the other reform measures will accomplish everything that can be desired. I am sorry to differ with those who take this view. I believe that the Registry law is looked to by nine-tenths of the good citizens of Baltimore as one of the most essential measures of relief which the times demand. It is said that the City Reform Convention will be asked to express a decided opinion on this subject at its meeting on the 13th inst. The Registry Law is, in most particulars, copied from the old one of 1837, with some modifications suggested by experience. I send you a copy of it, not doubting that you will lay it before your readers.

[We have received the Bill referred to, but the pressure in our columns is such that we are unable to present even a synopsis to-day.—*Eds. Ex.*]

It is understood here that the Committee who have the Police bill in charge, have agreed to present Messrs. Charles W. Howard, C. D. Hinks, William H. Gatchell and John W. Davis, for Commissioners. Whether the caucus of the Legislature will agree to let the Bill go forward with these or any names inserted, is another question, and I think it rather doubtful. Many members do not wish the action on the merits of the Bill to be complicated with personal considerations of any kind, and I should not be surprised to see the blanks left to be filled by election, subsequent to the passage of the law.

To the first of the gentleman named, I have heard not one word of objection—to each of the others there will be opposition, and one or more of them may be defeated. The name of General James M. Anderson is frequently and favorably mentioned in connection with the police commission. I have heard regret expressed that the new police system was not extended some distance beyond the city limits, as in the city of New York. In remodeling the law to assimilate it with the code, this might be done, if the county members desire it. I feel very sure that nothing would be more acceptable to their constituents residing in the suburbs. I would, therefore, suggest the line within which swine are not permitted to go at large should be the limit, and that neither hogs nor rowdies should be allowed to wander within four miles of Baltimore. One immediate good effect of the adoption of the Code will be the extermination, *ipso facto*, of the lotteries. For it seems the codifiers have found law enough on the statute books of Maryland to have this effect, though Judge Stump could not. In the article on Lotteries the Code (page 235) provides that no lottery ticket, policy or certificate shall be sold in this State, nor any devices of the same sort, and that all persons, their aiders and abettors, offending in this particular, shall on conviction thereof be fined for each offence any sum, in the discretion of the Court, not exceeding one thousand dollars or imprisoned not exceeding twelve months, or may be both fined and imprisoned. The money paid for tickets, &c., may be recovered back as small debts are to double the amount. These provisions apply to lotteries drawn out of the State, and the Courts are, to construe all of these so as to give the greatest effect against the lottery venders. By Friday morning, therefore, there is a strong probability that all your lottery and policy gentlemen will stand within the peril of law, sufficient, in the hands of an upright judge, to drive their accursed traffic from the limits of our State forever. By Judge Stump, however, it may well be doubted whether the discretion allowed will not be used altogether to favor the business of those kind gentlemen who are here currently reported to be his bankers and acceptors. It has been stated here on the authority of a high financial officer of the State, that the great lottery firm of Baltimore have been in the habit of cashing the Judges' orders on the Treasury, a good while before they are due—which some people think, accounts in a great degree, for his overlooking the laws in existence for the punishment of lottery brokers. The petition from your city for Judge Stump's removal, so largely and respectably signed, was yesterday withdrawn from the House to enable it to be read to-day in the Senate, with a view to the appointment of a committee to act with the one raised in the House on the same subject. Messrs. Goldsborough, Yellott and McKaig were named, so that the committee will have the advantage not only of the ability of the gentlemen from Talbot and Allegany, but also, the personal testimony of the gentleman from Baltimore, than whom no one knows better the immeasurable unworthiness of the character which is the subject of the committee's inquiry. I think that unless the American party rallies in his favor in the Senate, the Governor will be addressed by the Constitutional vote, to remove that great cause of your troubles, a miserable Criminal Judge.

The Governor's health is again reported to be a subject of serious uneasiness to his friends. He is said not to be improving, and that it has been necessary again to call in the services of Dr. Nathan R. Smith, who, I understand, is expected down this afternoon.

As regards the contested seats, I think there is not the slightest doubt that the places of the Comptroller, the Delegates, the Judges of the Orphans' Court, and the Clerk of the City Circuit Court will at least be declared vacant, if the House of Delegates do not go a step further and put the contestants in. It is said that sound precedents exist for the rejection of the votes of all the wards where there was fraud sufficient to vitiate the returns, and receiving those where such was not the case. This will elect every one of the contestants, especially Mr. Jarret for Comptroller, who had a large majority outside of the city of Baltimore.

Cardinal Wiseman has decided to reside permanently at Rome. His health is improved.

MORE BEAUTIES OF THE NOVEMBER ELECTION.

Further Illustrations of Civilization in Baltimore.

BULLETS vs. BALLOTS.

We resume to-day the publication of extracts from the printed testimony in the contested election case from this city, commenced in Tuesday's paper, and suspended yesterday on account of the pressure upon our columns. The volume containing the testimony, embraces over 300 printed pages, and is an immense reservoir of facts like those published below.

MORE ABOUT THE COOPS—TESTIMONY OF JOHN KITLER.

Witness lives in the eighth ward, and was cooped previous to the election.

On Tuesday, November 1st, 1859, I went with my friend, Frederick Teufel, to the Court of Common Pleas to get my second papers, and when I applied for them they were made out and, as I had not two dollars to pay for them, a little man with a black moustache, with a big book under his arm, whom I do not know, told me to go down to No. 11 Holliday street, and that the people down there would give me the two dollars to pay for my papers; my friend paid two dollars for his papers, and got them; the same man came down from the court with us, and again told me to go to No. 11 Holliday street and get the money; we went down to No. 11 Holliday street, and the man at the bar told me that we should have the money directly; three or four men came into the barroom and asked us to go behind the counter, and then they caught us and thrust us down into the cellar; they then carried us up stairs, into the second story of the same house, where some thirty-five others were, and they stuffed a handkerchief into Teufel's mouth to keep him from crying out; they then tore open my coat and took my watch, a cigar and a little piece of tobacco, and carried them off, saying they would put them in the armory and return them next day; on Wednesday morning, after the shooting of Gring, they brought us out, six by six, (we were in the third instalment, or detachment of six,) and we were led up to the polls of the tenth ward, and we were voted; the ticket was furnished to me, and to the others to vote; it was a very narrow ticket, and handed to us by one of those who kept the coop; we were then led back, and after about half an hour, three of us, Teufel, myself and another, were brought out, put in a carriage, with one of the gang inside, and one outside, and we were driven to the sixth ward polls; at these polls, we went up to the window, and the judges would not receive our votes because we had no papers; the man who had been in the carriage with us went about in the crowd and got two false papers, and brought them up to the window, and under them two of us were voted; Teutel did not vote there; we were then driven back to the tenth ward polls, and were promised that we should get our watches and things, and be let off, but when we got there, we were again shut up; after about ten minutes, three or four of us, I among them, were again taken to the tenth ward polls and voted again; after about twenty minutes, about twenty of us, I among them, were put into an omnibus, and were driven to the fourth ward polls, and the whole of us were compelled to vote there; the judge asked for our papers, but the fellow who was with us, said "it's all right, go ahead, go ahead;" and no further difficulty was made; after that, we were driven to the second ward, and there again voted; there the judges asked no questions, but took all our tickets; we were then taken to the Roughskin Hall, and put down in the cellar; and then taken up stairs and changed about in different rooms; up to half past four o'clock we were kept there; we had nothing to eat or drink, but a little piece of bread and a small glass of whisky, from the time we were first shut up on Tuesday; then they told us we would have to vote all the time and then we might go home; they then brought me out and made me vote again in the second ward, and they then let me go; I had not received my second papers at all, and had not therefore a right to vote at all; the ticket which I voted on all these occasions, was the American ticket, long and narrow.

TESTIMONY OF KITLER'S FRIEND, FREDERICK TEUFEL.

Witness lives in the 8th ward; was "cooped," and compelled to vote.

On Tuesday morning before the election, I went with my friend Kitler, the last witness, to the Court of Common Pleas, and got my second papers, and afterwards went with him to No. 11 Holliday street, he wanting to get two dollars to pay for his papers, which he had been told in that court-room, he could get at that house; when we went into the bar-room, after a few minutes, three or four men came from the back part of the house, and seized us and threw us down the steps into the cellar; they then led us up stairs, and thrust my friend into the room, and outside the door they searched me, and took away my watch and handkerchief; I begged very hard and loud, and they took a handkerchief and stuffed it into my mouth, and then they thrust me into the door; they then took me into a back-room and tore off my clothes and searched them again; about an hour afterwards, they brought me my watch back again and gave it to me all broken. Wednesday morning, the day of the election, November 2d, 1859, between nine and ten o'clock, we heard shots in the street, and then we were brought down, six by six, and voted at the tenth ward polls; none of us were asked any questions by the judges; we were then led back and put down in the cellar; we, that is, myself, Kitler, and a man named Bauer, were then put into a carriage, and driven to the sixth ward, and they wanted to make me vote again, but as I had no papers, the judges would not receive my vote; we were then put back in the carriage and driven back to the coop in Holliday street; I then was forced to vote again in the tenth ward; while I was in the entrance or passage, about half an hour, I saw a file of the men who were cooped, say six or seven, taken out towards the polls, and after a little while brought back, their hats and caps changed, and they were again led out in the same direction, and again brought back; this was done five or six times; I did not see any of these men actually vote; then a number of us were brought out and put in an omnibus; I could not specify the number, but the omnibus was full, with men sitting on each others' laps, about twenty of us, and we were driven to the fourth ward polls; I and the others were all voted once at these polls; none of us were asked any questions by the judges; I tried to run away and they caught me and put us all back again into the omnibus, they then drove us to the second ward polls, and I and the others voted again; they then shut us up in Roughskin Hall, and then they came for us again and made me vote the second time at the second ward; they then put me in the cellar of Roughskin Hall, and kept me a long time without anything to eat or drink, so that I was almost dead with faintness and weakness; between five and six o'clock they brought me out again, and made me vote a third time at the second ward; they then let me go; I was prevented from working for eight days afterwards by the fatigue, sickness and fright; the tickets which I voted were long, narrow ones; I took a similar one home with me, which I got from the party at the sixth ward polls, where I was not allowed to vote; it was a long, narrow ticket, with a head at the top of the ticket; I did not on any of the occasions vote willingly, of my own accord; but I was led up by force each time, and compelled to vote against my will; I did not vote in the eighth ward, where I had a right to vote, it was so late when they let me go at the second ward.

WHAT WAS SEEN FROM THE WINDOW OF A RAILROAD CAR IN BALTIMORE, ON THE 2ND OF NOVEMBER, 1859—TESTIMONY OF LAWRENCE SANGSTON.

Question. Were you on November 2d, 1859, at the fourteenth ward polls in the City of Baltimore? If so, please state what you observed there?

Answer. I passed by the fourteenth ward polls at about half-past nine o'clock, A. M., in one of the City Passenger Railway cars. I was sitting in the rear seat of the car, and when within fifty yards of the place of holding the polls, I looked in the direction of the polls; everything was apparently quiet, which excited my surprise; when the car had reached a point nearly or immediately facing the window, (my attention was still fixed upon the window,) I heard the sharp crack of a pistol, and immediately a man fall into the gutter; eight or ten pistol-shots followed in rapid succession; I immediately rose from my seat and went out on the rear platform of the car; about twenty feet from where I stood and within the same distance from the pavement where the crowd was, I saw a man fire his pistol five times into the crowd on the pavement, apparently from his manner of firing selecting each time a different object; the car at that moment had nearly stopped, owing, as I supposed at the time, to the steep grade of the street, but I subsequently ascertained that the stoppage arose from one of the horses being shot; I remained on the platform of the car until I reached the top of the hill, when I got off and assisted one of the parties, who was shot, into a shop, and had a carriage sent for, in which he went home; name was Stiles; he lives in South Howard street; he had four balls in him; the man who fired the five times that I have mentioned, was Gregory Barrett, who at the time held an office in the Maryland penitentiary.

PRICE OF HOLDING REFORM TICKETS IN THE 7TH WARD—TESTIMONY OF L. M. REYNOLDS.

The Reformers of the seventh ward had appointed a number of ticket-holders to be about the polls, about fifteen or twenty persons, and among us was one very delicate, sickly-looking man. At about 11½ o'clock we, the ticket holders, had a brief consultation and determined it was best best to take the ground. This delicate man observed, (as we went off,) that if we said so, he would remain and hold tickets still, none of us made him any reply, but all moved off leaving him about one hundred feet from the polls, with Reform tickets in his hands. In about three minutes I returned to the neighborhood, and as I got to where we had left the man with the tickets in his hands, a crowd of some six or eight, maybe ten, from the window, made a rush upon him, and apparently with one blow knocked him down, and then engaged in stamping, striking, and kicking him. He lay rolled up in a sort of knot, while the treatment was going on. After some little time the police, who had been standing off some distance looking on, interfered, saying "oh, boys! boys! boys!"—pulling them off, they picked him up from the ground and carried him off towards the station house. The crowd returned to the window, waving their hats and caps triumphantly and shouting. The blood was gushing from the man's head and face as he was led off.—The police did not arrest any of the party who had committed the assault.

PLEASURES AND PAINS OF VOTING IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD—TESTIMONY OF THEODORE WOODALL.

Just before the window was opened, there were gangs of wretched-looking men who came up, I should suppose nearly two hundred; Richard Watts, one of them took his stand at the window and with a knife drawn in his hand, and he slashed and cut the window-shutter to make the judges open it, and said if anybody voted the Reform ticket he would have to do it through the point of that sword; the crowd seemed to encourage him, when the window opened there was a crowd of about a hundred rushed around it, and I took my ticket in my hand and went to the edge of the crowd and waited for a while to get a chance to go up through the crowd; I took a seat on the cobble-stones in the crowd, awaiting my turn, when I was struck in the face and about the head, and attacked by about a dozen men; after being struck several times, I noticed one man right in front of me who struck me in the face, while at the same time I was being struck from behind; I drew a pistol and snapped it at the man in front who had struck me; I put my pistol back in my pocket, and then the whole crowd made a rush at me, and an officer in citizen's dress, without any badge, came up to arrest me; this same officer a few moments before had threatened to knock me down because I had accidentally trodden upon his foot in the crowd; the officer arrested me, holding me by the lapel of the coat, and while so held I was struck on the head with a billy, and I fell; I then recovered, and raised myself to a sitting position, and saw a crowd rushing at me, some with drawn pistols; I noticed particularly William Dix; I then drew my pistol and snapped it again; I was then taken to the station house and kept there for two hours before the magistrate came; after having my head dressed, I went again to the polls; I found only some two or three at the polls, but a large crowd of nearly two hundred in the neighborhood; no Reformers or Reform tickets were visible; I walked up to the window and voted; as I handed my ticket to the judges I noticed that the Reform judge and clerk were not there; one of the judges called my attention to the fact that the polls were clear, and to bear witness that there was no difficulty in voting; I said to him, "Oh yes, that's all well enough now, after they have driven away everybody there was to vote;" I passed by the polls several times during the day, and it was always pretty much as when I was knocked down; this crowd was gathered round the window, pushing, hustling, &c.; now and then they would seem to select some individual, chase him down the street, and then return to the window again.

EXPERIENCE OF A JUDGE OF ELECTION.—TESTIMONY OF GEORGE W. MOWBRAY.

Witness is a resident and voter of the fifth ward, and acted as judge of election from 9 o'clock in the morning until nearly half past 4 o'clock in the afternoon.

Question.—State fully what was the character of the proceedings at and about the polls while you were there.

Answer.—On the opening of the polls I saw the complexion or character of the persons there, who crowded in and around; they were mostly of rowdy elements, and there was one person planted himself immediately in front of the window; I expostulated with them, and they at the time had possession of the polls on both sides and in front of the window; I made an address to them as gentleman, and requested that each party should have an avenue by forming on each side, so that the honest voters could get up and deposit their ballots, to which they did not seem to pay any attention; I saw police officer No. 98 there with other police officers; he being the nearest to me I called upon him, and I called upon the police several times to open the avenue; he mingled in the crowd and appeared to make some effort, but very little; as the parties approached the polls who I was satisfied were legal voters, particularly those who appeared to be of foreign birth, they were hustled out; throughout the morning, or a considerable portion of it, there was considerable disturbance about the polls; I saw several melees there; I saw persons when they got up to the window with tickets in their hands to vote, and their hands would be knocked up to keep the judges from receiving them; some were driven away entirely; some after awhile would get their votes in, some few of them; several times I called upon the police, and these parties would chuckle and laugh, and the police did not attempt after the first or second time to make any effort at all to open the polls; they got away from there, tried to get out of hearing; occasionally there would come large crowds of persons to vote, many of whose faces I had never seen before; two of the judges, being of the opposite side, received their tickets and placed them on the table behind the ballot-box, this was between 11 and 12 o'clock; the party at the window came up, and amid the most profane oaths and imprecations, stated that if they, the judges, did not put the tickets in the box, what they would do; what they threatened was intimidation; that "they would mash their (the judges') heads if they didn't;" they unhung the shutters from the outside, and they came at us in the attitude as if they were using a battering ram with the shutters; as we, the judges, were standing inside, near the ballot-box, the shutters were taken from them by, I think, one of the police officers, and taken away from the house; occasionally men would be brought up apparently by force to vote contrary to their sentiments; I recollect of seeing men taken off their carts or wagons on Fayette street, and brought up; the parties who brought them up tried to force their votes in as illegal voters; they did not live in the ward, I was satisfied of that. One I recollect when asked by the judges where he lived said, he lived on the Philadelphia road, which is not in the fifth ward, and he was turned away by the judges, of course; there were numerous men which came there and said they lived in Potter street and they were turned away by the judges, other parties who lived in Stirling street, as they said, were also turned away, they seemed to be under charge of the parties who brought them, and the parties would tell them to say they lived in some street within the limits of the ward; one of the men who offered to vote gave his name as William H. Lester; knowing him and his name, I said to him, "How do you do, Mr. Coster?" upon which he backed down and went away; in the afternoon they brought hacks there with parties in them, crowded with fellows in hacks and wagons, numerous. I couldn't pretend to give any idea of them—many with bruised faces, black eyes, cut heads and the most filthy looking creatures I had ever seen in my life; there were crowds of parties who came up after that, a perfect onslaught of voters, I might say, whose tickets were taken by the other judges, but none of them by me, and these tickets were laid on the table back of the ballot box as before; the parties on the outside using the judges to put the tickets there, cursed and swore that they should be put in the box; they directed their attention or conversation toward the two other judges particularly, with threats of violence if they did not put them in; one of the party got in on the window sill, his head being inside a foot or more, and swore that they would break up the box; I heard rallying cries of "Rose Buds" when these little things occurred, frequently through the day—"Oh you Rose Buds," and such cries; after that there was a hack load came up, and a man got out with a blue stock with the ends falling down in front; I heard him call the name, and hand the ticket in: I understood him to say he lived in East street; after he had voted, I heard the name called "Levy;" the clerk called out, says he, "Ras looks very well to-day;" and said I to one of the other judges, "is that Ras Levy?" said he, "it is his brother;" very short time before I left, I told the other judges I would leave; he said I had better stay; I came out, and I made my way down to the corner of Fayette and Howard streets, at one stage of the proceedings, while I was acting as judge, I was called a "son of a bitch," and a piece of a cigar was thrown in my face when I left; and before that, I was satisfied there was no fair election, and the polls were completely under the control and in the possession of one party, the rowdy element; I suppose it to have been the American party; they came up to the window and asked for tickets, and Judges Abbess and Gozine would hand them tickets from a shelf on the inside; these tickets were American tickets, which they wanted, and they had a black line or stripe, which ran the whole way down the ticket, with Washington's head at the top.

MAN BEATEN FOR REFUSING TO VOTE TWICE—TESTIMONY OF T. J. RUSK, FIRST WARD.

In addition to the hundreds of cases in which citizens were cruelly beaten for attempting to vote, we have in the testimony of Mr. Thomas J. Rusk, of the first ward, an account of the treatment inflicted upon a man who declined to vote twice. Mr. Rusk says:

"The most brutal treatment witness ever saw in his life was inflicted on a man who was sitting on a bench on the opposite side of the street, facing the polls; a party came across from the polls and presented a Know-Nothing ticket to him and demanded of him to go and vote it; he said he would not vote it, that he had already voted in the third ward; they repeated several times that he had better go and vote it; he refused, and in the mean time one of the party had sat down along side of the man, and said to him that he had voted; he said he hadn't, and with that the fellow alongside of him struck him with something, (it could not have been his fist, it sounded too hard,) right in the face; as he fell over, the fellow holding the ticket kicked him in the face, and from the sound witness thought it wasn't a fair boot, there must have been something on the end of it, and they continued kicking him in the face, and then turned him over on the face; the one who held the ticket pulled out from under his own coat a horse-pistol, or blunderbuss, put it to the man's back, and used the observation, "I'll put him through;" with that a police officer rushed up and said: "I'll be ——— if I can stand that," and grabbed the man with the pistol, and they struggled together; finally the officer got it and fired it in the air; the officer made no effort to arrest the fellow who had struck him about asking for his pistol; no other officer interfered to protect the man who was getting beaten; there was an old gentleman rushed up and seized a young man, and the police officers called to him to let him go, but the old man wouldn't unless the police officers would take him to the station house, which witness believes the officers refused to do; witness understood that the young man was the old one's son.

A CRUEL STORY BRIEFLY TOLD—TESTIMONY OF WILLIAM MAUER.

Witness is a naturalized voter of the second ward, and voted a Know Nothing ticket on the 2d of November.

Answer.—I am a cooper by trade, and was at my business, and five or six men came up to me and knocked me down, and then put a ticket in my hand to vote it; I wouldn't; then they drawed my clothes down and pulled me like a dead dog along; my neighbor, Charles Beckert, came to help me, and one of them said, "shoot him! shoot him!" and after that they shooted, he falled; and he is dead and buried.

Question.—Did you vote after that?

Answer.—Yes, I had to vote.

Question.—Did these men take you to the polls?

Answer.—Yes, they took me, and afterwards there came two or three more, and they pulled me there.

HOW IT WAS DONE—TESTIMONY OF WM. ALLEN.

Witness testified that he was at the Fourth ward polls.

Question—Did you observe any illegal voting while you were there?

Answer—I did.

Question—State what it was and how it was done.

Answer—I saw one person while I was there vote at least ten times during the short time I was there at the polls; he would pass by the window and vote and then whirl round, change his cap, and come back and vote again; I saw several men vote in this way more than once; another had a handkerchief tied over his eyes, and was led up by a friend and voted as a blind man, and then again he went round the fence with the handkerchief over his jaw, and voted, and the third time he had it round his neck and well up over his chin, as a kind of cravat, and he voted again.

HOW THE BALLOTS WERE COUNTED IN THE NINTH WARD, AND BY WHOM.—TESTIMONY OF J. Z. HEINER, CLERK OF ELECTION.

Question. By whom were the ballots counted and strung after the polls were closed?

Answer. By the two remaining judges, with Mr. Montague and a Mr. Denison and J. A. Pierce, a candidate for constable in the ward, and Joseph Creamer, also a candidate for constable in the ward; these men helped to lay the ballots out, fingered them and strung them.

Question. Did these persons whom you have mentioned other than the judges, take any ballots out of the ballot-box during the count?

Answer. Certainly, they did.

TESTIMONY OF PATRICK FINNEGAN—HINESLY TURNS HIS BACK ON A FRIEND.

Witness is a native of Ireland, and has not been naturalized.

Question.—Where were you taken by the parties who cooped you?

Answer.—I could not say exactly, but it was in the neighborhood of Gay street.

Question.—What did they do with you?

Answer.—They took me down along Gay street to the double pump, near Old Fellows' Hall, and there I called out "watch;" a policeman came and then they let me go; I went round to the watch-house and told Captain Brashears all about it, and that the parties had pretended to arrest me for a murderer; he told me to come down the next morning and see if I could recognize them and make a charge against them; I then left the watch-house; when I got outside I met two men, one of whom I knew, and they insisted on my going with them, and took me down to Holliday street, between Fayette street and Baltimore streets, put me in a room in "Ras Levy's" house, and kept me there until the morning of election; everything was pretty quiet, which excited my surprise; when the car had reached a point nearly or immediately facing the window, (my attention was still fixed upon the window,) I heard the sharp crack of a pistol, and immediately a man fall into the gutter; eight or ten pistol-shots followed in rapid succession; I immediately rose from my seat and went out on the rear platform of the car; about twenty feet from where I stood and within the same distance from the pavement where the crowd was, I saw a man fire his p