THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.-No. 70.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1866.

DOUBLE SHEET-THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION him for a few minutes, and then next saw him in the lott of the packing establishment. They

THE BUTTONWOOD STREET TRAGEDY.

Arrest of Gottlieb Williams, the Supposed Murderer.

CAREER OF A VACABOND.



Portrait of Gottlieb Williams, the Alleged Murderer of Mrs. Eliza Miller.

Of all the murders that have been perpetrated in our midst since the fearful tragedy enacted by Anton Probst, the murder of Mrs. Miller on the day before yesterday seems to have created the greatest attention and excitement. Her daily life was so kindly and so retired, and the circumstances attending her death so brutal, that

the entire sympathies of the public have been aroused in her behalf.

Chief Franklin and his detectives have exerted themselves to the utmost to ferret out the name and whereabout of the assassin, and pri-vate citizens have likewise been on the alert to

assist in bringing to justice the guilty wretch.

The grat arrests made were on Wednesday evening, when two men were taken into custody on suspicion of being concerned in the affair in some way. They were examined yesterday, and the evidence elicited tailing to implicate them in any degree, they were, as a matter of course,

discharged.
Finding themselves at the end of this clue, the detectives curned their attention in another direction. They made inquiries as to the ownership of the premises in which the Miller lamily had resided so long, and ascertained that it had formerly belonged to a butcher by the name of Gottlieb Williams, who was possessed of considerable property in the neighborhood, which was distributed among his children at his death

some years since. One of the sons of Williams, bearing the same name as his father, was a desperado by nature, a butcher by trade, and a vagabond by practice of a lite time. He is thirty-eight years of age this day; has been deprived of the entire use of his left arm, and partially of the use of his left leg, by paralysis; is of the medium height; and has tnat listless, devil-may-care cast of countenance which a career of vagabondage and crime inva-

riably stamps upon its victims. When only sixteen years of age Gottlieb Wil-hams the younger first imbued his hands in the blood of a fellow creature. He was then assisting his tather at the butcher stand of the latter, on Market street, near Second. It was on the 20th of February, 1844, that he became involved in an altercation with a lad named Peter Doescher, which was terminated by young Wil-liams taking up a knife and stabbing his antagomst so severely that he died in a short time.

Williams was arrested and tried for the offense. which resulted, on the 27th of March ensuing, on a verdict of involuntary manslaughter. On the 6th of April he was sentenced by Judge Campbell to four year's imprisonment in the

County Prison. When this severe sentence was announced the elder Wilhams, who was in court with his un-happy son, leaned his head upon the latter's shoulder, and burst into tears. The guilty youth likewise broke down, and the scene then presented by the court-room was affecting in the extreme. Young Williams, however, as it appears, old not serve out his full term in fail, having been pardoned at the earnest solicitation

This severe lesson seems to have had but little effect upon Williams, who went from bad to worse. After killing Doescher, he is said to have caused the death of a breman by the name of Toner, by striking him on the head with a spanner, but he was not convicted of this

During the war Williams enlisted in the 95th Pennsylvania Volunteers, but deserted at the battle of Antietam, after having been in the regiment only two months. He was in company with a man named William Ticknor, when he left the regiment. He came home, escaping arrest, and finally declared his intention of going to California. He had reached Chicago. on his way West, when he was stricken down with paralysis, resulting in the crippled condi-

tion in which he is at present. Returning to the East, he again entered upon his career of vagabondage, spending a great deal of his time in the Almshouse

Having been acquainted with the Miller family in better days, when Mrs. Miller bad even been accustomed to nurse him, he frequently sought their house to beg a meal, which was never refused him. On the day preceding the murder he had optained his breaktast there. Mrs Miller informed her sister-in-law of the fact in the evening, stating that she had given him the meal because she was airsid of him, and desired to get rid of him in that way. Before visiting Mrs. Miller's, Williams was in a dwelling oppsite, swearing vengeance against the world in general, and threatening to obtain a meal somewhere, and also saying that he was determined to leave his mark on somebody before he

On Wednesday morning at 7 o'clock Williams visited a lager beer saloon near Ninth and But-tonwood, and after remaining a short time, left: and thus far no one has been found who saw him in the same neighborhood that day. His appearance so early in the morning attracted the notice of the proprietor of the saloon, who knew him well, and who had been in the habit of seeing him frequently in the atternoon, and who was surprised that he was not there at his usual time that day. He was next traced to the neighborhood of Laurel Hill, to a meat-packing

This was at 2 o'clock on Wednesday afternoon. He looked haggard, and, after picking up hnife lying on the porch of the house, proceeded to sharpen it on a stone, remarking at the time that he would be 38 years of age to-morrow, but did not intend to live to see his birthday, at the same time he drew from his pocket a small bottle, and, with a curse, said that he had pro-cured some laudanum, but the cork had come

out, and he therefore lost the poison. The men who heard him thus threaten to take his own life noticed that he had blood on his lantaioons, but as he had been in the babit of wit ug slaughter-houses, they paid little aftersich to the circumstance. They lost sight of

in the loft of the packing establishment. They called attention to him, whereupon he grew excited and threw the knife at them, and then left the premises, still swearing that he would be even with the world, and that some one would have to suffer. He was next seen at the Robin Hood Tavern, on Ridge avenue, near

Laurel Hill, where he again spoke of his birth-day and of his determination not to live. On the same evening, he told a young man named Alexander Lake that this would be the last time he would be seen, and that the pavers in the morning would have the whole thing. He borrowed a dollar, and about halt-past 7 o'clock entered a passenger car and came to Ridge avenue and Columbia avenue, where he left, and was not seen again until vesterday morning at 8 o'clock, when he made his appear-ance at Twelfth and Brown streets.

Nothing further was seen of him vesterday, as far as has been ascertained, although the police and several citizens who knew him were dogging his footsteps. From his statement to Chief Franklin this morning, it would appear that he passed the night in the Humane Engine Company's house, at Thirteenth and Oxford streets. The detectives visited this locality in search of him, but he succeeded in cluding them.
This morning he was first seen about 7 o'clock,

making his way down Thirteenth street. The attention of several persons was attracted to him, from his resemblance to the description published in the morning papers; but no one seemed so certain of his identity as to feel war-

ranted in making an arrest.

About half-past seven he passed the shoe store of Mr. John J. McNair, at No. 861 N. Thirteenth street. Mr. McNair was sitting in the door, and as Williams went by he remarked to his wife that the man answered the description given in the rangers of the supposed murtion given in the papers of the supposed mur-

derer of Mrs. Miller.

Mrs. McNair told her husband that he had better arrest him. The latter started out at once, and overtook the suspected person at the corner of Coales street. He stopped him, and asked if he had once fived at Tenth and Buttonwood. wood.

"Yes," was the answer, "I was raised there." Mr. McNair then inquired if his name was Williams, to which he received an affirmative response. Mr. McNair further inquired if this was his birthday, to which he received a simi-"Then you're the cann I want," said McNair,

taking him by the arm. Williams made no resistance, going along with his captor, but remonstrating in a mild way, and asking what charge there was against him. He was told that if he was an innocent man and could prove it, it would all go right with

Mr. McNair conducted his prisoner to the Fourteenth Ward Station House, followed by a crowd of men and boys. As they went along, some of the latter made remarks about the blood on the prisoner's clothes, in response to which he said to them that he had been in a

slaughter-house. Williams was delivered over to the police at the Station, and from there conducted to the headquarters of Chief Franklin.

On searching him at the Station, a long and

sharp case-knife was tound in his pocket. At the Central Station he was made to change his clothes, and was tuen given a private examina-

tion by the detectives.

This is the sum and substance of the evidence so far obtained against him. There is nothing additional known at present that would implicate him, save the fact that a cork smelling of laudanum was found on the porch of Mrs. Miller's residence.

The inquest on the body of the murdered woman has been fixed for this afternoon at 4 will probably have to be postponed.

MARCUS HOCK MASS MEETING.

EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE Marcus Hook. Pa., September 21, 1866.

Last evening we had a very large and enthus, stastic Republican mass meeting at this place. Our citizens, of all parties, turned out in full numbers, and the Republican Campaign Club, of Linwood, were in attendance with music and torches. By special invitation, the Geary Club, of Chester, an organization numbering some three handred memoers, were also present. They came down from Chester in a steamer chartered especially for the purpose, and were scorted by our citizens to the place of meeting. The stand for the speakers, which had been nected in the rear of the hotel, wa handsomely secorated with evergreens, lanterns, and stags Mr. Trainor, our leading citizen, called the meeting to order, and after the adoption, by a unanimous vote, of a list of officers for the vening, he introduced the first speaker, J. M. Broomall, member of Congress from this District. Mr. Broomall, in an able and exhaustive speech, reviewed the whole question now at issue between Congress and the President. Major Calhoun, of Kentucky, spoke most cloquently for Geary, the soldiers' cendidate. Robert S. Davis, of the Saturday Night, of your city, closed the meeting with a short, pithy speech, full of pathos and humor, which elicited the repeated applause and cheers of the audience. Upon the whole the meeting was a great success, and has, without doubt, increased the Republican majority of this township. To night the Johnson men have a meeting, but

Yours, successfully, NEW ORLEANS.

after last night's enthusiasm they might as well

acknowledge the corn, and save their oil and

music. Broomall is too much for them.

Plot to Murder Governor Wells - Outrage on Black and White Unionistz-The National Airs

NEW ORLEANS, September 20.-I have received rustworthy information that five men were aired to assassinate Governor Wells when on hi way back to this city from his late visit to his home in the parish of St. Landry.

The Governor having received information of their designs, avoided them by taking a ciruitous route of over four hundred miles Information has been received from different arishes that bands of lawless men are commit-

ting outrages on white and black Unionists.
The Academy of Music in this city opened last Monday week. Every night that the national airs were played they were emphatically hissed and groaned down by the audience.

THE COTTON CROP

Latest Returns and Estimates. The Augusta (Georgia) Constitutionalist publisnes statistics of the past and anticipations of the coming cotton crops. The crop during the years below mentioned were as follows:—

	Ba es.		Bales.
1850-51	2,358 805	1855-56	8.584 249
1851-62	8 007,586		2.944 805
1862-58	8 260,241	1857-58	8 117 496
1868-54	2 929,139	1858-59	3 851 691
1851-55	2,855,729	1859-60	4 664 417
The Sca Islan	d crop w	vas as follows:-	
1858-54	29.688	1857-58	40 566
	40 841	1858-50	47 592
	44.512	1859-60	46,418
	55 814		-10.0
	Bales.	1857-58	40 566 47 592

The estimate of this year's yield varies from 4,000.000—a most egregious error—to 2,307,700. This latter estimate, a Southern one, is almost exactly that of the New York market, 2,300,000 The truth is, the crop will not reach even that, and producers should be careful to get full value. Georgia is estimated in the toregoing aggregates at 260,000 bales; South Carolina at 158,000; Alabama at 360,000; and Florida at 85,000—all doubtless much too high. Between 1,300,000 and 1,800,000 will about hit it.

THE CONSPIRACY TO HANG JEFF, DAVIS.

More Evidence Implicating Judge Advocate General Holt-Letters of the Suborned Wit nesses-Futter in Washington Over the Exposure, Etc.

Fr. m the New York Herald.

The exposure of the conspiracy against Davis and the publication of a portion of the corres-pondence growing out of the plot between Judge Advocate-General Holt, Sandford Conover, and the suborned wirnesses, produced in officials and in the public departments here the most profound astonishment, and occasioned among the conspirators, or such of them as were in the city, a spell of consternation bordering on frenzy. As soon as they realized the position in which their wicked and infamous conduct had placed them, the guilty parties began, like "Cassio," to whine about their reputation, and supplicating good Laverna for aid to cover up their cheats and trauds, sought to devise men sures by which their reputation might be saved. The Judge Advocate General sought consolation and vindication through the Washington Chronicle. The elaborate defense, if defense if can be called, submitted in his behalf by the Chronicle, is a very remarkable one, but in no respect more remarkable than in the compliment it un-willingly pays the Herald. It confirms throughout the allegations of your correspondent that an atrocious scheme had been concocted to procure false evidence implicating Davis in the a-sassination of the President, and that in pursuance of said scheme several persons had been suborned by an agent of the Government to make, and did make, also epositions in the interest of the radicals and he Bureau of Military Justice, and were paid for the perjury out of the national Treasury. This much being settled, it is a matter of inferior importance to the public whether Judge Holt, or Sandtord Conover, or Silver Spoons Butler, or Thad. Stevens, or Forney himself, or any other radical originated or took the leading part in the conspiracy, or whether Conover or any of the others played on both sides, or finally turned traitor.

Having thoroughly ventilated the conspiracy, and thus prevented the inferna machinations or the conspirators, we might, perhaps, without recreases to the public interests, dismiss the entite subject here, leaving those implicated in the infamous business to offer such explanations and apologies as they deem proper, and settle criminal, and the degree of odium they severally deserve-non nostrum est tamas compo ites; but the defense, or, more strictly speaking, the extenuation, offered by the Chronicle in benefit of Judge Hoit is so ridiculous, as a little criticism will demonstrate, that it seems more as propriate to bestow on it a passing obser-

It is not enough to say of this remarkable production mons parturivit, natusque est rudicu ius mus. It is very like a mouse, to be sure, but t has neither head nor tail, and has no legs to stand on. Any one familiar with controversial costetrics, if I may follow the simile, will find every word and line diagnostic of premature and forced parturition produced by ktck4 and fright; and the result, as all may see, is not even a mouse, which might have been expected from so lotty a parent, but a miserable abortion.

After admitting all the material facts stated by your correspondent, the Chronicle takes the novel ground that the conspiracy, which has been exposed, to hang Jeff. Davis was in reality a conspiracy by Davis' friends to stab the reputation of Judge Holt, and defame the Bureau of Military Justice. In other words, that Conover, who was employed by Holt to collect evidence implicating Davis in the assassination of Lincoln, and who in pursuance of such agency produced several witnesses who deposed positively to Davis' guilt, was in fact the latter's friend, and performed this service for the purpose of eding him and injuring the reputation of Julig-

It is certainly a novel way of benefiting at accused party, to suborn a horde of villains to testify against him; and it is equally as novel a way of showing hostility to the prosecuting officer, to furnish him with such testimony And can it be possible that Conover, a special correspondent of the New York Tribune, and an important witness for the Government on the trial of the assassins, was a friend of Davis and a traitor? It is incredible.

But the following letters, the genuineness and truthfulness of which we challenge the Judge Advocate-General-not the Chronicle-to deny, with, we think, set at rest the question, if there is any question about it, whether that officer was one of the conspirators or only their stupic

PHILADELPHIA, December 18—General:—I am gind to be able to report that I have succeeded be youd my expectations. B. sides the parties I had in view we can count on two, and perhaps four, other who will testify to all that may be required. After who will testify to all that may be required. After scuring Harris, who will prove the most important witness we have yet had, he assured me that he had several triends in Harrisburg whom he was confident would essist us, and as the expense would not be great I deemed it advisable to despatch him as once to confer with them the is discrete and shrewd, and no fears need be entertained of his blundering.

I received a letter from him this morning, which I enclose, and this afternoon I shall set out to examine the parties he rofers to. It satisfied that they will answer our purpose I shall, as soon as I can get them thoroughly posted, come on with them. I am fearful, if I engage all that we have in hand, that my funds will not hold out, so that you had better send me \$100 more, to be used if neede-Direct your letter simply to Philadelphia as I pu up from time to time where I find it most conve nient to keep track of the witnesses already in hand Respectfully, your obedient servant,

8. Conover.

Brigadier-General Holt, Judge-Advocate-General The following is the letter referred to as being enclosed in the foregoing:-

HARRISBURG, December 11, 1865 -Friend Cono ver:-I saw Morgan the night before last, and he is ready to go in up to his neck, on the same condinous as myself. Herman and Ross have both gone to as myself. Herman and Ross have both gone to New York. We went yesterday to see two remains friends of Morgan's, whom he thought would back us. We felt or them cautious y, and I am satisfied they will swear to anything you want. One, whose hu band ran away from the draft to Canada, knows Ciay, and is down on him like thunder, as he enlisted her husband for the Rebel army and sent him South, where he was killed. She has only been back from Canada a few months. She says she has heard they say that he was going to have Lincoln put out of the way, and it may be true. of the way, and it may be true.

She seems serious about it. At any rate you have only to put into her mouth what you want her to swear, and she will spit it out in style. Their appearance is first-rate, and if wom-n will do you can't pearance is first-rate, and if wom-n will do you can get a better one. You had better come right on and see them yourself. They are worth a trip here to see them yourself. They are worth a trip here to see them yourself. I am staying with Morgan, and will wait tril I see or hear from you.

"I ruly.

M. N. HARRIS.

The foregoing epistles are from the letter book of Conover, which came to our hands with the letters of Judge Holt and others, already published. Conover appears to have kept a com-plete record of all letters written and received by him in relation to this infamous ousiness. The following is the reply of Judge Holt to the one given above:-

WAR DEPARTMENT, BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE, WASHINGTON December 15, 1865.—Wr. S. Conover—Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 18th instant has been received. Enclosed please find draft for \$150\$, which I suppose will be needed from the number of witnesses you seem to have in hand. Sign the receipts and return them to me Make all the haste you can; but do your work thogroughly, and do not lose sight of any witness you may doem important. Campbell has returned, having failed in his mission. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, J. Holly

J. Holf,
Judge Advocate-General.

Here we shall leave the subject, with the simple remark that the mission of Campbell, referred to in Judge Holt's letter, was the endeavor to suborn a witness at St. Albans, who refused to "sell his soul" for less than \$3000, as shown in my letter of the 6th ultimo, and was on account of the high price demanded, nor

SOUTH AMERICA.

THE WAR ON THE RIVER PLATE.

Official Report of the Late Great Battles.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

Letter of General Mitre to the Vice-President of the Argentine Confederation. HEADQUARTERS, July 26, 1866.—Esteemed Friend:—To this moment, 8 A. M., I have been expecting the steamer's news, which should have come from Corrientes on the 24th. As nothing appears, and the steamer goes to-day, I commence writing to give you the news of those days, not having done it previously for

On the 14th the enemy's forces appeared on our left flank, following the thick wood which surrounds us there, through which tuey have prolonged the fortifications of their right, and bringing some cannon. Immediately I put myself in accord with Marshal Osorio to dislodge the enemy from that position, because that flank was covered by the Brazilian army. The sickness of General Osorio and other circumstances retarded this operation until the 16th.

On the 16th the 4th Division, commanded by General Guilherme, attacked the first cap in the wood where the enemy had fortified himself, taking the trench with the bayonet, and pursuing the enemy to his second fortified line on that side, he leaving the field covered with corpses. The second position was not taken that day because a part of the combination failed; we limited ourselves then to maintain at all haz-ards the position conquered, which the enemy, its importance, attempted all, the

time to dispute.

Having established ourselves in the works of the hill taken from the enemy, he commenced a vigorous fire upon it, which lasted during fifteen bours; for, favored by the roughness of the ground, he could cover a great part of his forces, but as we vigorously beat them back in two artacks to retake the position, and succeeded in firing his parque, we remained definitely

The 4th Division, commanded by General Guilnerme, was relieved in the defense of the frenches by General Argollo and his division, aided by the Buenos Ayres 2d Division, under Colonel Conesa, and later by the Victorino Division, which remained there until the 18th, when the combat was begun anew by us to occupy the other position still in power of the enemy. On that day (18th) the second line of works was taken from the enemy the 3d Argentine Division, under command of Colonel Domin-

guez, which had relieved the 2d Division, entering decidedly into the fire.

General Victorino, with the Brazilian troops he commanded, as also General Flores, with his Orientals and Brazilians, whom I advanced by the centre and right of our line to the attack, took the aforesaid line of redoubts on the right of the enemy, which they reached by narrow deflies, and which forms what I call the third line of the enemy at that part.

In this third line a battery of seven 12-pounders was taken with the bayonet by the Argentine battalions, aided by the Oriental battahon Florida, commanded by Colonel Pallejas. Having pushed his attack too much, and the enemy having collected all his reserves upon his right flank, the conquered position became difficult to maintain, especially as the enemy annoyed our forces with firing, covered by the surrounding woods, hiding his detenses on the

The death of Colonel Pallejas, which took place within the battery, owing to this fire, and the consequent rettrement of the Florida batalion, determined that of the other troops after leaving the cannon useless. In this position two Brazilian battalions lent effective assistance oy charging gallantly to keep back the enemy. Following this I sent General Emilio Mitre with the 4th Division of 2d Corps to reinforce the attack, the 2d Battalion of the line, and the 3d of the Buenos Ayres National Guards, com-manded by Mateo Martinez, entering imme-

diately into action. Both battalions, as well as those of the 3d Division, bore the Argentine flags to the enemy's works, where both color-men fell wounded.
Afterwards, as we bad obtained the principal nd, and it was not possible for the time to obtain more profit from a more advanced posi-tion, both corps commenced their retrest, bringng their wounded, and without being annoyed by the enemy.

In this aftack Colonel Agneuro was killed neae the enemy's works, and Commander Mateo Martinez had his horse killed by grape at the cannon mouth, he being the only chief of the corps engaged who had not been wounded in

e attacks on this side. At this moment I perceived firing to our right and I directed my attention towards a column of cavalry of about 1800 men, which, with mfantry mounted behind them, and covered by he palm grove, attacked our advanced posts. Commandant Ayola received them at agoon with infantry squares, beating back an enemy's battalion which attempted to force the ford in front of the cavalry which protected them. Burying himself then in the palm grove,

the enemy fell upon the San Nicolas battalion which, formed in square, covered its retreat.

The enemy charged them twice, but was vicfor ously repelled by both battal ons, without need of the aid of the other battalions which I moved to their support. He left on the field, in this attack, eighty-six bodies, the number found up to to-day, among them the ohlef of the

column and various officers, I have not time to give you more details The loss of the enemy is considerable, and, although it is not possible at this moment to ascertain it exactly, the deserters and prisoners confirm this.

A deserter, come at night, gives the news of the death of Barrios in the attack of the 18th, as well as that of other field officers, amoug hem Colonel Marco.

On our side I compute the losses of the armies n the various combais at fifteen hundred men, between killed and wounded, five hundred of which, about a tourth killed, belonged to the Argentine army.

As I have said, we have almost all the chiefs of the corps engaged. Wounded—Orna Borges, Ivanosky Guiffra, Cabot, Palacies. I do not remember the others. Commandant Carase, who entered the first line with the Entre-Rian Battalion, was not wounded. The consequence of all is that we have ad

vanced and improved our position on the left, uncovering a great part of the bidden defences of the enemy's right, after disloging him from the works with which he intended to cover and crush our left dank. deneral Polidoro received the command of the

Brazilian army, and he directed the movements of the Imperial forces in the prominent part which fell to them. I have not time for more, and I say fare well, calling myself as your affectionate friend. BARTOLOMEO MITRE.

The Costa Rica Minister. WASHINGTON, September 21. - Senor Don

Ezequiel Gutherrez yesterday presented his credentials to the Acting Secretary of State, and was received as Charge d'Affairs from the Republic of Costa Rica, Senor Don Louis Molerio having resigned as Minister Plenipotentiary

NORTH CAROLINA.

Meeting of the Union State Convention-The Constitutional Amendment Indorsed, and Confidence Reposed in Congress-Alfred Dackery Nominated for Governor.

RALEIGH, N. C., September 20. — The State meeting of the Union men held to-day in this city was not largely attended, owing to the scarcity of money, but the delegates in attendance from a distance were men of influence and

Ex-Governor Holden, of Wake, was called to the chair, and Mesers. Logan, of Rutherford, and Doughty, of Craven. appointed Secretaries. On motion, a Committee of ten from different counties of the State was appointed to drait resolutions. The second resolution endorses the Howard amendment, and recommends its passage by the General Assembly of North Carolina. The third expresses full confidence in Congress. The fourth expresses willingness to co-operate, without obstinate adherence to any special plan or policy, with Congress and the Executive to secure a restoration of the Union. The nith repudiates the claims of Governor Worth to re election as a Union man; and the sixth nominates Alfred Dackeny, of Richmon i, for Governor. The resolutions were apparent. for Governor. The resolutions were unani-

mously adouted. Alfred Dackeny is a true man, and has thu

defined his position:—
"I prefer the Howard amendment, or anything else, to the results of non-reconstruction."

Ex-Governor Holden delivered an address in favor of the Howard amendment, and opposing the repudiation of the debt of the State con-tracted previous to the war, or private debts An Executive State Committee will be appointed consisting of fifteen members. Steps were taken to inform the people of the action of the meet ing, and to organize the Union party more

A REMARKABLE GOLDEN WEDDING. From the Albany Journal, Tuesday.

tholoughly.

A golden wedding was celebrated in this city last evening, at the residence of Mr. Augur Wells. It was the fiftieth anniversary of his marriage. In 1816 he was married to Miss Abrgail Hitchcock, daughter of Thomas H. Hitchcock, of Schodack, Rensselaer county, a promi-nent citizen of that place, who died, leaving a very large estate. The fruits of this marriage were six sons and one daughter, viz.:—Robert H. Wells, the well known lawyer, of this city; William D. Wells, merchant, in New York; Thomas D. Wells, merchant, in New York; Joseph A. Wells, of the firm of Wadley & Wells, New York; Henry Wells, merchant of this city, and once Alderman; George A. Wells, of the firm of Fuller, Warren & Co., Troy; and Mrs. Hotaling, wife of one of our well-known busi-ness men. All of these children, with their

children, were present last evening. In all there were seventy-ave connections of the family. Prominent among the latter were Rev. A. Matson, nephew, pastor of a church in New Jersey; Rev. Solomon Hitchcock, nephew, pastor of a church at Pierrepont; Rev. Minard Wells, nephew, pastor of a church at West Point; Rev. George A. Andrews, cousin, pastor of a church near Poughkeepsie. Rev. Mr. Wilson, of St. Peter's Church, of this city, was present, and delivered a very appropriate ad-dress. Mr. Augur Wells is the oldest living member of that church, being now seventyseven years old.

Augur Wells is one of the few living men in this city whose names are upon the active list of men doing business in this city in 1812. He came to this city from Canada, about the breaking out of the trouble with Great Britain, just ore 1812, established himself in business, and is been actively engaged ever since. He has ments and all interests connected with the city All his relations in life were prosperous, and his family ties have remained unbroken. He never lost any of his children. All have grown up and become settled in successful business and homes of their own. It is seldom that a man is permitted to live and celebrate an event or this kind-to see all his children live to make fe in his old age comfortable.

Mr. Wells has always maintained in his busi ness relations a character and integrity that any man might well feel proud of. His word was never doubted. The scene that was presented last evening was truly a grand one. presents were received outside of the family Those from the latter were elaborate and grand and bespoke the true affection they entertained for their father and mother, who last night cele brated the anniversary of their fiftieth year in double blessedness. About six years ago the Hitchcock family celebrated on its old home stead, at Ameria, Dutchess county, the one nun-aredth anniversary of the family. On that occasion there were about one hundred descendants of the family present. The old home stead still remains in possession of the family,

THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE.

The law requiring a homestead settler to occupy and cultivate the land for five years before he can acquire a title, the question has been raised whether the improvements made by the settler within that time can be taxed before the title has been passed to him. The Commissioner of the General Land Office has, in a letter to the Auditor of Martin county, Minne sota, delivered an opinion on that subject, in which he explains his view of the Homestead law. He says:—"It a qualified settler goes upon the land, resides there, and cultivatee the tract for the full term of five years, the Governmen stipulates that he shall, on paying a small fee get a complete title. The consideration is mainly labor consideration, stipulated not only fo the interest of the claimant, but for the benefit

'Now, have the State authorities the right to ax such improvements, to disable a party from fulfilling the conditions, by incumbering his claim to his house, his improvements, and, in case of failure to pay the assessments, to and make title to that kind of property? think not. The right of Congress, under the authority delegated by the Constitution, to pass this act (Homestead law of 20th May, 1862) i beyond question. Hence the statute, in virtue of the 6th article of that instrument, is a part the supreme law of the land. It cannot therefore, be rendered inoperative or abridged by such an exercise of the taxing power a wither.

"The spirit and purpose of Congress, in this re-pect, is clearly manifested in the fourth section of said act of 20th of May, 1862, which de clares that no lands acquired under the provi-sions of this act shall in any event become liable to the satisfaction of any debt or debts con tracted prior to the issuing of the patent the reof It is the generous purpose, then, of the United States, through the national Legislaure, to pro-tect settlers in their homes, under the law, until

their titles reach maturity. "It is, of course, not the province of this office determine questions of this character, because their solution can in no way affect the action o the department in the premises; yet such is its opinion, given because you have called for the same, and from the convictions not only of its correctness, but that the interest of all concerne -settlers, the community, and the State-will be best subserved by its observance,"

Markets by Telegraph.

New York, September 21.—Cotton quiet and unchanged. Flour is advancing. Sales of 9000 bbls. State at \$6.90@11.85; Onio. 89.55@13.50; Western, \$4.90@10.80. Southern steady; 380 bbls sold. Whea has an advancing tendency, the supply being scarce; prices are 1@2 cents higher. Sales of 1800 bushels at \$2.78@2.80 for smber State. Mixed Corn, 1 cent higher. sales at \$5.0880 cents affoat, and 88 cents in store. Perk dull Mess. \$88.203.06. Lard dull at 17.20.16; cents. Whisky stoady.

HOW I MANAGED MY CHILDREN

INFANCY TO MARRIAGE.

BY

MRS. WARREN,

AUTHOR OF

HOW I MANAGED MY HOUSE ON TWO HUN DRED POUNDS A YEAR," "COMFORT FOR SMALL INCOMES, ETC.

[CONTINUED FROM THURSDAY'S EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

Here Lillian and Lucy came in, their faces radiant with the bloom of exercise, and their eyes sparkling with mischievous merriment. they were subdued slightly on seeing our gravity, and that we were all unemployed. They both looked inquiring; y. Although ruffled with what I had heard of Lillian's conduct, I recollected that the girls were my guests, and theretore I could not say to them exactly what I would say to my own daughters. They told me they had been shopping at Mr. Marshall's, "But,"
I interrupted, "you must have a great deal of
money to spend; you go shopping every day,"
"It was only a paper of envelopes I purchased,"

Lucy replied. "And have you had a long walk? You look quite rosy. Where did you go?"
"We have not been farther than Mr. Marshall's. Stobart Marshall is come from London, and Agnes asked us in, and so we stayed, and Agnes wants Lucy, and myself, and Janet to take tea with them this afternoon," Lillian replied almost breathless.

piled, almost breathless.
"I am sorry this cannot be," I answered. "It was kind of Agnes to ask you, but I dare say Mrs. Marshall will call and introduce her son to us, but till she does I cannot permit any young ladies over whom I have control to call upon young gentlemen.'

"But it is to see Agnes and Mrs. Marshall we are going," said Lucy, pouting.
"Well, you have seen Agnes this morning, and I suppose Mrs. Marshall also."
"Oh! no, Mrs. Marshall was not at home." "Then how did you spend the morning, may

Oh! we played and sang, and Stobart Marshall told us some funny stories about what he had done in London, and where he had been."

I telt the color rising in my face, and, without pausing to think if I was acting judiciously

or not, I said:

"Lulban and Lucy, you wil!, I am sure, feel that I am actuated by all kind interest in your welfare, when I tell you that it is not proper for young girls to visit at any house where the families are not on very intimate terms so soon as an agreeable young gentleman makes his appearance." I tried to say this laughingly, but appearance." I tried to say this laughingly, but failed. "I am going to ask you all a question. Do you care much for that which daily lies at your feet—for that which can be had for the asking? Does not the apple which is at the top of the tree look the fairest? The cherry at the of the tree look the fairest? The cherry at the furthest part of the branch, and where it is the most difficult to obtain, does it not look the ruddlest? Are you not more desirous to obtain either of these than any that are close to you? So it is with young girls. If they are but seldom seen they are the most highly valued. You are too young yet to think of marriage, or I would offer the advice to stay at home, where lovers are likely to seek you rather than gad about are likely to seek you, rather than gad about and give them opportunities to talk over your seeming merits or failings with their com-panions. It is bad for the future of girls who suffer themselves to be talked about in this manner. A sensible man would scarcely like to

choose his wife from any such." "But we cannot help gentlemen talking about us," said Lillian, pertly. She seemed to think

it an honor rather than otherwise.
"My dear girls," I said, "if you wish to marry, you pursue the very worst plan. You are now about seventeen, and I think too young to do otherwise at present than seek to make yourselves independent by your own talents."
Here Lillian hastily interrupted me.

"Mvs. Norton, I never will be a governess. I hate the very thought of it. Indeed, if I had known where to go, I would have run away from school before this." I stood aghast at this confession, but only for a moment. "But what would you do, Lillian?" I asked

"I do not know. A governess I never will be. I may marry some day, you know." "I hope so; but if that be your aim, you are deteating your own object, if Mr. May be the one whom you prefer."
"I don't prefer Mr. May; but then he is so merry and full of fun, and sometimes I am so

"Why, Lillian, you have not been here more than a week. How can that be?"
"Oh! Mrs. Norton, I know I am very ungrateful, but I hate school, and I really think I like to do wrong sometimes. You cannot imagine the weariness of the daily routine of duties at Mrs. Forbes'. I think I could die sconer than go back again, and this thought

makes me dull." But, my poor child, Mrs. Forbes is your guardian, is she not, till you are twenty-one?"
"Yes, and we are to remain with her till then, If I could but live with you, I think I should not feel so wicked," and she rested her head on my shoulder and wept bitterly.

I endeavored to soothe her, and waited till

her burst of passionate grief had exhausted "Do you really like Mr. May, Lillian?" eked. "You have seen him here only once. asked. now recollect he talked to you a good deal that

evening. "I don't care about him more than any one else; but I think he likes to talk to me, and he

"But what was it that roused Janet's ire when you were in his shop!" "He only squeezed my hand when he gave me the perfume. 'Only what?" I exclaimed.

Lillian's crimsoned face was painful to wit-

'My poor girl," said I, "sit down for only a few moments," and I took her cold hand in mine and kissed her cheek, which burned as it with fever. "You must indeed be inexperienced not to know that when a man ventures such a liberty upon so short an acquaintance, he must have a very low opinion of your intellect or your moral education. Perhaps he would not acknowledge this—not even to himself; but doubtless if he were asked to marry you he would answer 'no.' I do not say it would be the case with all men, but with a considerate and upright character it would, and such I have always understood Mr. May to be, and I would gladly see you his wife. Therefore, dear Lillian, let me implore you to keep away from him if you would win his respect, for that should ever come before true love. Promise me this, Lillian. Why should you he sitate?"

"Because, dear Mrs. Norton, I like to talk to gentlemen, and I don't know any one else."

"And if you knew fifty." I replied, 'you must be fifty times as cautious. Never give cause for men to compare notes with each other about your conduct. I once knew a gentleman who married a young girl of attractive manners, and who made her a most devoted husband, but confessed to her years afterwards that he was first led to desire an introduction from never having heard her name uttered by any of his companions, and yet she had lived among them from childhood. Do not think it is desirable for a young sirl that it should be said of her by ove, 'I walked home with her the other night;' 'I pressed her hand,' by another; 'She gave me this photograph;' and a thousand other assertions, true or false as they may be, made by these 'bragging jacks,' as Shakespeare calls them. Oh! Lillian, I cannot have your sweat "Because, dear Mrs. Norton, I like to talk to them. Oh! Lillian, I cannot have your sweet