THIRD EDITION THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

EUROPE.

THE LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER.

THE "CITY OF PARIS" AT NEW YORK.

AN IMPORTANT DIPLOMATIC CIRCULAR

The State of the Peace.

FRENCH VIEW OF IT.

Napoleon Compliments Bismark.

THE GREAT BATTLE IN CANDIA.

The Victory of the Turks.

TERRIBLE HAVOC AMONG THE CRETANS

King of Greece to the Christians.

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

New York, October 2.- The steamer City of Paris has arrived from Liverpool, bringing papers to the 19th ult. They contain the test of the circular note issued by the Marquis de Lavalette to the French diplomatic agents at foreign posts. After showing that the recent changes in Europe are favorable to France, the circular proceeds as follows :-

"The coalition of the three Northern courts is broken up, the new principle ruling in Europe is the liberty of alliances. Aggrandized Prussia secures the independence of Germany. France will not feel disposed to oppose or to regret the work of assimulation which has just been accomplished, and to subordinate to feelings of jealousy the principles of nationalities, which represent and profess a regard for the people. By imitating France, Germany has taken a step which draws her nearer to us. Notwithstanding her unreflecting susceptibilities, Italy has equally drawn nearer to us in ideas, principles, and in-terests. The September Convention, which secures the Pontifical interests, will be loyally carried out. Second-class naval forces are arriving in the Baltic and Mediterranean, which assure the inperty of those seas. Austria, re-lieved of her Italian and German leanings, and no longer employing her forces in barren rival-ries, but concentrating them upon the east of Europe, still represents thirty-nive millions of whom no bostile interests separate from France. By what singular reaction of the upon the focure shall publi alhes, but the enemies of France, in nations liberated from a past that was hostile to us, and now called to enter upon a new existence, guided by principles which are our own, and animated by the sentiments of progress which form the pacific link in society in Europe, more strongly constituted and more homoge neous, by better defined territorial divisions, is a guarantee for the peace of the continent, and is neither a peril por an injury to our nation The circular proceeds to demonstrate that the

Emperor was right in accepting the part of mediator; on the contrary, he would have disregarded his high responsibility of violating the neutrality promised and proclaimed, had he plunged into the risk of a great war. one of those wars which arouse the hatred of a race, and in which whole nations meet 12 con-"The Government," continues the circu-"comprehends the annexations dictated by the absolute necessity of uniting to a country populations having the same man-ners and the same national spirit. It can only desire those territorial aggrandizements which would not affect its principal cohesion, but must always labor for its moral and political aggrandizement, using its influences on behalf of the great interests of civilization. Nevertheless, the results of the late war teach an important les son, and show the necessity which exists for the detense of our territory, and for perfecting, without delay, our military organization. The nation will not fail in this duty, which cannot be regarded as a threat by any."

In conclusion, the circular considers the political horizon to be free from any threatening contingencles, and expresses belief in a lasting

The document commanded great attention and very general approval. Its authorship is attributed to the Emperor. Both the Times and News agree in the opinion that Napoleon harbors no evil thoughts against the independence of Belgium or Switzerland.

The semi-official North German Gazette, of Berlin, says:-"The words in reference to military reorganization for the defense of the French territory must not be considered as a menace. The Prussian people are every day becoming more persuaded that a good understanding between Prussia and France is the sure way of solving European questions in the sense of a

national progress and civilization." There was a slight shock of earthquake in Paris and in Devonshire, England, on the 14th of September.

The battle in Candia was fought between 30,000 Turks and 40,000 Cretan insurgents, and lasted eight hours, when the Turks remained masters of the field. The Cretans were badly

armed, and had six hundred killed. The King of Greece, in a speech to the Ministers of the foreign powers, expressed his sympathy with the Christian population of Turkey, and says he cannot prevent his subjects from giving them aid. The speech caused great agitation amongst the Greeks.

Agricultural Fair at St. Louis, Mo. by Louis, October 1.—The St. Louis Agricultural Association Fair opened here at the Fair grounds this morning, under flattering auspices. The premiums offered amount to twenty thousand dollars, and the entries are very numerous. The displays of all kinds are magnificent, and the entries of blooded stock surpassed expectations. The grounds are looking well, and the crowd to-day is quite large. In former years these Fairs were the largest

The Sentiment of the North Being Understood Down South-New Orleans Papers Changing their Policy - The Adoption of the Amendment to be Advocated.

NEW ORLEANS, October 1 .- On Saturday Mr. New Orleans, October 1.—On Saturday Mr. Bacon, of the Crescent newspaper, received a summons from President Johnson, and left here to-day for the White House. Prominent Southernors just from the North report that the popular sentiment is entirely with Congress, and this creates much a arm among the politicians. The Picagune has changed its editor, and it is understood that it will in the numer advocate the immediate adoption of the Constitutional amendment. The Bee also gives the amendment a tacit support.

The Union Pacific Railroad in Operation Two Hundred and Forty Miles Beyond

END OF TRACK, TWO HUNDRED AND FORTY MILES WEST OF OMAHA, Nebraska, October 1 .-General Samuel R. Curtis, J. H. Simpson, and Dr. William White, Government Commissioners, have just accepted another thirty-five miles of the Nebraska Union Pacific Ratiroad Two hundred miles of track have been laid since last January. One hundred miles more will be laid before 1867, to within thirty miles of Denver. General Merrill, George Francis Train, Senator Evans, of Colorado, and other invited excursionists, are shooting antelopes from the car windows. The road is well built,

The Overland Mail-Unprecedented Time. ST. Louis, October 1 -The California and Overland Mail is now bringing letters from San Francisco, via Smoky Hill route and Fort Riley, in eighteen days, and from Denver to St. Louis in five days. This is unparalleled time. The special agent of the Post Office Department has just arrived from the Plains, where he has been superintending the change from the old route via Atchison,

Mike McCool Renounces the Prize Ring Forever.

St. Louis, October 1 .- Mike McCool, late prizefight victor, has declined the challenge of Joe Coburn, of New York, and also the challenge of Davis, his late competitor, for a second trial. He says he renounces the sing forever.

Texas - The Benham Affair - Military

Investigation. NEW OBLEANS, La., October I — General Sheridan returned from Texas vesterday at noon. A board of officers have been appointed to investigate the Ben-

Markets by Telegraph. New York, October 2.—Cotton quiet at 42@44c. State Flour unchanged; sales of 9000 barrels; sales of 450 barrels of Southern at unchanged prices. Wheat quiet and unchanged Mixed Corn unchanged; sales of 80 000 busbels at 95@95jc., affoat, and 96j@96 on shore. Oats 1c higher. Pork buoyant at \$33 37j@33 45. Lard and Whisky dull.

LETTER FROM H. WARD BEECHER.

Official Vindication of His Son, Lieute-nant-Colonel H. B. Beecher. BROOKLYN, N. Y., September 21—To the Editor of the Chicago Tribune:—In a leading editorial of september 3 you make the following statement respecting my son, Colonel Henry Barton Beccher, United States Army:—

"The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher has a son who is an officer to the results army."

an officer in the regular army. This son was dis-missed from the service by a courc martial some eighteen months ago, and was restored and pro-moted by Andrew Johnson about the time that Mr. Beecher first became a champion of 'My Policy' The restoration of young Beecher a most created a mutiny in the regiment from which he had been to avert the scandal. remains in the army, or whether he was allowed to resign, we are not informed.

"The facts allove mentioned were quite notorious among army officers last year, and also among the wise men of the Congregational Church, the restoration of the son explains Mr. Beecher's anxiety for the the restoration of the South, we cannot affirm. It is at least unfortunate that the two things should have come to hight about the

Colonel Beecher entered the regular army in 1861. during the Secretaryship of Simon Cameron, in the first year of Mr Lincoln's administration. His record since then I herewith enclose, requesting its publication as conspicuously as the unjust charges

In a private note accompanying the record, Mr Stanton says: - The enclosed certificate will, I hope, not only correct the misapprehension, but afford to your son and his friends a satisfactory testimonia if any were needed, beyond the fact of his promo-tions, that he has served his country well and faith fully, and that his record is without spot or blemish." I have the honor to be, etc. etc.
HENRY WARD BEECHES.

WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OF-WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT-GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, September 11.—It appears from the records of this office, that First Lieutenant Henry Baiton Bescher, 4th United States artillery (son of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher), was appointed Second Lieutenant 30th November, 1861. Born in Indiana, appointed from New York.

Promoted First Lieutenant 11th August 1865, bre

veted Captain for meritorious services at the battle of Co'd Harbor, Va. That at the last session of Congress he was nominated Brevet Major and Lieu

terant-Colonel for faithful and meritorious services during the war, and his nomination confirmed by I do further certify that he was not at any time court-martialled and dismissed the service; that no charges have been made against him; and that his record and mintary standing is that of a faithful

nd meritorious officer in the mi itary service of the E D. TOWNSEND, Assistant Adjutant-General. EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

Fossils in Red Sandstone.—Last Thursday week, in a lead mine at Memphis, Tenn., some specimens of red sandstone were broken open, and one was found to contain a petrified human hand, in a perfect state of preservation. In other cases parts of animals were found, and one black snake some five feet long was found of the consistency and weight of the stone.

The Freemasons.- The next annual session of the Grand Lodge of the Masonic fraternity, embracing delegates from nearly all the States and several of the Territories, begins in New York on the third Monday in October. The last ses-sion held in that city was in 1835, since which annual sessions have been generally held in Baltimore.

Appointment in the Regular Army.-We learn that the Baron Regis de Trobriand has been an pointed Colonel of one of the new infantry regi ents to be added to the regular army. Colonel de Trobriand served with distinction as Brigad and Division Commander in Hancock's gallant army corps, and held the rank of Brigadier and Brevet Major-General of Volunteers.

The New Orleans Mint.-The Mint building in Orleans is now used as the headquarters of the lighthouse department of the Gulf States A large number of flags, to be used as signals, heng in one of the rooms, and in another are stowed the lamps and the machinery required

Cooper, the Forger, Dismissed from the Navy.— By a general order from the Navy Department William Binggold Cooper, late an Acting Ensign in the Navy, having been convicted of de-frauding the Government of large sums of money, has been dishonorably dismissed from

Gold, Greenbacks, and Income.—A suit is pending in a San Francisco court to test the consti-tutionality of the law of Congress requiring the people of California to psy their income taxes in gold or its equivalent, by returning the amount of income on a "greenback" basis.

WILL DAVIS BE TRIED?

Another Postponement of the Case-No Court Will Be Held To-Day-None of the United States Judges in Richmond -A Writ of Habeas Corpus to be Asked For. Etc.

RICHMOND Va., October 1 —There is not a little speculation induiged nere in regard to the meeting of the United States Circuit Court in this city tomorrow, and the probabilities of the trial of Jeff. Davis. The general opinion seems to be that no Court will be held, and of course no trial. The Court adjourned in time last unto the first Insector. adjourned in June last until the first Tuesday in adjourned in June last unto the first Inesday in October, but subsequently it appearing that no leval authority existed for such an adjournment, an act of Congress was procured to be passed authorizing such adjournment. Recently Chief Justice Chase, Judge Underwood, and sother judicial authorities are reported to baye had a conference in Washington on the subject, at which it was decided that the act of Congress referred to could not be made to apply as authorizing the adjournment in this circuit which had previously occurred. Increfore it is supposed here that the adjourned term will be suffered. posed here that the adjourned term will be suffered

NONE OF THE JUDGES ON HAND. In corroboration of this opinion, it should be stated that neither the Justice nor any or the officials of the Court are yet here, though they may arrive in the morning in time to open the

A HABEAS CORPUS TO BE OBTAINED. I hear it stated that in case there is no term of the United States Court at the time, application will be made to one of the judges of the courts of this State for a writ of habeas corpus for Davis, and the trial will be pressed belove that court. The advocates of this mode of procedure urge that the President has proclaimed peace and civil law throughout the land, and that the mulitary are bound to obey any writer to habeas corons that may be appreciately the process. wit of habeas corpus that may be served upon them.

It is alleged that he has positively promised that it will for the surrender of this particular prisoner to a civil tribunal ler trial should be respected. There is, therefore, a faint charce that Davis may soon be brought to trial, even should Chief Justice Chase persist in shirking the responsibility. persist in shirking the responsibility of the trial. Another report has it that Judge Underwood, the presiding Justice is this Judge Underwood, the presiding Justice is this Judgeal district, is alraid of assassination should be venture here. This, however, is if true, a groundless tear. There is no disposition manifested here in any quarter either to molest the Judge or in any manner interfere with the assembling and discharge of the duties of the Court.

NO COURT TO BE HELD IN RICHMOND TO DAY. FORTRESS MONROE, October L.—United States District-Attorney L. H. Chandler has arrived at Noriolk on his return from washington, where he has been consulted with the judicial authorities reintive to the sessions of the District and Circuit Courts, and the trial of Jeffer on Davis. He brought intelligence that no court will be held to-morrow in Richmond, and has notified the members of the Grand and Petit Jury to this effect,—N. Y. Heraid,

Hon. Jefferson Davis.—From a private letter which we have received from the estimable wife of the distinguished prisoner at Fortless Monroe, we learn with inext result regret that his health continues to decome, and that the pecuniary circumstances of his family are becoming very embarrassing. Nothing is known to Mrs. Davis of the probable future of her husband, and we contess to see hittle encouragement to hope for his early release. It is now rendered quite probable that his trial for treason will never take place, and there is little danger to fear from the "assas-mation" charges after the Conover exposures which have been recently made. Meanwhile the prisoner is dying from confinement, and his family are trought to the verge of starvation, while the Government declines to restore him to liberty and refuses to try him.—Charleston Courier, Friday.

THE MEXICAN REPUBLIC.

Santa Anna Negotiating for a Loan of Five Millions-A Canadian View of the Mexico-Fenian Movement - More About the Knights of the Golden Circle, Etc. The excitement created by the reports of Santa Anna's contemporated movements is sull on the increase. His headquarters have been crowded with applicants anxious to know more about his plans and propositions, and numbers of officers who

served in our late civil war called for the purpose of being enlisted in the expeditionary army of the Mexicar republic The General-in-Chief is now negotiating for a The General-in-Chief is now negotiating for a loan of \$5,000,000 to aid him in carrying out his plans, and is assured of his success in this particular within a very few days. General Santa Anna's son did not leave New York on Saturday, as he had expected, owing to unavoidable delay having caused him to miss the steamer Gult Stream. His departure is expected at an early day for a destination where he will make himself avoidable. tion where he "will make hims if available in the

service of his country." NEW ORLEANS, October 1 .- I had an interview to-cay with a prominent officer of the Knights of the Golden Circle, an organization whose chief object is the peaceable colonization of the fertile lands of Mexico. He informed me that the organization torally distinct from the Northern Copperhead order, but they have sub-Circles all over the great West, and now number over fifty thousand members, who propose, as soon as Mexican affairs justif, it, to emigrate and become citizens of Mexico.

They have two envoys now in that country, one at the court of Maximidan, the other with Junez. arranging terms of emigration and settlement.
They will attach themselves to the Government which is most tikely to be the permanent one of the country, and have a unittary organization which they will throw into the support of the Government to which they give their allegiance.

An envoy who left Maximilian five days after the coport reached here that he contemplated abdication, declares he has no such intention, and that he will fight for his throne to the bitter end Our correspondent has evidently been mystified to the objects of the organization to which his

despatch relates. There is y reason to believe that it is in close affiliation of a republican form of government to Mexico, of which we gave some details vesterday 1—Ep. details yesterday.]-ED.

A Canadian View of the Santa Anna Ex-

pedition.
OTTAWA, October 1.—I have the highest authority in Canada for saying that there is good reason to believe that the league between Santa Anna and the Fenians, which undoubtedly exists, has been trought about by the diplomacy of Seward in the interest of the American (course). erest of the American Government .- New York

Murder of a Well-known Trotting Trainer on Centreville Course, L. I. Yesterday atternoon, about 3 o'clock, Mr. Robert Walker, the well-known trotting trainer and driver, who keeps the hotel immediately adjoining the Cen-treville Course, L. I., proceeded to tun: track to exercise one of the horses he was training. Shortly afterwards his family were a armed at seeing the horse and sulky gallop back to the stable without a driver, and on proceeding to the Stable without a driver, and on proceeding to the Course, only a couple of hundred yards distant, they were horrified to discover his dead body laid on the track, with a pissio or riffe ball through his brains. No person was seen on the Course or in the neighborhood, and the perpetrator and the motive which led to such a countrioble cannot be surpassed. catastrophe cannot be surmised. Mr. Walker removed from Newark to Centreville about three years ago, and by his steady, industrious, and straightforward, honorable conduct, had gained the respect and esteem of every one, and especially of the patrons of the trotting turi, who admired him for his incorruptible principles of character.—N. Y. limes.

Cheap Newspapers in the Fifteenth Century. Halfpenny newspapers are generally supposed be an invention of the nineteenth century, but such it appears is not the case, for in the vear 1494, during the expedition of Charles VIII into the kingdom of Naples, a halfpenny newspaper was sold in the streets of Paris under the title of Bulletin de la Grande Armee & Italie. Special of the streets of Paris under the title of Bulletin de la Grande Armee & Italie. cimens of this journal were recently discovered in the public library of Nantes, and published by M. de la Pilorgerie.

An Eminent Farmer Dead .- Mr. Hall Maxwell, me of the most eminent farmers in Scotland, ied lately. To him is due the flourishing condied lately. To him is due the flourishing condition of the Highland Society, which is to Scotland what the Royal Agricult Iral is to England. He helped to collect the agracultural statistics of Scotland ten years ago, and did the work for about £2500 less than the £60 0 voted by Parliament. For this service he was made a Comparison of the Bath

EXECUTION AT COOKSTOWN, PA.

FAYETTE, Pa., October 1—The finale of the domestic tragedy known to the public as the Housenan murder, which occurred in Cookstown. Fayette county, Pa, on the night of April 3, 1866 culminated to-oay in the execution of Ric ard Thairwell one of the actors in the bloody crime.

Early this morning the prisoner betook nimself to the work of preparation for that account to see

Early this morning the prisoner betook nimself to the work of preparation for that elernity so soon to open on his vision. Rev Mr. Mansell, a methodist minister, was his immediate spiritual adviser; but other ministers and christian men of the town par-ticipated in the religious exercises of the ceil. The prisoner evinced the greatest earnestness in his de-votions. His voice was modulated with feeling, and the hunder of his prayer was hundle contribion and

votions. His voice was nodulared with feeling, and the burden of his prayer was humble contrition and sorrow for the awful deed. He stated to his minister that he had been a member of the Methodist Episcopal Church for ten years prior to his coming to America, and bitterly lamented his departure from the paths of virtue.

He expressed entire resignation to his fate, and assured those around him of his sense of pardon in the Redeemer. He partook of the sacrament shortly before his execution, and assigned to Mr. Hobert, of Brownsylle, Pa., the disposal of his body. He spoke at long h of his connection with the listal affair, and regretted that he had not testified against his seducer and partner in crime, Mrs. Houseman.

At Iwenty-five minutes past two o'clock the

Houseman.

At twenty-five minutes past two o'clock the prisoner was led from his cell and p'aced on the scaffo d. Rev Mr. Smith then read an Episcopal brayer, which was followed by an exhortation by Rev. Mr. Mansell. During this time the doomed man maintained the most perfect composure. His eves were closed and his lips moved as it in prayer. The rope was placed around his neck and he bade farewell to his ministers and the Sheriff He requested the reporters to observe that he deels ed that the pamphiet issued as his last confession was a fabrication in which he had no part, and also alluded to the kindness he had received from the Sheriff and his family. At thirty-five minutes past two the drop his family. At thirty-five minutes past two the drop fell, and he passed into eternity with scarcely a struggle. At five minutes before three the body was taken down and placed in a coffin Thairwell was a young man, about twenty-five years of age of pleasing countenance and preposessing manuer and the noble fortitude with which he met his death won for him the admiration of all.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Allison, P. J .-The first business day of this term finds the dock well crowded with queer-looking de inquents of all sexes and ages. Prison cases are before the Court.

THE KNIGHT OF THE BROOM. Jeffers n Mealy pleaded guilty to a charge of the Jeffers n hicalv pleaded guilty to a charge of the larceny of six brooms valued at six dollars, the property of Alexander Russell. On the 23th of last month, while passing the store of Mr. Russell, Mr. Mealy very "meahly" took possession of a bundle of brooms standing at the door. Mr. Russell overtook the Mealy man, and learning that he was going to rell the brooms, took him to a near customer, a neighboring A. derman, and soft the stock of brooms for nothing, and neatly sold this "crushed Indian corn individual."

LOST INEBRIATE. A gentleman bearing the somewhat classical name

of S. W. Crawford, being passionately fond of fine liquors, stole about thirty dohars' worth of wine, etc., and when accused in Court of having done so, he, not ashamed of his natural weakness manfully acknowledged all that was preferred against him by pleading guilty to the charge. MYSTERIOUS JIMMY.

James Whetmore, well known among our police as "Mysterious Jimmy," was convicted of a charge of assault and batte v upon William Brotherhead, with intent to kill. The officers were chasing this high-minded youth, and waen be drew near Mr. Brotherhead, who was standing on the street, that gentleman put out his umbrella to retard his

progress.

The "Mystery," not thinking this fair play, and determined to chastise the interioper for his temerity, fired his pistel at the head of Mr Brotherhead, but fortunately the ball, being very high-minaded, passed through the upper story of his beaver hat Jimmy was also convicted of a charge of carrying concealed deadity weapons
United States Circuit Court-Judges Cadwalader.—J. Atlee White vs. The Commonwealth National Bank.—This is an action to recover from the Bank the value of the contents of a certain box

of the contents of a certain box containing United States Seven-thirty containing United States Seven-thirty bonds and other papers, which was deposited with defendants to be placed in their vault for sale keeping.

The box was so kept by the bank for several months prior to September, 1855, the plaintiff in the meantime having had access to it at the bank on several occasions, and once on the 8th of September at his office, No 144 S. Sixth street. On that day it was returned to the bank by the hands of plaintiff's clerk, and when application was next made for it. clerk, and when application was next made for it search was made for it by the officers of the bank

and he was informed that it could not be found—it was lost or had been stolen. The defense deny their pecuniary liability for the box and its contents, upon the ground that it had not been received as a special deposit, and that in receiving it they assumed no responsibility other than to use ordinary care in safely keeping it, such care only as prudent reople would exercise in pro-tecting their own property.

hat they had exercised such ordinary care, the box

having been placed along with the property of the Pank in the Bank vaults, and that therefore there should be no recovery in this case. On trial. S. C. and S. H. Perkins for plaintiff; F. C. Brewster and John Cayton for defendants.

District Court—Judge Stroud—Charles H. Fawcett vs. James Callen & John Sherrin, trading as Callen & Sherrin. An action on bills of acceptance drawn by Gaw, Rose & Co. on defendants, accepted by them, and endorsed by Gaw, Rose & Co. to the mainter.

Co. to the piaintiff.

Defense, that the bills were accepted under an

greement between defendants and Gaw. Rose & that after part or the ice was furnished they falled to deliver the balance; and that the plaintiff knew these facts at the time he took the acceptance from District Court-Judge Bare - Chester Nervin

vs. James Deveraux, executor of Richard Garwood. Verdiet by agreement, \$1210-16 Court of Common Pleas—Judges Ludlow and Pierce.—The Certiorari List is still under con

The Chicago Prod ucers' Bank Bubble-Doolittle Gives Bail in the Sum of \$2000 in the Criminal Suit.

rom the Chicago Times, 27th. On Monday last a warrant was issued on the omplaint of Mr. W. E. Lewis, of Rochelle, Ill. against Mr. Doolittle, the President of the Pro ducers' Bank, in which bank he had placed a pecial deposit of \$670, in Government bonds esterday Mr. Doolittle appeared and gave bail n the sum of \$2000 to await his trial.

Byron's Tomb .- "An Inhabitant of Harrow" writes to the London Publishers' Circular con-cerning the Byron tombstone at Harrow: "Mr. ohn Murray, whom I happened to meet at Har ow some four or five years ago, at my request onsented to bear the whole expense of repaireg, and euclosing with an iron railing (to pre-cut further mischief), the so-called Byron's omb. My success, however, was short-lived or on the following morning it was found that, uring the night, a further and so great an inary had been done to the stone (nearly half of e surface of what remained having been shatered off), that I was disheartened, and took no tep to preserve what remained. I some time after informed Mr. Murray of the mischief that had been done, and of my having, in conse-quence, been unable to carry out his wishes. It s still open, however, to preserve what remains and I feel certain the vicar and churchwardens v uld give their consent to a plan to prevent he total destruction of this interesting feature

at Harrow." The Lacustrine Women .- Among the articles discovered in the remains of the old lake-dwellings in Switzerland are a variety of personal ornaments worn by the women. They consist of simple periorated stones, of pendants of serpentine and petrific tions, such as ammonites, limbs of ecrinites, corals of stag-born and parti-colored stones, agate, and glassy flux; necklaces of boars and bears teeth, and back combs of yew wood. One of the most remarkable objects lound was a hair-pin with a large knob, several of which were stuck round the head so as to form a sort of crown. Some of the ornaments probably served as amulets also,

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. THE CAMPAIGN.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TRLEGRAPH, Tuesday, October 2, 1866.

The stock market was less active this morning, but prices, with one or two exceptions, were unchanged. Government bonds were dull and lower; new 5-20s sold at 109, a decime of \$\frac{1}{2}\$; 1114 was bid for old do.; 1114 for 6s of 1881; 1055 for 7-30s; and 985 for 10-40s; State and City loans were in lair demand. Penna. 5s sold at 954; new City 6s at 994, a decline of 4; and old

do. at 954; no change.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Catawisea preferred sold at 324@324, an advance of \$: Pennsylvania Railroad at 574@ 57], no change: North Pennsylvania at 394, no change: Elmira preferred at 42, no change; Mmehill at 57], no change; and Little Schuyl-Minehill at 57‡, no change; and Little Schuylkill at 37, no change; 128‡ was bid for Camden and Amboy; 58‡ for Norristown; 59 1-16 for Reading; 30 for Elmira common; 33‡ for Philadelphia and Erie; 54 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 46‡ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was nothing doing. 88 was bid for Second and Third; 64 for Tenth and Eleventh; 21‡ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 55 for Chesnut and Walnut; 17‡ for Hestonville; 30 for Green and Coates; and 28 for Girard College.

Bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for invest-

bank shares, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in good demand for investment at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 199 was bid for Seventh Nationat; 233 for North America; 148½ for Philadelphia; 132½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 56 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 32½ for Mchanics'; 101 for Southwark; 93 for Kensington; 59 for Girard; 90 for Westetn; 324 for Manafacturer, and Mechanics'; 100 for Tradesmen's; 68 for City; 4

for Consolidation; 56å for Commonwealth; 68 for Corn Exchange; and 65 for Union, Canal shares are firmly held. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 37½, a slight advance; Morris Canal at 85, no change; and Delaware Division at 57, no change; 29½ was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; 59 for Lehigh Navigation; and

14 | Susquehanna Canal. Quotations of Gold—10 \(\frac{1}{2}\) A. M., 147\(\frac{1}{2}\); 11 A. M., 148; 12 M., 148\(\frac{1}{2}\); 1 P. M., 148\(\frac{1}{2}\). PRILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY Reported by De Haven & Bro , No. 40 S. Third street BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading R. 592 300 sh Gain, pf. . . . b5 232 200 sh do, reg int. 592 FIRST BOARD \$5000 US5-20s 64coup109 \$8000 do...1865.109 \$6100 City 6s,n lots 992

Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 49 South -Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of ex-change to-day at 1 P. M.:—American gold, 148½ @148½; Silver & and &s. 130; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 16½; do., July, 1864, 16½; do., August, 1864, 15½; do., October, 1864, 14½; do., December, 1864, 13¾; do., May, 1865, 11½; do., August, 1865, 10½; do., September, 1865, 9½; do., Cotaber, 1865, 9½ October, 1865, 94.

-Messrs, William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to day at 12 o'clock: -U. S. 6s, 1881. registered, 1114@1114; do., coupon, 1114@1114; do., coupon, 1862, 1114@1114; do., 1864, 1084@1094; do., 1865,1084@1094; U. S. 10-40s, registered, 90@994; do., coupon, 99@994; U.S. 7-30s, 1st scries,106@1064; do., 2d series, 1054@106; do., 3d series, 1054@106; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 1134@1134; Gotd, 1484@1484.

Philadelphia Trade Report. TUESDAY, October 2 -Bark is unchanged; 100 hhds.

No. 1 Quercitron sold at \$35 73 ton. Cloverseed is scarce, and ranges from 86 50 to 87 50 @ 64 lbs. Timothy is in steady request, with sales offcommon and choice at \$3.50@4. Flaxseed is quiet, with small sales at \$3.30@3.35.

There is no perceptible change to notice in the Flour Market, and prices are firmly maintained. There is

Market, and prices are firmly maintained. There is a tair inquiry for home consumption, but no demand for snipment. Sales of superfine at \$7.75628-75; old and new extras at \$9.6211; 1900 barrels Northwestern extra family at \$12@12-75; 200 barrels Kentucky white wheat extra family at \$12.75; 200 barrels Missouri do, do, at \$14; and inney brands at \$15@16, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$5@50. Nothing doing m Corn Meal.

Supplies of Wheat come forward slowly, and prime quality is in fair demand at higher prices. Sales of fair and choice Pennsylvania and Southern red at \$2.85@ \$10. We quote white at \$3603.25. Rye is in moderate request, with sales of Western at \$1.19@1-15. Corn is in limited supply and prices have an upward tendency. Sales of yellow at \$1.45@1-17, and 2000 bushels white at \$1.65. Oats remain without change. Sales of 3000 bushe s Southern at \$5.5.

Whishy is selling in a small way at \$2.30 for Pennsylvania and \$2.44 for Ohio.

Cambling in Paris.—The police of Paris recently made a descent on a clandestine gaming house frequented by students in the Rue Dauphine. A number of persons being found at play, their names and addresses were taken down, all the articles found in the place were seized, and a prosecution will be commenced against the keeper of the establishment.

OPENING. HOMER, COLLADAY &

WILL OPEN THE LATEST NOVELTIES

CLOAKS, TALMAS, ETC. ETC. ON WEDNESDAY, 3d INST.

Nos. 818 and 820 CHESNUT Street.

HEADQUARTERS FOR CLOAKS. The cheapest Cloak Store in the city.

"LOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS,

Small profits and quick sales. THE OLD STAND WATEINS. NINTH and CHERRY Streets. SEE THE PRICES. Waterproof Cloaks, only 85.
Waterproof Cloaks, only 85.
Waterproof Cloaks only 85.
Heavy Beaver Seques trimmed, \$6.59.
Heavy Beaver Basques trimmed, \$6.50.
The old Original Cheapest Cloak Store in the city.

DAVID WATKINS. No. 131 N. NINTH Street N. E. corner NINTH and CHERRY The Ridge Avenue and Union Line Cars pass th tore every two minutes.

O P E R A G L A S S E S,-Fine Opera Glasses made by M. BARDOU, of Paris.
Imported and for sale only by
C. W. A. TRUMPLER.
10 2 1m4p
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

EXTRA BOUNTY.—THE PAYMASTER deneral has ordered the prompt payment of these claims. I have all the necessary torms under the order for application and can insure a speedy settlement. GEO age W. FORD, No. 241 DOCK Street, one door below Third street.

TO LET, TWO LARGE COMMUNICA-or any light business purposes or for lodging rooms. Also, one large third-story front room. Apply at No 410 ARCH Street.

GRAND DEMONSTRATION AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Oration of Daniel Dougherty, Esq., on the Issues of the Day.

Mayor McMichael Eulogizes the Women of the War.

The Congressional Platform Triumphantly Sustained.

SPECIAL PHONOGRAPHIC REPORT TOR THE EVEN-

ING TELEGRAPH | Last evening was inaugurated at the Academy of Music a grand series of popular meetings, under the auspices of the Union League, which are destined to make their mark in the pending canvass in this city and State. The spacious building was literally jammed with as select an audience as has ever be a congregated within its walls. And we have grave doubts if there was ever assembled therein a multitude who were so wildly enthusiastic, and so heartily in earnest in the support of a great and growing cause. At least one half of the assemblage consisted of ladies, who did not permit the sterner sex to outdo them in their tributes to the eloquence and loyalty of one of Philadelphia's most

popular public men. When his Honor the Mayor appeared upon the platform, accompanied by the orator of the evening, the enthusiasm reached its highest pitch, and broke forth in the waving of hats and handkerchiefs and long-continued cheers. When the applause had somewhat subsided, Mayor McMichael, who had been selected as the Chairman of the evening, came forward and addressed the audience in these words:-

The Union League of this city, profoundly impressed with a sense of gratitude for the disimpressed with a sense of gratitude for the distinguished services rendered to our common country during the late war by loyal women (applause), and recognizing to its fullest extent the value of their counsel and co-operation in this most important juncture, have arranged a scries of meetings in this spacious and commodious edifice, expressly with the view to their convenience and accommodation. (Applause) dious edifice, expressly with the view to their convenience and accommodation. (Applause.) And I esteem it a high privilege, ladies, as the presiding officer upon this occasion, to thank you in behalf of my fellow-members for your presence here, and the encouragement which that presence brings with it. (Applause.)
Recalling, as we all do most willingly, the en-

thustasm imparted to our meetings in 1864; by your attendance and the increased zeal with which you inspired us in the great patriotic work in which you and we were then mutually engaged, we feel that our present canvass, vigorous and effective as we have labored to make it, would be incomplete did you not share in it, and that the grand victory which we are confident we shall wm (cheers), would be shorn of a portion of its glory if we o able acknowledgment of the great aid which you have contributed towards its achievement. From the hour that our flag was lowered at Fort Sumter, amid the gloom and indignation of an outraged people, to the hour in which that same flag was thrown again to the breeze from that historic fortress, amid the exultant shouts of a triumphant nation, and in the long interval which has since followed, our Union League, all Union Leagues, all kindred associations, all right-minded individuals of our sex, have been constant debtors to yours. Not alone for your grievous self-sacritices; not alone for your gen-tle ministrations to the sick, wounded, and dying: not alone for your unceasing acts of he neficence; not alone for the tenderness with which you have soothed those who have mourned, and comforted those who have wept; not alone for the bright and cheerful example you set before us in our hours of trial and despendency, but also, and perhaps above all, for your sublime faith in, and your steady, unswerving, inflexible devotion to, the great principles that underlaid the conjest; and for that, and the devotion that nerved the timid, strengthened the bold, and urged forward the daring among ourselves, I am sure there is not a man in this vast assembly who does not at this moment feel his heart cheered and his arm strengthened by the expression which now beams in your eyes and kindles in your faces. I thank you, ladies; welcome, thrice welcome!

Ladies and Gentlemen: -As the representative of the Union League, my business here to-night is not to make a speech myself, but to occupy the chair while one infinitely better qualified than I am, addresses you.

It is conceded everywhere that, from the beginning of armed rebellion, Philadelphia has been prominent for her fidelity to the Union, and among those of her citizens who have been most conspicuous in the manifestation of that fidelity, both by act and word, is my true and trusty friend Mr. Daniel Dougherty. (Applause.) Separating himself from a political association to which he was attached by the strongest ties, because it faltered in its duty to the Government, he has freely employed his rare powers of eloquence in maintaining the right, and is here to-night to expound in his own brilliant manner the cardinal truths and doctrines which control our political action. To the multitude which, drawn here by his name, now throng this Academy, impatient to hear him, he needs no special introduction. Without further remarks, I step aside to make way for him.

Mr. Dougherty then came forward, and was

greeted with the most vociferous cheers. The applause lasted several minutes, and after it bad ceased, Mr. Dougherty said:—
1 tender to my brothers of the Union League my hearty acknowledgments for the honor they have conferred upon me in inviting me to ddress you, ladies and gentlemen. This is not the first time I have been the recipient of an ovation which, it extended to any of the great

ones of the land they might well feel proud; but which, when extended to me, a private man, and your own fellow-citizen, overwhelms me with obligations which my tongue is powerless to express. This is a glorious sight!—to see a vast assembly of people convened to deliberate on their duty to the country, and I, as the selected speaker of

the evening, appreciating the responsibilities will address myself to your reason, your patriot ism, your duty to the dead and the living.
It is unnecessary that I should descant at length upon the power of the elective franchise.
In this republic revolutions fail in the battlefield; they may be successful at the ballot-box. Remember, eternal vigilance is the price of

liberty. (Applause.)

The republic protects our every right, and in return she looks to us for a wise, careful, and conscientious discharge of the elective franchise

to guard her honor, strengthen her stability, promote her prosperity, and aid her in her sub-time mission for the elevation of the human race. The citizen who on an election day is swayed by partisan associations, by personal gain, or political ambition, inflicts an injury op WANTED—A SITUATION IN A RETAIL

Dry Goods store, by a young man. The best of

reference given. Address B. C., this office. 10 2 34*