The Pittsburgh Gazette.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 11, 1864

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Trial of Martin Brawdy for the Murder of James Fagan.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Before Judges Sterrett, Mellon, Stowe and Brown.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON'S SESSION.

The Court met at half past one o'clock, and the trial proceeded.

Jacob Schualm testified that he resided in East Birmingham; was present when the shooting occurred; saw Brawdy shoot Fagan; he held the pistol in his right hand; knew Brawdy very well, having attended the same school with him. Martin received the pistol from his father in presence of witness. The balance of the testimony was similiar to that heretofore offered.

Martin Christ testified that he lived in East Birmingham; knew Martin Brawdy; did not know James Fagan; was at the picnic in M'Clurg's Grove, and left it about eight o'clock. Mr. Brawdy and his son Martin passed witness on M'Clurg street; Martin said, "Pap, give me the pistol;" a crowd from the picnic was coming down the hill; when Martin said he could whip any Dew Drop s——of a b——; a man not known to the witness said he was a Dew Drop but not s——of a b——; Brawdy then fired two shots at the man; did not hear any further conversation; the man who answered Brawdy was standing behind some one else.

Cross-examination—Was standing on M'Clurg street, on the side walk, above Josephine street; old Mr. Brawdy passed up the hill within twenty feet of witness; Mrs. Brawdy was walking in front of Mr. Brawdy, and Martin followed about fifteen feet behind; after asking for the pistol Martin stepped on the street, ten or twelve feet from witness; there were five or six persons standing with Martin when he fired; did not see the pistol; knew Martin by his walk and his voice, was at Brawdy's house frequently during the winter before last, and was well acquainted with Martin.

A. B. Stevenson testified that he was a Justice of the Peace, and resided in the borough of Birmingham; there was an information made before witness against Brawdy, but no arrest was made; Brawdy was arrested by the city police; saw James Fagan last on the day before the night on which he died; (The information was produced and identified by witness.) James Fagan signed the affidavit in my presence. (The prosecution here proposed to offer the affidavit as the dying declaration of Fagan. Objection was made by the defense, and the Court sustained it.) Was sent for to go to the house by Fagan's father; deceased told witness that he wished to make a statement in regard to the shooting before he died; witness wrote the declaration at the request of deceased.

Cross-examination—Did not remember whether it was before or after the paper was drawn up that deceased said he was going to die; he told me what he wanted with me, and I took his statement down, and read it to him in portions as I wrote it; when it was finished, read it to him, and inserted words at his suggestion.

Re direct—When I went to the house, he told me what he wanted, and I wrote in accordance with what he stated; (The Commonwealth again offered the paper as the dying declaration of deceased, and proposed to offer additional testimony to substantiate it. Counsel for defense objected. The Court overruled the objection, and the following additional evidence was adduced:) Mrs. Eliza Fagan, testified that she was the mother of James Fagan, deceased; recollected of Rev. Stevenson visiting her house between twelve and one o'clock on Tuesday, July 19th; he came at the request of James; where the Squire came I went to James' room and told him that the Squire was here, and asked him if he wished to see him: he said "Yes." Squire Stevenson asked him what he wanted; he replied that he was going to die, and he wanted to say that he had not fought with Martin Brawdy, or any one else on the day he was shot; this was before the paper had been written; as James spoke the Squire wrote, and after the statement had been completed, read it to James, the Squire then swore James, and he signed it. He told me that morning that he would die that night.

The paper was then admitted as evidence, after certain portions of it had been stricken out. It was as follows:

James Fagan, of the Borough of Birmingham, upon his oath, duly administered according to law, doth depose and say that on Saturday last, the 16th day of July, 1864, about eight o'clock in the evening, I was on my way home from the picnic at McClurg's Grove, Martin Brawdy come up to this deponent and said he could lick any son of a b—— who went with the Daw Dr ps, when the deponent remarked "I am a Daw Drop." Then the said Martin Brawdy drew a revolver and fired twice at this deponent, both shots taking effect, in the lower part of this deponent's body. I freely forgive the said Martin Brawdy all that he has done to me. I know Martin Brawdy when I see him, but I don't recollect ever speaking to him before the occurrence above alluded to took place.

his
JAMES × FAGAN.
mark

Sworn to and subscribed before me this 19th day of July, A. D., 1864.

A. B. STEVENSON J. P.

Samuel Long, Chief of Police, testified that he and officer Kemp arrested Brawdy on the morning of the 23d, eight miles from the city, on the Washington road.

Officer Kemp was sworn and corroborated the testimony of Mr. Long.

Wm. Harvey, testified that he lived at Fort Chambers, on the hill above East Birmingham; saw Martin Brawdy about three o'clock on the morning of the 17th of July last; he wanted to get into the house, but witness would not admit him.

Cross-examined—There were two children with him, one about four years old; don't know where defendant staid all night.

John Hay testified that he saw Brawdy about one o'clock on the morning of the 17th of July, in his father's stable; he was putting a bridle upon his horse.

The Commonwealth here rested their case, and the Court adjourned until nine o'clock this morning.

Special Meeting of Common Council.

A special meeting of the Common Council was held on Thursday evening, November 10. Present—Messrs. Armstrong, Collin, Davis, Dryer, Hare, Holmes, Jones, Leonard, Lyon, Mackey, Montgomery, McClelland, McGowan, Rohman, Salvely, White, and Steel, President. The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

The following business, acted on in S. C., Oct. 31, was taken up and their action concurred in:

A communication from the Controller, with a resolution authorizing a transfer of $1,000 from appropriation No. 13 to appropriation No. 7, streets.) Communication read and accepted, and a resolution read three times and passed.

A communication from R. King, Water Assessor and Clerk of Water Committee. Read and accepted, and warrants authorized in favor of Jos. Dilworth & Co., for $469 37, Pennsylvania R. R. Co., $1,000, Pentley, Nelson & Co., $60, Wm. McMillen, $72,75, Thos. Scott's heirs, $144 21.

A report from the Street Committee, with a report of the viewers in relation to damages and benefits arising from the opening of Webster street, both of which were read, and report of viewers approved.

The petition of John Fowler, for damages sustained by the grading of Penn street, in S. C., September 26, was read and accepted, and Wm. Gomes, T. S. Blair, and Wm. Allinder appointed viewers to assess said damages. In S. C., Oct. 31, action now concurred in, and amended by striking out the name of T. S. Blair, and inserting John H. Balsten, and adding: "To appraise damages of the petitioner and all others who may have sustained damages by the re-grading of Penn street, and to make assessments therefor."

Report from the Water Committee, with a resolution authorizing an increase of $100 in the salary of the Water Assessor for the year 1864. Report accepted, and resolution read three times and passed.

A resolution authorizing the erection of a gas lamp on Ross street, near the corner of High, referred to the Committee on Gas Lighting. The following business from S. C., October 31, now concurred in: Bills of Robert Miller for Coal, Dexter, for damages sustained by opening of the sewer on Pennsylvania avenue.

In S. C., referred to Street Committee. S. C. non-concurred and referred to Finance Committee, by a vote of 9 to 8. Council then adjourned.

Are Sons of Aliens Citizens?

A correspondent asks: "If a foreigner comes to this country and never becomes naturalized, has sons born in this country, do these sons, on arriving at majority, become citizens of the United States without being naturalized?" Certainly they do; for never having lived under any other government, how could they renounce allegiance to another government? Under the old Constitution of Pennsylvania such sons could not vote "on age," between the ages of 22 and 22; but under the new constitution they can, just the same as the sons of native born electors."

REVENGE.—We were told yesterday of a man of this county, who, through the force of hospitality, voted in the foreacon for M'Clellan. In the evening, after cool and hospitable reflection upon what he had done, he declared, with tears in his eyes, that he would give all he is worth to have that vote out again.

ELECTION.—All the Pittsburgh weekly papers of this week contain the election news, and can be had at Frank Case's News Depot, in person, for mailing, if desired.

GERMER.—Harper's Magazine for next month can be had at Frank Case's News Depot, Exchange Building. Frank has also on hand a fine assortment of Christmas goods.

Meeting of Allegheny Councils.

A regular meeting of the Allegheny City Councils was held on Thursday evening, Oct. 10th.

In Select Council—Present: Messrs. Francis, Kirkpatrick, Knox, Miller, S. Riddle, G. R. Riddle, Wright and Marshall, President.

The minutes of the last regular and special meetings were read and approved.

Mr. Samuel Riddle presented a petition from a number of citizens of Allegheny, praying Councils to take some action in regard to having the channel of the Allegheny river, at the Point, relieved of obstructions. Accompanying the petition, Mr. Riddle offered a resolution that the petition, with the action of Councils endorsed on it, be transmitted by the Mayor to the Mayor of Pittsburgh, with the request that it be presented to the Councils of that city. The petition was received and the resolution adopted. C. C. concurred.

Mr. Kirkpatrick presented the report of the Water Committee, with a resolution for the payment of sundry bills. Report accepted and the resolution read three times and passed.

Mr. Knox, from the Committee on Police, presented their report, authorizing the payment of sundry bills, and recommending, in view of the approaching inclement weather, the erection of eight watch boxes, two for each of the wards, and furnish the same with suitable stoves, at a cost not to exceed twenty-five dollars for each house and stove. The report was read three times and adopted. C. C. concurred.

Mr. Wright presented the report of the Committee on Streets, with accompanying resolutions, for the payment of sundry bills. The Committee also reported the completion of the Marshall street bridge, and submitted an ordinance for the grading of Marshall street, from Marion avenue to Bank street. The report was accepted, and the resolution read three times and passed.

The ordinance was then taken up, read three times and passed. C. C. concurred.

Mr. Knox offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Gas to buy one dozen gas lamps to replace those now damaged, and also to have the burners of the public lamps examined, and have the defective ones removed. The resolution was adopted. S. C. concurred.

Mr. S. Riddle offered a resolution for the payment of bills of the New York *Evening Post* and Philadelphia *North American* for publishing advertisements of Compromise Bonds Resolution read three times and passed.

Also, a resolution authorising the Mayor to draw his warrant on the Treasurer in favor of Moses Tremaine's for the sum of $25 for services as Janitor of City Halls for the month ending Oct. 31st, 1864, and charge Appropriation No. 9. Resolution read three times and adopted. C. C. concurred.

Mr. S Riddle offered a resolution authorizing the Street Commissioner to put down a tripple row of flag crossings at the intersection of Ohio and Federal streets. Read three times and adopted. C. C. concurred.

Mr. S. Riddle offered a resolution directing the Committee on Engines to inquire into the expediency of throwing out of service all the hose companies, with the exception of the Columbia Hook and Ladder company and those connected with the Hope and Grant steamers. Read and adopted.

Mr. Kirkpatrick offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Engines to store the Reliance now in the Second ward engine house, until the Committee is prepared to report on the expediency of abolishing the companies. Adopted. In C. C. laid on the table.

On motion adjourned.

In Common Council—Present: Messrs. Benney, Brown, Caughey, Dill, Dunlap, Falhanber, Hanz, Hockenderg, McNeal, Patterson, Smith, Schlegler and President McBrier.

The minutes of the last regular and special meetings were read and adopted.

Mr. Benney represented the report of the Committee on Engines:

The Committee reported favorably to the payment of sundry bills, and also offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on Engines be and they are hereby authorized to erect a tompkins shed in the First Ward for the reception of the Reliance Hose reel.

The report was accepted, and the resolution read three times and adopted. In S. C. the resolution was non-concurred in. C. C., adhered to former action and asked a Committee of Conference. The Committee met and agreed to recommend a lot and erected a temporal sheet iron covered building. Report received and adopted.

Mr. Dill from the Committee on Printing presented a bill from W. S. Haven, for printing three receipt books, amounting to $34 50, which was read, and the Treasurer authorised to draw his warrant for the amount.

Mr. Patterson presented the following report of the Committee on Wharves and Landings:

The Committee having examined the bill of A. Hobson, for repairing a sewer on the wharf, at Sandusky street, amounting to $56.80, and believing it correct, offer a resolution to authorize its payment. The report was accepted and the resolution read three times and adopted.

Mr. Dunlap, from the Committee on Markets, submitted the reports of the weigh-masters for the month of October, as follows:

John A. White, Diamond Scales	$171 61
Wm. F. Anderson, 23 Ward Scales	330 30
Total revenue	$501,91

Also a resolution for the payment of bills for repairing the roof of the Allegheny express house, and for the erection of an office for the Clerk of the Markets. The resolution was read three times and passed. The weighmaster's reports were received and ordered to be filed. S. C. concurred.

Mr. Benney offered the following:

Resolved, That the hose directors of the Reliance and Washington Hose Companies be allowed the same compensation given to the hosemen connected with the steamers—eighty dollars per annum. Adopted. S. C. non concurred. On motion adjourned.

OAKLAND PARK.—A trotting match will take place this afternoon at two o'clock, between the great trotting stallion, American Star, and the celebrated Grey Hawk, for $250 a side; Star to harness, carrying 172 pounds, and Grey Hawk to go as he pleases. All who wish to see a good trot should be in attendance. As the cold weather is setting in, this may be the last race of the season.

DISSOLVING STEREOSCOPTICON.—An excellent exhibition of photographic views of the principal cities of Europe and America, Historical Paintings, Incidents of the Rebellion, &c., &c., will be given this evening in the Fifth U. P. Church, corner of Webster and Washington streets. Admission 25 cents; proceeds for the benefit of the Sabbath Schools.

LITTLE MAC and his party going up Salt River on a Gunboat—Terrific Explosion of the "Quaker Gun" and destruction of the entire party.—Any person choosing to take a trip to Salt River can avail themselves of the opportunity by purchasing this truly comical ticket at W. A. Gildemeister's, 45 Fifth street.

THOSE desiring to purchase a comfortable house, of four rooms, within one square of the street cars, are referred to an advertisement elsewhere. Any person wanting such would do well to call at 77 Federal street, Allegheny, of Jos. Park, or of Thos. Harper, Manchester.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—We understand that the vestry of St. Peter's Church, of this city, have extended a call to the Rev. Dr. Boles, of Boston, to become their pastor.

THANKSGIVING EVENING EXCURSION.—This new institution opens this evening at 7½ o'clock. Dealers in stock should bear this in mind. See advertisement for further particulars.

SPECIAL LOCAL NOTICES.

THOMAS W. PAREY, practical Slate Roofer, and dealer in American Slate, of various colors. Office at Alexander Laughlin's, near the Water Works, Pittsburgh, Pa. Residence, No 78 Pike street. Orders promptly attended to. All work warranted water-proof. Repairing done at the shortest notice. No charge for repairs, provided the roof is not abused after it is put on.

SEASONABLE NOTICE.—The attention of all readers is directed to the brilliant assortment of Fall and Winter Goods just received by our friend Mr. John Weiser, No. 125 Federal street, Allegheny. His stock comprises a great variety of Fancy French, English, Scotch and American Cassimeres and Cloths, and fine Silk and Cassimere Vestings,—all of which will be made up to order in the latest styles and in the best manner. A choice selection of Furnishing Goods also on hand and for sale, together with a full stock of Ready Made Clothing, well and fashionably made.

LIVER COMPLAINTS of billious climates are cured from the same causes which produce *Fever & Ague*, and are cured with the same certainty by OSGOOD'S INDIA CHOLAGOGUE. Even after the liver has become very much enlarged and tender to its natural size; soreness and pain in the side relieved, with such general improvement as denotes returning health.

Sold by all druggists and medicine dealers.

A FEW DRIPS FOR THE TEETH.—The fragrant Sozodont has taken a prominent place among the most approved dentifrices of the day. It is a very popular article for the toilet, highly recommended by all who have used it as a beautifier, and preserver of the teeth, refreshing the mouth, sweetening the breath and arresting the progress of decay.

Sold by Druggists.

CARD—OIL AND MINERAL LANDS FOR SALE OR LEASE—SMITH, PALMER & CO., dealers in Oil, Oil Territory and Mineral Lands, are prepared to sell or lease any quantity of land situated in the celebrated oil regions of Burning Springs, Little Kanawha, Hughes River, Horse Neck, Bull Creek, and all other localities of importance.

We have also a large amount of valuable territory in the well known oil regions of Washington county, Ohio, and other places. Their West Virginia lands are also with abundance of valuable minerals, which they offer on easy terms for sale or to parties to unit with applicants, and on terms to suit applicants, and on time.

Address or call on J. E. SMITH, Washington, O., or C. E. PALMER, corner Land and Duquesne Way, Pittsburgh.

THE LATEST NEWS

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Presidential Election

NEW YORK GONE FOR LINCOLN.

Seymour Thought to be Defeated.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The *Herald* says: New York and Pennsylvania have both gone Republican. There is indications that Governor Seymour is defeated. Fenton appears to have run ahead of Lincoln in several interior counties thus far. McClellan has carried only three States, New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky. The next Congress will be overwhelmingly Republican, and allowing the delegations from the States yet to elect their members of Congress to stand the same as at present, there will be three more than two-thirds of a Republican majority on joint ballot.

In the New York Legislature there will be thirty-four majority.

New York has gone Republican by 8,000 and Pennsylvania 15,000.

The *Post* says: The McClellan electoral vote is 21 out of 249.

Lincoln probably carries every State except New Jersey, Delaware and Kentucky. The Republican gain in this State since 1862, so far as absolutely ascertained, is above 12,000.

Thirty-eight Pennsylvania regiments in Grant's army give 4700 votes for Lincoln and 2300 for McClellan.

The Albany *Evening Journal* of this afternoon claims New York for Lincoln and Fenton five to seven thousand.

The *Atlas & Argus* insists there is twelve to fifteen thousand majority for McClellan.

LATEST FROM NEW ORLEANS

REBEL GARRISON SURPRISED.

1,900 Prisoners Captured.

THE CAPTURED PIRATE FLORIDA.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Western Associate Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The *World's* New Orleans letter of the 29th says: Gen. Buckner, commanding the Confederate forces in Western Louisiana, surprised the garrison at Morganza on the 26th, and held the place several hours, captured 1,900 prisoners, carried off the field artillery, disabled the seige guns and mutilated all war material in the place, before he retired under the fire of the gunboats.

The Boston *Advertiser* has an account of the capture of the Florida by the Wachusett in Bahia Harbor. The privateer was cut out and carried off from the midst of the Brazilian fleet. The Wachusett steamed down the bay with her prize in tow, when she was fired upon from Fort St. Marcolins, and pursued by two Brazilian men-of-war, which were soon left behind. The *Herald* thinks the capture justifiable. The *Times* says the capture was clearly illegal, being a breach of the law of nations, which we just now more than other powers, are interested in upholding.

The Richmond *Enquirer* has a list of the members of the present Rebel Congress. Missouri and Kentucky are represented in both houses; also Arizona, Cherokee, Choctaw, Creek and Seminole nations as territories.

The same paper says: The following subjects deserve attention:

1st. The rebel credit abroad without which it may be difficult to carry on the war.

2d. The suggestion of invoking the aid of France or England by the promise of future advantages of what self denial and self sacrifice of national hatred might make us refer to adjudication to the Yankees, and the probability of European powers accepting such offer.

3d. The most important and questionable ways and means to carry on the war for the future and of the measures of the last Congress is evident.

4th. The necessity for filling the army ranks to adopt a system of strict responsibility for the highest and lowest. Much will be said also for and against arming of slaves. The measure appears to be a unavoidable necessity, yet fraught with formidable difficulties.

The Macon *Telegraph* says of the proposition to arm the slaves, unless the President and Congress shall determine to blot out landmarks of the past, we will have to be aware of such an experiment. It would virtually accomplish that for which the enemy have struggled through four years of war.

A correspondent of the S. C. *Advocate* says: All the lower wards of Charleston are virtually deserted and ruined, in consequence of the shells which are being thrown in by the Federals.

The Wilmington *Journal* expresses great confidence in their ability to repulse the Federal fleet, but thinks more land forces are needed.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE

Our Prisoners at Savannah to be Exchanged.

LETTER FROM JAPAN.

Expedition for the Inland Seas.

ALLIANCE BETWEEN MEXICO AND THE REBELS.

&c., &c., &c.

Special Western Associate Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The *Herald's* Fortress Monroe special says: All negotiations for the exchange of ten thousand prisoners at Savannah, have been completed. The first instalment of rebel prisoners sailed from Hampton Roads on Sunday, for Savannah river. On arriving there, 19,000 of our men will be received in return. The Union fleet will be amply sufficient for the conveyance of this number. The vessels are supplied with clothing, provisions, medicines, and every comfort for the sick.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The *World's* Japan letter says: An expedition for the inland seas of Japan, has sailed, and an attack probably took place about the 10th of September. Eight English, three French, five Dutch, and one American vessels composed the fleet.

The *Times*, says it has authentic information that the rebel emissaries in Canada have laid before the provincial government, a purported basis of secret agreement, between the Richmond authorities and Emperor, Maximilian. The agreements included terms of alliance, offensive and defensive, between Mexico and the Confederacy, and it states that the compact had the perfect assent of the Emperor of France, that material aid would be afforded by him, giving effect to the covenant at the proper moment.

ALL QUIET WITH GRANT'S ARMY.

Gen. Sherman's Last Movement.

&c., &c., &c.

NEW YORK, Nov 10.—The *Commercial's* Washington special says: There is no war news today, all is quiet with Grant's army.

There is considerable speculation in reference to the movements of Gen. Sherman, and many seem disposed to credit the story of his abandonment of Atlanta, and march towards Charleston or Savannah. Letters from officers in his army, recently received here, mysteriously promise something startling before long, and it is thought this is the event referred to.

The arrangements for the release, by exchange, of 10,000 of our prisoners in the South, are complete, and but a few day will be required to fully execute them. The Union soldiers have been transported to a convenient point. They will all be at home in time to eat thanksgiving dinner under their own vine and fig tree.

Extracts from Southern Papers.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—A correspondent of the Charleston *Mercury* regards the expressions by Stephens, Boyce and others as intimating to a surrender, and have fallen upon reflecting minds with a shock electrical as lightning.

The Montgomery *Mail* says: The Rebel Congress proposes a convention of all the States.

The Macon *Confederacy* regards the discussion of the peace question as impolitic on the part of the rebels.

The attack on Millington is discussed by all the papers. They claim that the defences are very strong, but regard the situation with much anxiety.

The barbarities practiced on Union prisoners at Andersonville are repeated at Florence.

Supplies for Paroled Soldiers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The U. S. Sanitary Commission sent an agent and a stock of supplies with each vessel of the fleet that went to Savannah to bring our paroled men north. The Commission have also made arrangement to alleviate the sufferings of these men, on their arrival at Annapolis. Stores will be sent there from New York, Baltimore and Washington.

Union Majority in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 10.—The majority in Pennsylvania will be from fifteen to twenty thousand without the soldiers vote to be with.

(Signed) SIMON CAMERON.

Lincoln's Message to the Rebel Congress.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The message of Jeff Davis to the rebel Congress, which assembled on the 7th has come to hand. He reviews the campaign of federal Generals, and deduces no little consolation from his own statement of facts that the federal successes have not been commensurate with the power put forth and sacrifices incurred. In regard to rebel successes he is extremly reticent. It is plain from the attention he gives to the subject of arming slaves that the recruitment of rebel army is an extremly urgent matter.

Mr. Davis opposes in general the arming of negro slaves. He says he cannot see the propriety or necessity of arming slaves while there are so many white men out of the ranks. He would only drill and arm such negroes as are already employed in Quartermaster and Commissary Departments and fill places of such by draft of negroes from planters and he would give only reward of manumission to such slaves as shall have served efficiently with the army in the field. In regard to rebel finances he says the currency has become so depreciated that Congress must provide some remedy.

The question of foreign recognition or aid is discussed, and Davis informs Congress that there is absolutely no hope of any help from abroad. He gives foreign nations loud and lofty scolding for their lack of sympathy with the struggling Confederacy, and comforts the confederates with the assurance that the rebellion must rely solely upon its own resources.

The following is from the Richmond *Whig* of the 9th: "Two propositions are plainly deductible from the President's message, which we cannot for a moment believe he would deliberately give his sanction to: First. That the condition of freedom is so much better for a slave than that of servitude, that it may be bestowed upon him. Second. That the Confederate Government has the right to acquire possession of slaves by purchase, or impressment, with compensation, and then emancipate them without the consent of the States, or in case of impressment, even without the consent of the masters. The first proposition is repudiation of the opinion held by the whole South, and by a large portion of mankind of other countries, that servitude is divinely appointed. The condition for the highest good of the slaves, is that condition in which the negro race especially may attain to the highest moral and intellectual advancement of which they are capable, and may enjoy most largely of such comforts and blessings of life as are suited to them. Of this we have no doubt, and we hold it cruel to deprive the slave of the care and guardianship of his master.

The second proposition is still more startling. It is a concession that the Confederate government has the power and right to exterminate slavery by the single process of impressment or purchasing all slaves and then emancipating them. Lincoln has never gone so far as this, for in his place he compensated emancipation he expressly referred the question to the State, acknowledging they only could determine. It is unnecessary to dwell on the subject. We are perfectly sure the President could never have designed to give assent to so monstrous a proposition as this multiplicity and magnitude of subsidiary excuse for inadvertence of expression and immaturity, views from which theorists are so out of place in coming from the President of the slaveholding States, are deducible.

The message is peculiarly the reverse by the *Sentinel*, who thinks its view are so clearly and happily presented as to need no elucidation. The President's views of the present state of affairs are without comment.

The *Dispatch* and *Enquirer* have nothing of importance concerning the message.

The *Examiner's* views on the negro question are similar to the *Whig's*, and says the adoption of this plan would be a concession to abolitionism, improper and absurd.

President Lincoln Serenaded—His Reply.

Special Western Associate Press Dispatch.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10.—The Lincoln and Johnson Clubs of the District of Columbia called on President Lincoln to-night and gave him a serenade in honor of his re-election. There was an immense concourse of spectators, of both sexes in front of the Executive Mansion. The President appeared at an upper window and spoke as follows:

It has long been a grave question whether any government, not too strong for the liberties of its people, can be strong enough to maintain its own existence in great emergencies. On this point the present rebellion brought our republic to a severe test, and the political election occurring in the regular course during the rebellion, added not a little to the strain of the loyal people, and just as they were, at the polls, to the utmost of their strength against the rebellion. Most they not fail when divided and partially paralyzed by a political war among themselves? But the election was a necessity. We cannot have a free government without elections, and if the rebellion could force us to forego, or postpone the national election, it might fatally claim to have already conquered and ruined us; the strife of the election is but human nature; when practically applied to the form of the case, what has occurred in this case must ever recur in similar cases. Human nature will not change. In any future case, if it should be attempted to put down an election by force of arms, it will be as it was now, and as it was, as bad and as good. Let us then, make the best of it as a philosophy, to borrow a word from and, and look upon none of them as wrong.

But the election, along with its incidental and indescribable strife, has done one good too. It has demonstrated that the People can vote and hold a national election in the midst of a great civil war. Until now it has not been known to the world that this was a possibility. It has also shown how sound and how strong we still are. It shows that even among the candidates of some party, he who is most devoted to the Union, and most opposed to treason, receives most of the people's vote. It shows also to the extent yet unknown that we have more men than we had when the war began. Gold is good in its place, but loving, brave and patriotic men are better than gold.

But the rebellion continues, and now that the election is over, may not all having a common interest now to unite in common the effort to save our common country. For my own part, I have striven and shall strive to avoid placing any obstacle in the way. So long as I have been here, I have not willingly planted a thorn in any man's bosom. Perhaps I am sensible of the high compliment of my re-election, and feel duly grateful, as I trust, to Almighty God for having disposed my countrymen to a right conclusion, as I think for their and my good. It adds nothing to my satisfaction that any other man be and is appointed by the result. May I ask those who have not differed with me to join with me in this same spirit toward those who have. And now let me close by asking three hearty cheers for our brave soldiers and seamen and their gallant and skillful commanders.

The serenade called on Seward, Welles, Bates and General Ord, who spoke briefly. Stanton, Fessenden and Usher did not appear.

New Gold and Stock Market.

Special Western Associate Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The stock market is less buoyant this morning and the speculative feeling hesitates after a strong, advance yesterday morning. The disposition is to realize profits. The amount of outside orders increases, though unusual caution is shown by speculators (if that class of brokers who are not disposed to encourage margins, and the general symptoms indicate that with a strong desire for speculative movements, there is yet a lack of confidence in the continued strength of the market under sales to realize profits. The Sunny list leftward; goods active and quite a rong. Railroads bonds are dull; bankstocks more active. Gold failed somewhat of yesterday's prices. No general confidence is felt in the permanence of the high price of gold. Some of our largest operators are beginning to sell short. The market is strongly affected by the export demand which has been large during the week. The Assistant Treasurer has no knowledge of an arrangement to sell gold [illegible] as stated in the [illegible] morning. Money is in good demand and easy at 7 per cent on call for foreign exchange, dull. The *Times'* Washington special says Mr. Fessenden will, within the coming fortnight, place a new seven-thirty loan upon the market, and has adopted a policy of no further expansion in the gold interest bearing debt.

Gold closed, at 10 o'clock p. m., at 239½.

From the Army of the Potomac.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Nov. 9.—The flag of truce asked for by the enemy was granted yesterday morning to bury the bodies of those killed in the attack on picket duty night near the centre. The enemy acknowledges the loss of 200 killed and wounded.

The election throughout this army passed off very quietly. The 38th Pennsylvania regiment give McClellan 1641 votes, and Lincoln 4649 votes.

The Missouri Election.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—The late storms so deranged the telegraph lines that we have but few scattering returns from the interior, but is believed that Lincoln has a handsome majority, as also the Radical State ticket. McClurg, Loan, Blow, and Boyd will be returned to Congress, and one, perhaps two, other Union Congressmen are elected. The Legislature will be largely Union. The Convention Question is carried, with a large majority for the Radical Delegates.

The Propeller Georgian.

SANDUSKY, O. W., Nov. 10.—The Propeller Georgian arrived here yesterday. The Collector of Customs searched her, but found nothing suspicious. He detains her until he receives further orders from Government. The owner is very indignant, and threatens to claim damages.

NEW YORK.

ALBANY, Nov. 10.—There is nothing more definite here, to-night, as to the result of the election in this State. The Democrats claim it by a few hundreds, while the Unionists insist that they have carried it by at least fifty thousand.

From the Department of Agriculture—Death of Count De Giargi.

Special Western Associate Press Dispatch.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Department of Agriculture has issued a crop circular, compiling from returns of correspondents in all the States. In the corn crop there is an increase of about 2 per cent. [illegible] an increase of 2½ per cent. In other crops, except buckwheat, there is a decrease in the following ratio: Wheat 11 per cent, rye 5½ per cent., barley 11 per cent, Hay 6 per cent, tobacco 2½ per cent, potatoes 10 per cent.

The conductors of the *Journal of Commerce* announce this morning, that henceforth they intend to avoid discussion on political questions.

Nicholas Count De Giargi, Austrian Minister, resident in America, died at Clarindin, Holland, to-day.

The New York City Congressional Delegation—Fire in Charleston—Alleged Spy Arrested.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The Congressional Delegation from this city stands two Union, two War Democrats, and two Regular Democrats. Brook's majority is 159, Raymond's 200, and Darling's 1082.

A late Savannah paper chronicles a fire in Charleston, by which a large number of mechanical shops were destroyed, together with tools which cannot be replaced. A large stock of leather, small arms and cannon were also destroyed.

A Miss Jones has been arrested in Selma, charged with being a Federal spy.

Ex-Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, is dying.

The Defeat of Gen. Price Confirmed.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Dispatches to the *Herald* confirm the fight with Price at Newtonia on the 28th ult. The enemy's loss is 450 killed and wounded. Fifty of their wagons were destroyed. The rebels were again overtaken near Fayetteville, Arkansas, and a skirmish had taken place with their flank. They are supposed to have crossed the Arkansas river before this, unless General Steele has intercepted them.

A Gunboat Detained.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The *Post* says the gunboat just built here, for the Japanese, is detained under protest from the British Minister, owing to the impending hostilities growing out of the demand by the governments of the United States, England, France and Holland for the opening of the Japanese Inland, for an allied fleet has, ere this, gone to force an opening.

The Canadian Frontier.

QUEBEC, C. E., Nov. 10.—Prominent men from the Northern States are here, urging the Canadian Government to energetic co-operation with the American authorities to preserve peace on the frontier. Measures, on the part of the Canadian Government, have been taken.

The St. Albans Raiders.

MONTREAL, C. E., Nov. 10.—The examination of the witnesses in the St. Albans raiders case proceeds slowly. It is said that no appeal can be made to the English courts, as an act of the English Parliament limits the writ to the United Kingdom.

Gens. Butler and Dix—Death of a Member of Congress.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—The *Post* contradicts the statement that there is any misunderstanding between Gens Butler and Dix.

Gen. Wright, just elected to Congress by the Democrats from the 5th New York district, died this morning.

Death of a Presidential Elector.

WATERBURY, Ct., Nov. 10.—Hon. John P. Elton, one of the Union Electors at large, shot himself on Tuesday, died to day.

Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Nov. 10.—This State complete, gives 5061 majority for Lincoln, exclusive of the soldiers' vote.

MARKETS.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Cotton firm, at $1.10@1.12 for Fair; $1.15@1.17 for Good Fair, and $1.20@1.22 for Fine. Flour heavy, and 5@10c lower, closing with a fair demand for State for the last 5 days, 10@15c lower for Extra State for the last 3 days, 10@15c lower, at $10.45@10.50, and 1,000 bbls for the last half of November, and first half of December, at $10.25 per bbl. Whisky scarcely as firm, $1.17½@1.18½ for Western, closing at $1.17½.

Wheat dull, and 1@2c lower; Chicago Spring, $2.25. Rye firm.

Corn 2@3c better, at $1.17½.

Oats steady, and 1@2c higher, at 93@95c for Western, [illegible] and [illegible] for State.

Beef steady, at $10.50@11.

Pork opened lower and closed dull, firm and active, and regained early closing at $41.62½ for New Mess, cash and regular way, closing at $41.25 for cash, $38@38.50 for New Mess in part last month, $40 for Mess, $35@36 for Prime and $41.50 for cash and regular way for January.

Lard heavy, at 20@20½c for Prime and January.

Butter—Steady for Western, and 2@3c for State.

Cheese quiet and steady, at 16@20c.

New York Stock and Money Market.

NEW YORK, Nov. 10.—Money active, at firm, at 7 per cent.

Sterling firm, at 109½@109¾ for sixty days, and 110@110½ for sight.

Gold heavy, and lower, opening at 42½, declining to 42½, advancing to 42½, and closing at 42½.

Government Stocks a shade firmer.

Stocks dull. Rock Island, 106. Fort Wayne, 103. Reading, 93. Cleveland and Pittsburg, 57. Preferred, 57½. Erie, 103¾. Preferred, 105¾. Hudson, 103. Cleveland and Toledo, 127½. Michigan Central, 125. Illinois Central, 142. Cumberland, 60. Pacific Mail, 250. Western Union, 103½. Money, 7. Sixes, 105½. 10-40 Coupons, 91¾. 10-40 Registered, 89. 5-20 Coupons, 101¾. 6s of 1881 Coupons, 107½.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, Nov. 10.—Flour dull, but firm.

Oats, 4c. to arrive, and 40c on the spot.

Corn firm, at $1.43.

Whisky, $1.17.

Canal Freights steady and unchanged.

Lake Imports for the last twenty four hours—Flour, 1,100 bbls; Wheat, 45,230 bush; Oats, 48,453 do; Barley, 10 do.

Canal Exports, for the last forty-eight hours—Wheat, 161,760 bush; Corn, 56,420 do; Oats, 137,240 do; Rye, 146 do.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, Nov. 10.—Flour 25c better, and in good demand. Sales 75 for No. 1 Spring, $9.50; Red Winter, $10.75@12.00 for White, and $14.50@16.75 for Double Extra.

Wheat firm, with a moderate demand; Chicago Spring, $2.02.

Corn coarse and dull.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 10.—Tobacco firm.

Cotton—Buyers holding off; receipts, 555 bales.

Flour improved. Sup at $8.50; Single Extra, $9.65@10.00; Double Extra, $10.50.

Wheat firm; Prime, $2.05; Choice, $2.08@2.10.

Corn firmer, at $1.07@1.08.

Oats firmer, at 53@55c.

Whisky steady, at $1.09@1.00 gross.

RIVER INTELLIGENCE.

PITTSBURGH and vicinity during Wednesday night and yesterday forenoon had about a stand, with occasional wind-storms, but it is all over now. It may be desired for the transmission of boats.

Arrival from below, since our last report, is [illegible] from Cincinnati. The Julia, from Kanawha with Minerva, from Wheeling, are both due [illegible] to be found at the wharf this morning.

The Telegraph, or St. Louis, with an excellent trip, cleared for Oil City.

The Jacony is the name of a new steamer just completed at our wharf by Capt. Andrew Miller. She is a very seaworthy looking craft, is addicted to white, and has the latest improvements.

The steamer Harmonia has been purchased by some St. Louis parties, price [illegible]. The new owners intend to put her in the Cincinnati and St. Louis trade.

The *St. Louis Democrat