...Philadelphia, ...

...Jeff. Davis.

...Could Only Do the Mischief ...Not Of His Looked and Want Me ...Employing Negroes in the Army ...Fears of President Lincoln.

...one instance:

Saturday ...w Orleans up the Mississippi in ...the Great Republic, gave me ...ing acquainted with the ...Ex-President. He came aboard at Vicksburg, and stayed as far as Memphis, and in ...conversing of the leakage of one of the ...boilers and a delay at the mouth of White ...River, the journey was prolonged for four ...days.

At Greenville, Mississippi, where the boat ...rived on Sunday last, the news spread that ...President Davis" was on board, and a crowd ...of nearly one hundred persons eagerly rushed ...to the cabin to have a look, or more fortunately, to get a shake of the hand from their former chieftain. The same thing was repeated when the boat stopped at Helena, Arkansas. It was noticeable that many colored persons displayed as much interest and enthusiasm in the white people, and seemed equally ...pleased to get a few kindly words from the ...lips of whom such extraordinary associations cluster.

DAVIS'S PERSONAL.

I had heard before meeting Davis, I had pictured him as tall, bony and cadaverous. All the engravings and photographs given to the public make the detection and arrest more prominent than his real appearance justifies. His height is little above the average stature, but he is well shaped, with regular features, his nose being neither so prominent, nor so emphatical a Roman as that represented by his photographs. The lower part of his face is small, not indicating the resolute, aggressive or bold like qualities often noticeable in the countenants of the political arena, but, on the contrary, indicating a delicacy of organization, an amiable disposition and general culture. It is not a face expressive of great energy or greatness. His eyes are blue, and, notwithstanding that the left eye is defective, and almost colorless, add to the mildness of his face. His hair is quite grey, as are his thin whiskers and beard, and his manner, while not unkindly short, is almost white.

The tones of his voice are pleasant, and his speech is delicate and measured—a quality seldom possessed by one who is not a natural or trained orator. Some important exceptions, especially in the tones of his voice and his manner of speech, he is almost a counterpart of Judge Lowrie, of this city, who, for the ...fifty ten years younger than the Judge. Davis's manner is exceedingly quiet and unobtrusive. He spoke not appear to seek notoriety, but rather to avoid it, and the attentions paid him were received in a manner indicative of a wish that might be were he simply a well-bred countryman, unknown to fame, and not the political ...head and front of the most memorable civil convulsion the world has yet witnessed. He is a man whom adversity has rendered into a position of facilitious prominence. The quality that makes Bad marks a leader among men, and ...ches called "generosity," "individuality," "character," that something which impresses ...him in the mass of his fellows, is wanting ...in Davis. Strong with him, this Davis does not ...possess.

His health has greatly improved since his ...arrival under confinement. His friends who ...saw him on his first troubled and anxious ...trip to Fort Monroe, in 1865, expressed their ...surprise at the alteration in his appearance and general ...health.

...DENIED THE ASSASSINATION PLOT.

...to Jeff. Davis' travel on board the Great ...Republic, I ...ing of Davis about certain matters connected with the rebellion, of which the ...story has yet to be written, and not least among them, his alleged complicity in the plot to assassinate Lincoln. Davis said that, owing to the closeness of his confinement at Fortress Monroe, and the rigorous ...rules, he had not even read what had been ...alleged against him.

The testimony sworn to at the trial of the conspirators before the Military Commission at Washington, which is still going on, he said, ...of thousands of persons in the North, is, in brief as follows:

Testimony of Lewis F. Bateau witness for the prosecution, May 30, 1865, as published in the official report:

"I reside in Charlotte, North Carolina, where I have resided a little over two years. I am Superintendent of the Southern Express Company for the State of North Carolina. I am a native of Massachusetts. On the 15th of April Jefferson Davis stopped at my house in Charlotte, where he made an address to the people from the steps of my house. While speaking, a telegram from John C. Breckinridge was handed him.

The following telegram was read to the Commission:

"GREENSBOROUGH, April 19, 1865.—*His Excellency, President Davis:* President Lincoln was assassinated by an actor in Washington on the night of the 14th inst. Seward's house was entered on the same night, and he was painfully stabbed, and is probably mortally wounded. JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE."

"In concluding his speech, President Davis read despatch aloud, and made this remark: 'Hitherto I have been able to write better if were well done.' I am quite sure these are the words he used.

"A day or forenoon after Jefferson Davis and John C. Breckinridge were present at my house, when the assassination of President Lincoln was the subject of conversation. In speaking of it, John C. Breckinridge remarked to Mr. Davis that he regretted it very much; that it was unfortunate for the people of the South at this time, and that Davis said: 'Well, General, I don't know; if it were to be done at all, it were better that it were well done, and if the same had been done, Andy Johnson would be President, and to Secretary Stanton, the job would then be complete.'

No other witnesses testified to these assertions although five witnesses were called in support of the personal character and reliability of this witness.

Accepted the main points of this testimony Davis, and in his quiet and habitually undemonstrative manner, he recounted the whole story as one and indicative falsehood.

DAVIS IN ENGLAND AND SCOTLAND.

Davis's conversation, though somewhat stronger of his travels in Great Britain, was deeply interesting. Like every educated American, whose ideal associations with the things of the past are derived from books, he seemed to have intensely relished his visits to the cathedrals and the ruins of monasteries and abbeys, which carried him back to the days of early Christian civilization. His recognition in Scotland he spoke of as particularly cordial, and his visits to different points of interest there as affording him the greatest gratification. The account of his visit to the Giant's Causeway, Staffa, and more especially that to the Island of Iona he narrated with much enthusiasm. Iona, a little rocky island, has been a fire ...ever since the first coming of Scotland, noted for its ...ous beautiful columns and cathedral-like ...ruins, but more especially for its tombs, in which ...lie buried, it once existed, the seat of learning ...for all Scotland, and the point where Christianity ...had to have spread over the whole of Great ...Britain. He visited the monumentes of its past ...illustrious monarchs, crosses and tombs ...of Saints and ancient Kings, and spoke ...in intellectual language of the pleasure it afforded him to stand beside the graves of ...Norman and Saxon.

DAVIS'S FUTURE.

...understood it to be Davis's intention in ...a few days to give to the world the story of ...his own life, which he so prominently ...filled during simply a phenomenon ...in the history of modern times. He said he ...clearly accomplished a goodly store of material, and that many things respecting ...himself will be interesting to hear him in his own defence. I know he is censured by many in the South for the prolongation of the war. I have seen and have heard it said by Southerners, that after the battle of Gettysburg, General Lee urged measures of compromise to the end of obtaining peace, which Davis persistently opposed.

The family of Davis is still in England. Of his own future he did not speak positively. His friends believe that the United States will not molest him, and that he will not return to Europe, save to bring home Mrs. Davis and his children.

B. P.

CINCINNATI, Ohio.

CITY BULLETIN.

—The Mayor yesterday issued the following rules "For the government of the special district officers of the Police Department of the city of Philadelphia:"

RULE 1. An officer in each police district will be detailed by the Mayor as an auxiliary to the Detective Department. He will be furnished with a badge, with a number inscribed thereon, the number being that of the district to which he is assigned, which badge will be worn under the lappel of his coat, and shown only in case of emergency, without, however, avoiding responsibility. Where it is necessary for a patrolman to act, he will notify the first one he meets on his way.

RULE 2. The special duty of this officer will be to aid in the discovery and prevention of crime, the detection and arrest of criminals, and the recovery of stolen property. He will visit every part of his district and become familiar with suspicious localities, learn what parties frequent such places, and note all occurrences that may subserve the ends of public justice. He will be in attendance at the several police courts and steamboat landings in his district, as far as practicable, on the arrival and departure of the various lines, to observe any known thieves and suspicious persons who may arrive at, or depart from, the city. In case of the presence of known thieves, to keep watch upon and locate them, if circumstances do not warrant their prompt arrest (*see rule for professional thieves*). If they locate in a district other than the one to which the officer belongs, he will report the fact to the lieutenant in charge of the district in which they are located, and to the Chief of the Detective Department, giving a description of descriptions, and also include the movement in his daily report to the lieutenant of his own district.

RULE 3. In case of homicide he will repair at once to the scene and use every means in his power possible to secure the perpetrators of the act, and, as rapidly as can be, gather all the facts of the occurrence, the names of all witnesses, and their residences, and also take possession of all the instruments by which the deed was committed, taking special care to see that the body and its surroundings remain undisturbed until the arrival of the proper officers. Articles connected with the crime should be immediately marked by the officer, and witnesses with initials and dated for positive identification. He will at once give notice by the Chief of Police and Chief of the Detectives, and upon the arrival of these officers he will report to them his action in the premises, and place himself under their command for further orders.

In the event of robbery, he will in like manner report to the officers above named, making every effort to secure the thieves, and immediately proceed to make a description and notice of the facts of the case.

RULE 4. He will be required to make a daily written report to the lieutenant of his district, at 8 o'clock A. M., which shall be forwarded to the Chief of Detectives. This report will show his services during the previous day, and will contain a comprehensive and complete statement of his movements and observations; he will also report all disorderly houses, unlicensed taverns, and places where liquor is sold to minors, houses of ill-fame, gambling-houses, lottery or policy dealers, places where dog or cock-fighting, or other depraving and inhuman exhibitions are carried on, receivers of stolen goods, corner lounges, and gangs of rowdy boys, and sporting men, and any other like information that may be proper to be given to the notice of the department.

The object of the written reports being to furnish a complete record of thieves and suspicious characters, as well as suspicious and improper places in every section of the city, officers found neglecting their duty or making false reports will be promptly dealt with as delinquent officers.

RULE 5. He will take police report to the officers of the district all the information in regard to the presence of thieves and other evil-disposed persons, their personal appearance and places of resort.

RULE 6. He will be very careful to keep his movements secret, as far as possible, and not communicate to any one the names, or point out the other officers of the special force to outside parties, as the efficiency of the force will depend in a great measure on such secrecy, the leading rule of a good and efficient police being to know how to keep a secret from all but those who are authorized to receive it. He will advance his own interest and that of the service by a strict compliance with this rule.

RULE 7. He will keep a written memorandum of all matters of interest, particularly in cases of arrest, with all attending circumstances, for reference in case of trial; if bail is entered, by whom, and secured, date of examination, amount of bail given, followed by the date of trial, and, if the party is convicted, the day of conviction and term of sentence; all persons arrested for the higher grades of crime, as homicide, burglary, rape, arson, robbery, house robberies, highway robberies, pocket-picking, professional thieving, sneak-thieving, forgeries, passing counterfeit money, receiving stolen goods, or being fugitives from justice, and such like charges, shall be forwarded to the Central Police station for hearing, together with all the evidence in each case respectively. In case the officer in charge of the prisoner traces stolen property to him, or finds it in his possession, he will make a list of the same, with the names of the witnesses in the case, to be handed to the property clerk to be entered in the property book previous to the hearing, in order that cases may be properly arranged for hearing. After the hearing the property will be delivered to the property clerk for safe-keeping, and will remain in his custody until the trial, or an order from the Court or the Court for its delivery to the proper owner.

RULE 8. In case of fire in the district the special district officer will proceed to the locality as soon as possible, ascertain such facts as he can in relation to the origin of the fire, and report to the Fire Marshal, as well as such information as he may have obtained, and render such assistance as may be required by the Marshal in his investigations, in preliminary investigation, to notice a memorandum of the numbers of parties seen in the vicinity previous to the breaking out of the fire (if it appears to have been the work of an incendiary), with their conduct.

RULE 9. Where notice of stolen goods has been sent to the pawnbrokers, junk dealers, &c., the special officer will be furnished with a copy of the circular, from the Central Station, containing description of the articles, and he will at once visit all such establishments in his district, and see that they have been served with the notice, and the time at which such notice was received by the dealer, making a written memorandum of the same for future reference and for daily report.

RULE 10. The officers composing the special district force having been selected from the confidence reposed in their integrity, activity, and sagacity, are expected to prove by their gentlemanly bearing and honorable conduct worthy of the position they occupy.

RULE 11. Each officer must, at all times, be courteous to the public, respectful to the chiefs of departments, and detective officers, to be particularly courteous to his brother officers, to be attentive and obliging to strangers, and show by his manly bearing and promptness in the discharge of his duties his value to the service, thus placing himself in the line of promotion.

—The Pennsylvania Peace Society held its third anniversary meeting last evening at Harmonia Hall, Eleventh and Wood streets. Alfred H. Love presided. The annual report sets forth that the Society, during the past year, had used all the means in their power to remove the causes and abolish the custom of war. Meetings had been held every month, where conversational meetings and free public meetings—making twelve in all. The frequent troubles with the miners, threatening bloodshed and death, had engaged attention, and propositions of visiting and addressing them were before the Society, and a letter had been prepared, which it was intended to send them. The furtherance of the abolition of capital punishment, they have inaugurated a series of meetings to be held in this city, during the fall and winter. The following translation of a letter received from Fère Hyacinthe was read:

NEW YORK, 13th Nov., 1869.—*Mr. Alfred H. Love*—SIR: I am very sensible of the invitation you have done me the honor of addressing to me, but I have to regret that circumstances will not permit me to accept it. America, which knows how to make war so gloriously when war is necessary, has, however, for her constant ideal, Peace in labor, in liberty, and in Christianity. May she be faithful to this motto, and the future grandeur of the world will be her lot.

"Please accept, my dear sir, the assurance of respectful and distinguished sentiments with which I have the honor to be your very humble and obedient servant,

"FR. HYACINTHE."

Letters were read from Wm. Lloyd Garrison, Gerrit Smith and others.

—The Commission on Resolutions reported a series, declaring that human life is absolutely sacred; that all wars are opposed to the teachings of human nature; that the present armed condition of the world is a mockery on our boasted civilization; denouncing the system of our military training as such in opinion as injurious and other institutions; rejoicing in the extension of the English army, and complimenting the London Peace Society on its efforts; that the people have the freedom of war, and they can be carried on without their earnings; that national dwellings, in the form of war, is a greater wrong than that of individual dwelling; that they have unshaken confidence in the principles of peace, and a belief in their ultimate triumph.

On motion the resolutions were made the order of the day for this afternoon.

The committee on nominations reported as follows, which was modified H. Love.

Vice Presidents—Lucretia Mott, W. M. Tweedale, Isaac Mendenhall.

Secretaries—Henry T. Child, M. D., Lydia A. Schofield.

Executive Committee—Samuel Rodgers, Henry M. Laing, Mary A. Wise, Clayton H. Rogers, Joseph M. Truman, Jacob L. Paxson, Lilian Mendenhall, Mary B. Lightfoot, Sarah T. Betts, Rebecca S. Hart, Mary H. Cobb, Francis Parker, Samuel Townsend, Maldon B. Lafton, Lydia A. Price, Lydia H. Hall, Rebecca T. Magill, Sarah Ely, Mary Beans, Elwood Longshore, Martha Heacock.

The meeting then adjourned to meet at 7½.

—Messrs. Thomas & Sons sold at the Exchange, yesterday noon, the following stocks and real estate:

Four-story brick store, Nos. 625 and 627 North Second street, $17,500.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 14 North Seventh street, $10,100.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 909 North Eleventh street, ground rent $84 a year, $2,000.

Three-story brick dwelling, No. 911 North Eleventh street, ground rent $84 a year, $2,000.

Large and valuable lot, northwest corner of Eighth and Oxford streets, $18,200.

Modern three-story brick residence, No. 611 Vine street, 24 feet front, $18,200.

Country seat mansion, northeast corner New street and Prospect avenue, $14,000.

Lot, Walnut street, east of Fifty-fifth street, $600.

Two-story brick dwelling, No. 2221 Montrose street, $1,650.

Ground rent of $65 a year, $900.

$4,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad, 1888, $93 25.

$4,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad, 1897, $96 25.

$1,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad, 1884, $81.

$1,000 Lehigh Valley Railroad, 1897, 88½.

$1,000 United States five-twenties, 1862, $113, 25.

$600 United States five-twenties, 1865, $115 62½.

$2,000 Allegheny, 6½.

$1,500 North Pennsylvania Railroad, $88 25.

$1,550 Schuylkill Navigation Mortgage, 1897, 70.

$1,000 Schuylkill Navigation Car Loan, 902.

$2,000 Union Canal, 35.

5 shares Franklin Fire Insurance, $407.

5 shares Lykens Valley Coal Company, $28 50.

51 shares Bristol Turnpike Company, 84.

1 share Philadelphia Library Company, $21 50.

5 shares Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts, $10.

Two No. 41 Grace Church, $30.

$2,000 Schuylkill Navigation Loan, 503.

15 shares Camden and Atlantic Railroad, 105.

5 shares Reliance Insurance Company, 54.

7 shares Westmoreland Coal Company, $100.

2 shares Girard Fire and Marine Insurance Company, $114.

8 shares Pennsylvania Railroad, $54 62.

2 shares Mansfield and Schuylkill Haven Railroad, $82 37.

22 shares Schuylkill Navigation Co., $15.

8 shares Philadelphia National Bank, $57 25.

11 shares Commercial National Bank, $56 50.

1 share Mechanics' National Bank, $74 62½.

1 share Western National Bank, 571.

5 shares Commonwealth National Bank, $50.

2 shares Louisville Bank, $80.

$6,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1901, 801.

$9,000 City six's, old, $95 87.

$6,000 Leidich first mortgage, 1881, $81 75.

10 shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railroad, $45.

9 shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railroad, $40 75.

160 shares Union Passenger Railroad, $42.

10 shares Union Passenger Railroad, $42.

4 shares Southwark Bank, $114 25.

10 shares National Bank of North America, $231 87.

10 shares National Bank of North America, $231 12.

50 shares Enterprise Insurance Company, $8.

11 shares Locust Gap Improvement Company, $3.

3 shares Academy of Music, $65.

1 share Mercantile Library, $7.

25 shares Bank of Kentucky, $49.

Lot No. 401 Woodland Cemetery, $50.

—The Trinity Union Mission Sunday School celebrated its first anniversary last evening at Athletic Hall. The annual report showed that the school numbered 250 scholars, and that about $2,000 had been contributed during the year towards the enterprise. The members of the Mission, representatives of nearly all the evangelical denominations of the city, have assumed the services of Rev. Dr. Dudley, who preaches in the hall, Eleventh street, above Girard avenue, on Sundays, to the parents and friends of the children and managers of the institution. The exercises last evening consisted of addresses by Rev. Dr. Dudley, Rev. J. E. Smith, and Mr. John Wanamaker.

—The twelfth anniversary of the noon-day prayer meeting was celebrated yesterday, in the church on Broad street, above Chestnut. Addresses were delivered by Rev. Henrik Ibsen, D. D., Rev. George Hingley, of New York, Geo. H. Stuart, Esq., Rev. Dr. Emerson, Abraham Morton, Esq., Rev. Dr. Church, and Rev. Dr. Agnew.

—Samuel Graham, charged with horse-stealing, has been sent to Chester county for trial.

—The busy on the upper end of the bar below Fort Delaware has disappeared.

—The Tinsel Screens Grand Jury has found true bills against John Corlies, charged with passing counterfeit money.

—The Fame Hose Company's carriage was taken from the members by a gang of rowdies at Thirteenth and Pine streets, and was much damaged before it was recovered.

—William Kiernan and Walter Rooney were committed yesterday by Ald. Tarr to answer the charge of breaking into and robbing the dwelling of George Armstrong, Christian street, below Broad.

—The Sunday School Teachers' Institute held its second meeting last evening. Chas. E. Lex, Esq., presided, and addresses on "Infant Class Teaching" was delivered by Mr. A. M. Spangler.

—The residence of Mrs. Susan Carroll, No. 424 North Eleventh street, was robbed of a lot of silver ware yesterday, and in a short time after the robbery was reported to the Chief Detective, the thief was in custody with the stolen property on him.

—Daniel Thomas, colored, had a further hearing before Alderman Kerr, yesterday, on the charge of shooting the little girl, Lucinda Leppert, in the yard of the residence of her parents, on Sixth street above Eighth, on Thanksgiving Day, and was held in $1,000 bail for trial. He denied having fired the gun.

—At the Masonic Temple yesterday, Stephen Girard Lodge, No. 459, was installed by Right Worshipful Master Master Edward Yates. The following are the officers of the new lodge: Worshipful Master, Jacob B. Roberts; Senior Warden, Jonathan McCahn; Junior Warden, Edward Aldrich; Secretary, J. Fisk.

CAMDEN GOSSIP.

—The coast side of Broadway is being paved from the track of the Camden and Amboy Railroad to Bathurst.

—Near Salem, in a chump of woods, a man was found, a few days since, in an insensible state, laboring under the effects of a fit. It is not known whether it was accident or design.

—The fourth street, in Camden, is being paved from Plum street to the Camden and Amboy Railroad, work on it being commenced yesterday.

—A young lad, son of Mr. Jacob Fowler, of Haddonfield, was accidentally shot, a day or two since, in the left side by a rifle ball, and is expected to recover.

—A portion of the lamps in Camden were lighted for the first time last evening, to the great delight of pedestrians and the citizens generally.

—The public entertainment of the Camden Young Men's Christian Association last evening was very interesting, and the music exceedingly appropriate.

—The hull season in Camden bids fair to be gay and lively. Almost every association and society are making arrangements to give one. Lots of them are for benevolent purposes.

—The boilers are being taken out of the New Ironsides, the hull of which now lies at Cooper's Point. This is the vessel which was sunk at League Island a couple of years ago.

—The extra train to Cape Island on Saturday gives the greatest satisfaction. It is well patronized. General Sewell, the Superintendent, devotes his entire attention towards supplying ample public accommodations.

—Navigation of Cooper's creek is to be improved so that vessels of quite large tonnage may ascend and descend to and from the manufactories along it. A draw in the railroad bridge would be a great improvement.

—There has been a lull in the excitement attending discoveries of Paleozoic relics in New Jersey for some time past. Since the Salem antediluvian mastodon nothing of the kind has transpired.

—There is a frog-pond near the junction of Newton avenue and Pine street, which, in summer, is a decided nuisance. It was ordered to be filled up by Council, but the committee has failed to act.

—The Camden Horse Car Railroad Company are about to put down a new track, and additional legislation the coming winter, before they commence the work of building their contemplated road.

—It is the general presumption that the City Council at its next meeting will act definitely on the subject of purchasing the engine-house of the Weccacoe Engine Company, No. 2, on Plum street, above Fifth.

—In South Camden resides two "old maids," who have reached that age which makes them sexagenarians, and they are so emaciated that they are known as the "Faded Flowers"—fall flowers at that.

—In a short time the Council of Camden will commence distributing to the poor and needy the coals of the several Wards their respective proportions of fuel and other necessaries. It is thought that, if the weather this winter is as severe as last, there will be considerable suffering among them.

—Twenty-one dollars were yesterday found concealed on the person of Ellen Logan, which had been mysteriously transferred from the pocket of another woman, while sitting near her in the Court-room. The transfer, however, was discovered by the owner, and Ellen was, consequently, held to answer at court.

—Lost-town is the significant title of a flourishing hamlet in the vicinity of Camden, just over the City line, named in honor of the hundreds of dollars of "lost-money" which, during the grazing season, destroying everything they can get at. They are the choice pets of the people.

DANCING ACADEMIES.

ASHER'S DANCING ACADEMY,
NO. 805 FILBERT STREET.
Adult Classes—Monday and Thursday.
Ladies and Gentlemen—Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday Evenings.
Misses and Masters—Tuesday and Saturday Afternoons.
Gentlemen Only—Saturday Evening.
Private lessons singly or in classes, at any hour to suit convenience. nov26 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
THIRD Wednesday EVENING, Nov. 24, GRAND GERMAN OPERA, PRODUCTION OF THE ENTIRE ORIGINAL ...
When will positively be presented the Grand Operatic Scenic Effects, Halevy's celebrated work, ...
THE JEWESS—LA JUDIE!
With Mme. ...
Mme. ...
Mme. ...