Marriage of the Daughter of Lord Derby.

The marriage of Lady Emma Charlotte Stanley with the Hon. Wellington Patrick Manvers Chetwynd Talbot, took place on Thursday, the 11th instant, at the parish church of Knowsley. The bride, who is the only daughter of the Earl of Derby, was one of the bridesmaids of the Princess Royal, and added another to the "fixed" stars among the constellation of beauty which then surrounded her Royal Highness. The bridegroom, who is a brother of the present Earl of Shrewsbury, was a captain in the Seventh Foot, and formerly aid-de-camp to the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland. He was appointed Comptroller of the Household in 1845; Lieutenant-Colonel of the Staffordshire Militia in 1853; was private secretary to the Earl of Derby in 1852; British resident at Cephalonia in September, 1855; and Sergeant-at-Arms in attendance on the Lord Chancellor in December, 1858.

So far as the family was concerned, the marriage was conducted in an unostentatious manner, and was ushered in as a purely private affair. But such an event as the nuptials of the only daughter of the Premier of England, and a lady who among all classes in the neighborhood of Knowsley, is very much beloved, could not be allowed to pass without a truly genuine manifestation of feeling. There was not the smallest attempt at outward display—not even the shadow of a triumphal arch. But from all parts of the surrounding country artists flocked in large numbers to witness the ceremony, despite an exceedingly wet morning. The bridal party arrived at Knowsley Church shortly after half past eleven o'clock. By this time the church was well filled with expectant spectators. The weather about eleven o'clock had cleared up, and the sun shone out brilliantly as if to give assurance of wedded bliss, according to the old saying. "Happy is the bride that the sun shines on." The church, a picturesque edifice, had tastefully been decorated, and the avenue from the gate up the road to the door was for the occasion sheltered by a wooden archway, and the path covered with crimson carpeting. Twenty girls from the schools, headed by the Countess of Derby, the mother of the bride, lined the avenue to the church. They were neatly attired in pink dresses, with loose jackets, and wore bonnets trimmed with white ribbon. Each of them had a basket of flowers, and with the flowers they strewed the pathway of the bride, as she passed to and from the church. The noble Earl, on account of whose illness the ceremony had been delayed for a week, was unfortunately unable to attend, being still confined to his chamber. Eight carriages conveyed the bridal party to the church, three belonging to the Earl of Sefton, the lord-lieutenant of the county, and five to the Earl of Derby. The bride was led into the church by her brother, the Right Hon Lord Stanley, M. P., who performed the office of "father," and gave the bride away. The bridesmaids were Lady Gertrude Talbot, Lady Adelaide Talbot, the Hon. Adela Wilbraham, Lady Alice Kerr, Lady Cecilia Molyneux, Miss Hopwood, and Miss Ada Wilbraham. Lady Caroline Egerton was to have made an eighth, but her ladyship did not return from the continent in time for the ceremony. The bride was attired in white silk, finished with flounces, and with a veil of the same material, and a wreath of orange flowers and blossoms. The dresses of the bridesmaids consisted of white tarlatan, trimmed with Magenta, and they also wore white opera cloaks and bonnets, trimmed with Magenta. The rest of the bridal party consisted of Lady Derby, the Earl of Shrewsbury, Lord Royston, Colonel Stanley, the Dowager Marchioness of Lothian, the Countess of Sefton, Col. Wilbraham, Mrs. Miss, and Mr. Arthur Wilbraham; the Hon. Frederick Stanley, Lady Cecilia Molyneux, Lady Letitia Kerr, the Hon. Reginald Talbot, the Rev. Frank Hopwood, Lady Eleanor Hopwood, the Misses Hopwood, Capt. and Mrs. Horsby, the Rev. Ellis Ashton, and Mrs. and Miss Ashton.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Frank Hopwood, the uncle of the bride. As the bride and bridegroom left the church they were greeted with three hearty cheers by the multitude outside. On the return of the party to the hall, a splendid breakfast was served in the banqueting room, which presented a magnificent appearance. The room contains the portraits of the long uninterrupted direct line of Stanleys, who "came in with the Conqueror," down to that of the late Earl. At half past two o'clock the newly-married pair left Knowsley for Blythe Hall, near Ormskirk, the seat of the Hon. Mrs. Bootle Wilbraham, the aunt of the bride.

The bells of Knowsley, Huyton, Prescot, and Preston kept up a merry marriage peal throughout the remainder of the day. All the workmen on Lord Derby's estates had a holiday; the old women of the parish, four of whom had seen more than fourscore summers, were treated to a dinner; and for the children of the schools tea was provided in the spacious coach house.

The *trousseau* of the bride was very splendid. Lord Derby presented her with a tiara of diamonds, and Lady Derby's present consisted of a unique set of ornaments, comprising a necklace, brooch, and bracelets, of pearls, diamonds, and emeralds. Lord Stanley's present was a dressing case, with gold fittings; and that of the Marquis of Exeter was a large diamond cross. The following also were among the presents: The Earl of Hardwicke, a pearl and gold necklace; the Duke of Buccleuch, a large brooch, pearl, amethyst, and diamonds; the Duchess of Cambridge, an Indian scarf, brocaded with silver; Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, a gold cup; the Earl of Dalkeith, a case of gold spoons; the Duchess of Buccleuch, a handsome ruby ring. There were also presents from Mr. Frederick Stanley, Lord Chesterfield, the Hon Mrs. Wilbraham, the Princess Mary of Oambridge, Lord Skelmersdale, Lady Sefton, the Marchioness of Clanricarde, the Marchioness of Salisbury, Lady Jersey, Lord Winchester, Lady Alice Peel, Gen. Hall, the Rev. Ellis Ashton, Captain Hornby, Lady Eleanor Hopwood, Miss Peurhyn, Colonel Wilbraham, Miss Stanley, Miss de Rothschild, Lady Ormsmore, Lady Constance Grosvenor, the Marquis of Salisbury, the Hon. Mary Bootle Wilbraham, and others. The officers of the Staffordshire Militia also made a handsome presentation to the bridegroom.

In the evening the domestics of the establishment commemorated the event by a ball, to which their friends were invited.

Romantic Marriage in New Jersey.

AN INCONSTANT BRIDE.

The Newark *Evening Journal* says:

Two young ladies of Hightstown, Mercer county, had set their hearts on a young man, who so far won by a part of the ardent suitors as to have named the day and the spot when and where they would surrender hearts and hands. On Sunday last, at Princeton, the silver cords were to have been tied, and the tender vows plighted; but, alas for the instability of human hopes! one of the fair ones, who had effectually cupid'd and forgotten to label "not transferable," had so far lost sight of all former promises as to allow a new attachment to spring up in her bosom, and, on the wedding morning, when the first suitor called to claim his bride, he found she had already gone off with her new lover to the very spot where she was to have been joined to him in the holy state of matrimony. Forthwith he started in pursuit of the fugitives, and, arriving before the services of the clergy had been rendered, the disappointed bridegroom, for his inconstant one's sake, and represented the injustice of her treatment. So moving was the appeal that the fair one at length consented to marry according to original agreement. The proud spirit of the man rose within him, and he spurned the offer with contempt, refusing to take to his arms the heartless creature who had broken her vows, and preferred another before him. The dauntless heroine, determined to be a bride at all hazards, immediately returned to her lover, who waited with trembling anxiety the result of the interview, and, without making further delay, was married to him on the spot.

The Prince of Wales at Harvard.

Some entertaining fragments of gossip concerning the Prince's visit to Cambridge and Harvard College come from an authentic source. All the collegians, with the exception of twenty Freshmen, wore new hats. The students were very anxious to have a thoroughly good time with his Royal Highness. The programme they proposed was as follows: The entire flotilla of boats were to be the "big one" on board of one of these the Prince was to be taken and rowed to the University; there a series of genuine college "spreads" were to be given in the private rooms, and the Baron was to go about in a free-and-easy way; next was to occur a dance on the green, and, in the evening, a "starring time" was to be made; But the elders shook their heads and paid no attention to the fact that they were once young. His Royal Highness remarked to one of the students who invited him to cut away for a quiet pipe that he would be glad to; but the old fogies wouldn't let him up. At the collation in Harvard Hall, which, like all college banquets, was conducted on total abstinence principles, the worthy President said to the Prince, "Will you drink tea or coffee?" "Neither, I thank you," replied the guest; "I will drink wine." "I am sorry to say we have no wine." "Oh, never mind; I will take ale." Here was an unfortunate fix. The quick wit of the President did not desert him. He summoned a student and despatched him to his mansion with a request that the proper person would at once send over a dozen bottles of certain sherry. The student went, but his eye mirthfully twinkled; the consequence was that the matron in charge of the wine cellar suspected a college prank, and would not furnish liquor for a sophomore to drink. So the Prince drank ale, and the nervous anxiety of the quondam Greek professor, who wondered why his prime old Brown did not come, was curious to behold.

Perilous Adventure with an Eagle.

The Stockton (California) *Argus* relates the following:

"We noticed a few days since a young eagle was brought to the city and offered for sale. He was a fine-looking bird, about three months old, measuring seven feet eight inches from tip to tip. He was sold to captivity on account of bad conduct. He was taken from the nest some three months since by Mr. Hascomb, who resides about fourteen miles from the city. He was then quite young, being covered with down. As he increased in size, he was sufficiently tame to be handled, and, once when called, and he was allowed the liberty of coming and going at his own choice, which he availed himself of by often soaring out of sight, and being gone several hours at a time. Lately, however, having been plagued by the men on the range, he had become fierce, and clubs at times was required to keep him at a distance.

"He had kept thirteen years called the eagle from a tree, holding up a piece of meat. The bird descended with such swiftness that he frightened the boy, who dropped the meat, when the eagle made light at him. The youngster started and fell. The bird hovered over him, clutched at him with his talons, but appeared afraid to seize him on account of the boy kicking his feet incessantly at him. Mr. Hascomb, hearing the noise, rushed to the rescue, and seized the eagle by the tip of the wing and succeeded in securing him, striking, at each revolution, the back of the third against a tree, until he partially stunned him, when the boy caught hold of the other wing, and keeping the wings extended, was safe from the attacks of the bird. A third person was then called to their assistance, who threw a noose over the eagle's head, and then succeeded in tying his legs, making him safely a prisoner. Mr. Hascomb thinks the boy would have been overpowered by the eagle had he not come to the rescue in time, and he sincerely wished himself had kept out of the affray while making so many unsuccessful attempts to gain the bird against a tree."

The Chicago Nation seems to be a model city. It allows all lands, it is said, are held in common; and, when a lot is taken, or chosen down, and fenced in, it is allowed to come nearer than a quarter of a mile of its neighbors; and that is his claim, and he is protected in his possession by the laws of the city. Houses, however, though it were his in fee simple, such as saloons, gambling, professional men, machinists, &c., are allowed to live there by permit from the Council, but no one is allowed to produce anything for sale, or for his own use, without his family, or use of his trade or profession. No drop of intoxicating liquors is allowed to be sold, or transported through the Nation. At the first offence, by the officer is poured out the whole contents of any wagon, water-craft, or box, and, at the second, the whole establishment is confiscated for the use of the Nation.

GENERAL NEWS

In France a discovery has just been made by a poor priest of Vie Fesenzac, which is likely to throw a new element into the science of engineering, both civil and military. The invention consists in a portable apparatus for throwing bridges can be thrown over rivers or chasms, whereby the shortest possible delay. The ravines with the success of the experiment, made on the Duc de Riviere's estate at Beaulieu, the Mayor of Vie Fesenzac made a journey to London for the disposal of the patent, and this morning, having returned with the price (£20,000) in his pocket, he has earned the fulfilment of the promise made by the worthy cure of building a handsome market place at Vie Fesenzac, and a hospital for cripples on the outskirts of the town.

ESCAPE OF A LIFE-MEMBER OF THE WISCONSIN PENITENTIARY.—Frederick Shurtz, a convict for life in the Wisconsin State Prison, made his escape last week. The manner of his exit is thus described: He drilled holes in his lock and sprung the bolt with a wire, while the keepers were feeding the prisoners in another cell, and before the iron bars were put up outside the door. This enabled him to reach the hall, and from thence to ascend through a bolthole to the roof. He had previously torn his bed-tick to strings, and formed a rope with which he let himself from the roof to the grated windows, and thus reached the ground. In the present unfinished state of the prison, he then found no difficulty in watching and seizing an opportunity to reach the outside.

By authority of the Legislature of Massachusetts, certain lands owned by the State, upon the Back Bay at Boston, are to be sold for the benefit of scientific institutions. Forty-two of the lots were sold on Wednesday, and realized the sum of $250,000, $85,000 of which is available. The Museum of Comparative Zoology received $17,000, which is to be made up to $100,000 from the proceeds of future sales. The Museum building has already been erected and, under the superintendence of Prof. Agassiz, will soon be the equal of any in the world.

LARGE RECEIPTS OF SILVER IN ENGLAND.—The steamer Parmanian arrived at Southampton, England, on the 1st of the month. She had on board $5,662,000 in silver from the West Indies and Mexico. It was contained in two thousand one hundred and sixty-eight packages, was landed in seven hours, and deposited in thirty-six railway wagons, drawn by two engines. At London it was transferred to thirty-six street wagons, and was drawn by one hundred horses. It took seven hours to receive the whole in the vault of the Bank of England.

THE new pattern muskets lately adopted in the marine corps are now being experimented with at Coney Island, under the direction of Capt. Ward. At a distance of three hundred yards the ball has penetrated seven inches into closely-packed wet sand, which offers a greater resisting force than any other available material. With this advantage of more direct aim and greater force of shot, these muskets are shorter and lighter than the old pattern.

DAGUERREOTYPE BY LIGHTNING.—On the 16th of August last, a flash of lightning struck a windmill at Leppion, in France, in which there was a female, who was killed by the electric fluid, and on whose body there was found a picture of a neighboring tree, with all its branches and leaves complete. This singular tatooing was seen and attested by medical examiners and the municipal authorities of the place.

A PUBLIC MEETING of young men was recently held in Dollar, Scotland, and a resolution passed to the effect that, in consequence of the great evils resulting from meetings at late hours with the opposite sex, they would thenceforth observe "elders' hours" in their visits to their sweethearts and female acquaintances.

THE earthquake, already noticed in our columns, extended to Rochester, N. Y., and in one house the shock was sufficient to cause a clock to strike; many persons rushed out of their apartments in fright. The sound is described to be like that of a wagon rolling heavily on the pavement.

THE Rocky Mountain *Herald* of Oct. 13 contains the list of unclaimed letters in the Denver City post office for the quarter ending Sept. 30. There are over *five thousand names*, of whom only one hundred are ladies. Thirty-six of the ladies have the prefix "Miss."

SEVEN raftsmen who were out in a canoe on Golden Lake, in Canada, were caught in a gale and drowned about a week ago. They were seen by several persons from the shore, who were unable to render any assistance.

A SHORT TIME AGO, all the prisoners in the jail of Appomattox county, Va., succeeded in making their escape by breaking open the doors with a crow-bar furnished, it is supposed, by friends of the parties.

THE accumulation of produce at the lake ports is so great that many boats do not await up freights from New York, but unload and return with all speed for a cargo.

GEORGE SCHWEIZER, the geographer, expired at his residence, at Paterson, N. J., on the 25th ult., after a week's sickness, of inflammation of the lungs.

IN MADRID, Spain, recently, a daring aeronaut, in attempting to ascend in a balloon, hanging by his feet, fell at a height of half a mile, and was dashed to pieces.

THE Universalists, of Massachusetts have recently held a religious convention. There are ninety-three organized societies in the State

THE Norwegians are raising money to build a college in Iowa. Twenty thousand dollars are said to have been already raised.

THE child of Mr. Nellis was overtaken by a panic on fire in Scott county, Iowa, on Friday, and burned to death.

The diamonds belonging to the crown of France are 16,312 in number, weighing 18,752 carats, and worth 30,908,260 francs, about $4,000,000.

The population of Iowa is about 680,000, a gain of over 40,000 since last year.

Proceedings of City Councils.

POSTPONEMENT OF THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS QUESTION.

The stated meeting of both branches of Councils was held yesterday.

SELECT COUNCIL.

A communication was received from the Board of Health *declining to remove the City Small-pox Hospital to the Lazaretto*, and giving their reasons therefor. *Referred to the Committee on Health.*

A petition was presented from the Cohocksink Hose *Company, asking that a Birkenine Pipe be placed* in front of their house.

A communication from the Board of School Controllers, asking Councils to take up a lot on ground-rent, on Thirteenth street, near Locust, for the erection of a school-house, was referred to the Committee on Schools.

THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS QUESTION.

Mr. NEAL called up the resolution, which passed second reading at the last meeting, relative to the erection of public buildings on the Walnut-street front of Independence Square.

The Chamber went into committee of the whole upon the subject. Mr. Charles Thompson spoke in the chair.

Mr. WETHERILL moved to amend by striking out the Walnut-street front, and permitting builders to furnish plans for building on any part of the square. He thought if the buildings were to be put on Independence Square, that the corners of Fifth and Sixth streets were the most suitable places for them, although he would not admit that any portion of the square should be used for public buildings.

Mr. BRADFORD opposed the amendment, because he did not think the buildings should go upon Independence Square. He believed that a large majority of the citizens were in favor of Penn Square as the proper location.

Mr. WETHERILL said he voted last week in favor of Penn Square, and was in favor of it now. But as a majority had decided in favor of the Walnut-street front of Independence Square, he considered the adoption of his amendment would be necessary to carry out the intention of the resolution.

Mr. McINTYRE suggested that some stipulated price should be paid for plans submitted by builders, or they would be induced in a heavy sum for plans which may not be accepted.

Mr. GINNODO called the attention of the Chamber to the restriction contained in the conveyance of the southern portion of Independence Square, which forbids any buildings being erected south of a certain line.

Mr. CUYLER explained that in 1818 the city purchased from the State a portion of Independence Square, which was subject to this restriction, but no act was passed in 1847, providing for the erection of public buildings on Independence Square, which, in his opinion, repealed the original restriction. He considered there was no impediment to erecting public buildings on Independence Square.

The amendment of Mr. Wetherill was adopted, striking out the Walnut-street front, after which the committee rose, and the Chamber proceeded to discuss the subject on third reading.

Mr. MEGARY then offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the further consideration of the resolution be postponed, and the chief engineer and surveyor be requested to furnish Councils with a correct ground plan of Independence Square, showing the location of the proposed monument and buildings on Walnut-street front, and the buildings on Chestnut and Fifth streets, as well as the relative distances between them.

The question was taken, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of 12 ayes to 10 nays, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Bradford, Craig, Dick, Dickson, Dougherty, Gimbrede, Jordan, Lemen, McIntyre, Megary, Norris, Pratt, Randolph—12.

NAYS—Messrs. Benton, Drayton, Ford, Fox, Jones, McMakin, Neal, Wallace, Wetherill, Cuyler, (President)—10.

When the result was announced, Mr. FOX objected to the decision of the president, that the subject was postponed, alleging that if he had known that the resolution embraced two subjects, he would have moved to have it divided.

Mr. CUYLER, president, said the gentleman might appeal from his decision, if he desired.

Mr. FOX declined doing this. So the subject is postponed for the present.

Mr. MEGARY, from the special committee upon the subject of cleaning the streets, reported that they had been giving the subject careful attention, and desired more time to continue their investigations. Under the resolution creating the committee, they were required to report immediately. They intend making a visit to New York next week, to examine some machinery used for cleaning streets.

Mr. NORMAN offered a preamble and resolution relative to repairing footways, which was adopted.

Mr. NORMAN also offered a preamble and resolution, directing the Committee on Gas to investigate and report upon the relative merits of water and coal gas. Mr. Norman said he had been informed that water gas could be manufactured much cheaper than coal gas. If this was the case, the citizens were entitled to the benefit of any improvement that might be made.

Mr. BENTON said the Committee on Gas, some months ago, had fully investigated the whole subject, and had come to the conclusion that the city would not be benefited by substituting water gas for the co l gas now used.

After a long debate upon the subject of gas, the resolution was referred to the Gas Committee.

A resolution was adopted, providing for laying water-pipes on Delaware avenue, from Chestnut to Arch streets, previous to the widening of the avenue.

Mr. DAYTON presented, in place, an ordinance providing for the erection of new public buildings. Mr. D. said the ordinance was very long, and suggested that it should be printed for the information of members. The ordinance was not read. It is nearly similar to that offered by Mr. Freeman, in Common Council, two weeks ago. It fixes no site, but provides that Councils shall select in joint convention, for the purpose of electing an architect, at which time also, the location of the buildings shall be determined. The remainder of it is filled with details of the manner in which the work is to be accomplished.

Council took up the reports of the Committee on Water Works, relative to the trials of turbine wheels at Fairmount water works. Ma ority and minority reports were presented some time ago, but not acted on. It appears that competition was invited from builders of turbine water wheels in every part of the Union, and nineteen persons presented themselves with models. A trial of all the models was had, when it was claimed that the wheel offered by J. E. Stevenson, of Paterson, New Jersey, produced the best results, performing, in one year, work amounting to $50,000 more than any other wheel tested. Notwithstanding the alleged superiority of Stevenson's wheel, the contract to erect two wheels at Fairmount was awarded to another builder, whose wheel has not performed so well as Mr. Stevenson's. Mr. S. laid before Councils the details of the case, and claimed that he was entitled to compensation for the time he had lost in making experiments and in the competition of the water wheels, amounting to $1 000. This request was referred to the Committee on Water, and the majority reported against allowing Mr. Stevenson any compensation. A minority report declared that Mr. Stevenson was entitled to the contract, as the person offering the wheel which produced the best results. The time occupied in all the trials was six months.

After discussing the subject for an hour or more, the Chamber agreed to postpone the subject, and make it the special order for next meeting.

The Chamber concurred in an ordinance from Common Council relating to the erection of a school-house in the Fifteenth ward. Adjourned.

COMMON COUNCIL.

Council took up the ordinance under consideration at the adjournment of last meeting, providing for the selection of "an area of ground, to be maintained forever, as an open public place for the health and enjoyment of the people." The first section of the ordinance declares that Councils cannot agree to the price of the property. The second section authorizes the City Solicitor to file in court a petition on behalf of the city, setting forth the ground selected, and that the court shall appoint a jury to assess damages.

Mr. J. A. MILLER opposed the passage of the ordinance. It was, however, agreed to.

Mr. THOMPSON, of the Committee on Police, reported