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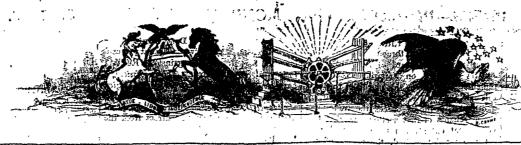
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ENGRAVINGS.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1860.

"A Daniel Come to Judgment."

Let us suppose a person-whom we shall call John Doe, for the occasion—tried, in a court of law, upon a charge of murdering Richard Roe, and that, without quitting their box, the jury gave a verdict of " not guilty," coupled with a declaration strongly condemning the motives which had led to his being laced before them. What would be the duty, what should be the action, of the Judge it such a case? To order the immediate libera tion of acquitted and innocent John Doe, and tell him that he left the court without a stain upon his character. What would the public think if, instead of acting thus, the "learned Judge" were to call upon John Doe to stand forward, and thus address him: "John Doe, after a thorough and patient examination of your case, the jury have unanimously de cided first, that Richard Roe, who stands close to you, was not murdered in Philadelphia, upon the 22d November, 1858, nor at any previous or subsequent time. and that, on the day aforesaid, you were in California, and therefore could not possibly have been in Philadelphia, as charged in the indictment. In this judicious and strictly legal verdict, I entirely agree. It is my duty, therefore, you being thus acquitted, to pass the sentence of the law upon you, which is that you be taken hence to the prison whence you came, and thence, at a day to be hereafter named, to the place of common execution, there to be hanged by the neck until you are dead, and may the Lord have mercy upon

Change the nature of the case, from a harge against life to one against property, and change the names of John Doe and Richard Roe to William Wheatley and Laura Keene, and we have a case very much like the above, as just decided by our great Judge. who combines the law-making of Lycurgus

with the judicial (we do not say judicious) administration of Rhadamanthus. Laura Keene bought a play from an alien author (which play had been sold, years betore, to an American citizen,) and brought it out at New York. William Wheatley also ourchased that same play from the widow of the American actor who had actually helped the alien author to write up the leading cha racter, and brings it out at his theatre in Philadelphia. Laura Keene pushes William Wheatley into a court of law, in which, by some unhappy accident, sits a judge named Cadwalader, and claiming sole copyright in the play and exclusive right of representing it on the stage, charges him with invasion of her rights. After a vast quantity of delay, circumlocution, hairsplitting, casuistry, and suspense, spread over a period of about two years, Judge Cadwalader gives a decision as follows: "It appearing that the complainant's literary proprietorship of the comedy in question is derived from a non-resident, alien

plainant has no copyright therein, or statutory right of exclusive dramatic representation thercof." After this, which disposes of Laura Keene's After this, which disposes of Ludius Receives complaint that her rights had been violated—for it declares that these rights have always been non-existent—Judge Cadwalader directs the complaint to be continued, in order that the complaint to be continued in the evening, and wont to Twentieth and to the states of the fedge and the syndies all the evening and wont to Twentieth and stayed there seem the continued in the evening of the fedge and the syndies all the evening of the fedge and the syndies all the evening and wont to Twentieth and the continued in the evening and wont to Twentieth and the continued in the evening and the continued in the evening of the fedge and the syndies all the evening of the fedge and the syndies all th damage which she did not sustain. Mr. Wheatley, who bought the original play from the widow of the real owner and part author,

author, the Court is of opinion that the com-

though she has neither compright nor exclucannot convey such non-existent rights, Mr. Wheatley is to purchase from her, who has no legal right to grant it, a license to perform the play. That is, whatever the facts and law of the case, Mr. Wheatley must pay Laura

Meantime, we commend to general notice the remarkable ground and lofty tumbling of Judge Cadwalader in this case of Keene vs. Wheatley & Clarke. Legal eccentricity of this class is diverting-but how do suitors relish it? The frogs in the fable said to the boys who pelted, "Though 'tis sport to you tis death to us," and so may the suitors nournfully exclaim.

Another Spell of Italian Opera.

Undismayed by the bad success and bad management of Ullman and Strakoscii, another party is about adventuring on the speculation of having two weeks of Italian Opera at our Academy of Music. The company, according to the Bulletin, will consist of Madamo Colson, Miss Adelaide Phillips, and is Kellog, Bright and Straking Phillips, and Miss Kellog, Bright and Straking Phillips, and Miss Kellog, and substitutes those of Madame Fabbri and Signor Stiglia, and says: "We trust now that Madame Colson will have an opportunity of giving us all those of the strategian and signor strategian to the patrots were called, and the consequence was a separation between the pastor and fis fock. Here then followed another interregum of four years, whon in January, 1781, the Rev. Dr. Plimere was elected to rector. He official for wenty-three years, and resigned on account of his failing health, in 1891. In March, 1803, the Part In May, 1829, and resigned in Ostober, 1833, in the long and particles. This is said to be a combination of the colurn of the Epiphany, in this city. The Rev. Dr. Tyng was elected rector. The every the phape, in this city. The Rev. Dr. Tyng was elected rector. The every the phape, in the consequence of his playing in this city. The Rev. Dr. Tyng was elected rector. The every the consequence of his playing in the Church of the Epiphany, in this city. The Rev. Dr. Tyng was elected rector. The Rev. Bankel in Ostober, 1833, in the Colson, the husband of Madamo Colson, the husband o Another Spell of Italian Opera-Undismayed by the bad success and bad is, we believe, M. Corson, the husband of

Indame Colson." Miss Adelaide Phillips, who is consider fine contralto singer in Boston, does not stand o high elsewhere. She is inferior to Miss FANNY HERON, in quality of voice and in exccution, and is very deficient in dramatic power. Miss KELLOG is a débutante, who has nover yet performed upon any stago, except, we believe at one dress-rehearsal in New York. She is protégé of the New York Herald, which manufactures operatic celebrity—as it did in the case of little Mrs. DE WILHORST. Now, though our Opera-house does bear the scholastic title of "Academy," it is not a seminary where musical fledgelings from New York are to be taught how to soar. In other words, neither Miss Kenlog nor any other singer should be brought hither, as a first-class prima donna, when she really will only be earning and practising. As we know Miss Kerroa, a novice, only through the strong but very injudicious praise, in advance, of the New York Herald, these remarks are elicited will appear here—if she does appear.

simply by the circumstances under which she season is to commence on the 19th inst., and "it is stipulated that there are not to be more than four evening performances in a week, though there may be a matinée. It is also stipulated that the price for secured scats shall only he one dollar." Five opera performances in a week are too many. Three would be ample. Here we shall probably be met, as their respective peculiarities; among the forme usual, by the remark, that "there must be the names of knoch, Noah, Job. Moses, and other be ample. Here we shall probably be met, as numerous performances, because the chorussingers brought over from New York, have to be paid full salaries, no matter whether they sing once or six times a week." We reply, by putting a question. Why should the chorus be brought over from New York? The singers, for the most part, have inferior ingers, Manufacturers, whole stage, and, as regards personal appearance, are ill-looking in the extreme. It has been stage, and, as regards personal appearance, are ill-looking in the extreme. It has been stage, and, as regards personal appearance, are ill-looking in the extreme. It has been stage, and, as regards personal appearance, are ill-looking in the extreme. It has been stage, and, as regards personal appearance, are ill-looking in the extreme. It has been stagested that in this musical city of ours, there might soon be trained a numerous and efficient troupe of chorus-singers, which would always be available at the Academy of Martin & Quayle's startonery, toy, and particular there might soon between the might along the profession of this connection, all of which were said to be fair specimens of the bors of John Fair. Several of the female mean bers were also spoken of in this connection, all of which were said to be fair specimens of the stamp of Christian character developed here. And, in view of this, he thought he might adopt the language of the text, "Out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, hath God shined." The third and last im of light of which he was to speak, was the stamp of Christian character developed here. And, in view of this, he thought he might adopt the language of the text, "Out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, hath God shined." The third and last im of William of Christian labor here originated and controllers to voto against the change; two the incompetent and ill-looking people who of which were said to be fair specimens of the stamp of the stone of which were said to be fair specimens of the stamp of Christian character developed here. And, in view of this, he thought he might adopt the lambers were also spoken of in this connection, all of which were said to be fair specimens of the stamp of the stamp of which were said to be fair specimens of the stamp of the stamp of the stamp of which here or region of which were said to be fair specimens of the stamp of the stamp of the st voices, sing out of tune, are awkward upon the

of containing a great infusion of New York | pl talent. To avoid such Ullman-and-Strakosch disappointment as non-payment of salaries, we would suggest that 'all the performers, vocal and instrumental, should be paid in full, every night, before the rising of the curtain. When the Manager depended solely on the receipts of the evening to make his payments, this fule might work awkwardly but, were it enforced, monied men and not enniless adventurers would assume the management. Best of all, we repeat, if the proprictors of the Academy of Music would themselves become managers, and suitably cater for the public taste:

THE PULPIT.

Centenary Sermon by the Rev. Richard Newton, D.D. DELIVERED IN ST. PAUL'S PROTESTANT EPISCOPA TERDAY MURNING, ON THE OCCASION OF ITS ONE

St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Third street, below Walnut, of which the Rev. Dr. Newton is rector, vestorday morning, witnessed one of the most interesting incidents in its history—the celebration f its one hundredth anniversary. Before the hou of service had arrived, every available sent large and beautiful edifice was occupied Newton was assisted in the eponing service by his Rev. Chas. R., Halo, the lescons of the morning being read by the latter. These gestoluded Dr. Newton entered the pulpit, and announced as his text the following passage of Scripture:
Out of Long the perfection of beauty, hath God shined. — Faim L. 2

text the following passage of Scripture:

"Out of Zone, the perfection of beauty, hath God sinuci." Palam L. 2.

The Doctor opened by saying that "Zion" here meant primarily the hill on which a part of the temple at Jerusalem was built, especially when referred to in her religious character. Of Zion, or Jerusalem thus regarded, we were told that "glorious things are spoken." The "bonuty" here spoken for by the Palamist might be taken in both a literal-and spiritual sense. Literally taken, the hill of Zion was, in David's day, remarkable for its natural loveliness. Of its natural beauty it had now for agos been almost wholly robbed. But, said he, "the time of its restoration draweth nigh." We were assured that the "Redeemer will yet come to Zion, and then all the glories spoken of her would be fully realized, and even more. He knew it was quite customary for interpretors of Scripture to apply the term." Zion" to the Christian Church, and then to go on and spply the glorious prophecies and promises of Scripture to the Christian Church alone. This was wrong. It was true, indeed, that in an accommodated sense the Obristian Church ling general might be called Zion; and, in the same sense, the term might also be applied to any particular congregation. And taken thus, the members of that Church might apply it to themselves in a spiritual sense. Having now given the true sense of the text, he felt at liberity to make an accommodated year of it. They were assembled to celebrate the contennal anniversary of this church. Out hundred yoars had chased been produced! What in he past, what mingling emotions crowded in upon the mind! What widening circles of influence for good had gone out from this church! What solemn impressions had there been exerted! What seeds of quickening truth had there been exerted! What seeds of quickening truth had there been sowed! What docubs relieved! What and here been produced! What as they dwelt upon these things, they might with propriety take up the text, "Out of Kion, the perfection of beau

In the sense already indicated, they might apply be language of the text to that or any other Chris-ian Church where the Gospel was preached in its implicity and fulners. This Zion, then, of which he now spoke in an accommodated sense, became to them in very deed and truth "the perfection of beauty." And as he was now about to contem-plate, in a general way, the history of this congra-gation, there were three glorious lines of light in which we might trace this "shining out of "the".

First, it shined in the doctrines which had

why that day was not selected of their bigsent conjugated were at that time scattered abroad. The first Sunday in Rovember had been cheen on account of the being late to the conference of account of the being late to the conference of the confere he voucrated author of the well-known works on the Life and Walk and Triumph of Faith." He wa recommended to the restry by the celebrate George Whitefield. who had proceded in S Paul's during his, journey through this country The call, however, was declined, and an interve of three years ensued without the church having any regular supply. In August, 1768, the Ro William Stringer arrived in this city with a lett of introduction for Mr. Whitefield. He supplied

the third only. The Rev. Dambei A. McCoartey, was chosen rector in June, 1834, and resigned in June, 1836, in consequence of his slevation to the Episcopate of Michigan. The present rector entered on his duties on the first Sunday in Novem nothings conduction by nature; the absolute necos-sity of conversion, or new birth of every individual soal, in order to lis salvation. The right of pri-vate judgment had always been maintained; also that salvation, in its ultimate attainment, is "Not of him that willieth, nor of him that runneth, but of God, who showeth meroy." These had been the type of doctrines always preached in this church.

Paul, they characterized the Church of God as imbracing "them that are sanctified in Christ Josus, called to be saved, with all that in every place call upon the name of our Lord." And this was the ground for all to compy who would faith-fully represent the Protestant Episcopal Church. This was the true Reformation stand, and on this he hoped this congregation would continue to stand until the Lord comes. And as he stood and looked back over all this contary, and saw the good influence emanating from this sanctuary, he might say, with truth, "Out of Zion, the perfection of beauty, hath God

Shinod."

The second line of light along which might be traced God's "shining out of our Zion," was in the type of Christian character which had here been developed. The Church was said to be God's great spiritual garden, in which were developed different types of beauty. To illustrate this, the speaker referred to the worthles of ancient, and modern times, and

were named, as affording divers types, and among the latter, those of Luther, Melancthen, Fencier Francis Kavier, John Knox, Arobishop Oranmer Leigh Richmond, John Williams, Hannah More Francis Xavier, John Knox, Arobbishop Uranmer, Leigh Richmond, John Williams, Hannah More, and Elizabeth Fry.

He might also, and did glance for a moment at some of the corresponding types, which had been associated with this church.

Speaking of Jehn Farr in this connection, he said that the post which he voluntarily assumed as a teacher in the Sabbath school he never described.

ples to meet weekly for extemporaneous prayer. And, said the speaker, that this practice is scriptural none can deny. That it was in no sense contrary to the canons of the chafely properly interpreted, there was no difficulty in proving. Among them God had crowned this practice with the richest blessings, and safely the testimony based upon the experience of hundred years he thought was, antitled to some consideration. He believed that there was nothing which the Episcopal Church needed more than an increase of the spirit of prayer. It was therefore encouraging to know that there was nothing which the Episcopal Church reduced more than an increase of the spirit of prayer. It was therefore encouraging to know that there were not less than twenty-three Episcopal churches in this city dated with the founding of St. Andrew's Church. The rise and development of numerous other Episcopal churches was also alluded to, and, said the speaker, in the midst of them stands old St. Paul's, either directly or indirectly the mether of them all:

Twenty-five ministers had gone out of this church since its organization.

the mether of them sil.

Twenty-five ministers had gone out of this church since its organization.

The Sunday-school work of the congregation was especially dwelt upon, and from the facts clicited, they are entitled to great credit for their early efficiency in fostering this important auxiliary of the church. They were soon to celebrate the forty-fifth anniversary of their school, and he doubted if there was in this broad land a school more promising and creditable to all connected with it than theirs.

In conclusion, he said that it was to him a source of peculiar pleasure thus to link the centenary anniversary of his rectorable, and the testimony he here bore to the uniform kindness which he had always received at the hade of his people was in the highest degree compliancities to the latter.

With a few touching and truly elegaent remarks respecting the present condition of the codirection, and the future, he concluded the discourse. It codenies are relations sustained by them to the past and the future, he concluded the discourse. It codenies depend on a few instances in which under the pathetic reminisconces embraced in it, the eyes of all who heard it were suffused with tears,

THE CITY.

Two Murders in the First Ward. BUN AND POLITICS THE CAUSE. Two murders took place in the First ward of our city on Saturday—one before daylight in the morning, in the vicinity of the U.S. Arsenal, on dray's Ferry road, and the other in the afternoon n the eastern part of the ward, at the corner of second and Jarvis streets, below Wharton. The parties in the first affair were William Sul-

ivan, an Irishman, and a man named William F. Camac, a companion. The circumstances of the

Camae, a companion. The circumstances of the case are as follows:

Camae had been participating in the Republican procession on Friday evoning, and on his way home, about one c'clock in the morning, he stepped into the tayern of Jas De George, corner of Gray's Forry road and Christian street. Hore he met Lewis Wells and Sullivan, and as there had been a standing quarrel between Sullivan and Camae, it was revived again by the latter applying some abutive language to the former. Sullivan then, proposed to fight it out, and the two started for the street, but were interrupted by Mr. De George, the only one seemingly desirous of preventing a disturbance.

The parties went to the tavern apparently on good torms, Sullivan treating everybody in the bar-room, and then starting for home in company with Wells, but discovering that Camae was not coming, he returned, and persuaded him to go along with them. Sullivan, Camae, and Wells, then proceeded as far as the gate to the Arsenal, when Sullivan saked Camae if he would recall the language he had used towards him ashort time before. This he refused to do, and after some words, in which Sullivan insisted on a fight, Camae pulled off his coat, while Sullivan buttoned up his, preparatory to a tussle. Camae then struck the accused one blow, and he recied into the street, but, recovering himself, he started again to meet Camae, when he again was struck, and this time he fell to the ground, where, after raising his head once, he fell back dead. Camae and Wells then carried him home, in Pine street, near Gray's Ferry road, under the belief that he was drunk. Dr. Ritchle, who was called in, found the deceased dead, the cause being congestion of the brain.

seken comman to recall his words and he rejused we so: Sullivan then wanted him to meet him on Stunday norning on the lots, in order to fight; this Camae refused to do, and then Sullivan and Oamae refused to do, and then Sullivan and Oamae street to the lots to fight; Camae pulled off his coat, and the witness went away and stood by the Arsenal gate; after this Sullivan came down the read, and the witness went to meet Camae, and white doing so, Sullivan came back and again wanted to fight; Camae pulled off his coat, and Sullivan buttoned his up, and Camae struck him once, and he recled out into the street, and then came back to Camae and was again struck and then fell to the pavement; both Camae and then drunk, and carried him home, and sent for a doctor; Dr. Ritchie attended him, and found that he was dead.

Another witness, Geo. Mink, Jr., who saw Sullivan fall, testified that when he fell he raised his lead once and then felt drop heavily.

Dr. S. P. Brown, who made the post-mortem examination, testified that there were no external injuries, except a contused wound over the left eye; on removing the soalp he observed a slight bruise on the back part of the head; bloed was poured out over the whole surface of the brain, beneath the plac mater; there was also considerable blood at the base of the brain. This effusion of blood compressed the brain and caused death, but the dector could not say whether the flow of blood was caused by the blow or the fail on the pavement.

The jury, with this evidence, then rendered a

blood was caused by the blow or the last on the pavement.

The jury, with this evidence, then rendered a verdict that the death of William Sullivan was caused by injuries received, the result of a blow or blows inflicted by Wm. F. Camae, during a flight, on the morning of November 3d, 1860.

Early on Saturday morning both Camae and Wells gave themselves up to Officer Clark, and were committed by Alderman Beitler to await the investigation by the cornner. As soon as the verdict was rendered Wells was discharged, but Camae was held to answer the charge. mae was held to answer the charge.

On Saturday afternoon a brutal murder was committed in a tavern, corner of Second and Jarvis streets. Noah Mick and William Goloher had been in the tavern several hours; while there, politics, wrestling, and treating were discussed, and the parties got greatly excited. Finally, Goloher proposed to whip Mick, both parties being vory much intexted. Mick, seemed indisposed to quarrel, and contented himself by declaring that he knew Goloher had a spite against him. Thus they continued with the war of words until Goleher knocked Mick down, and then kicked him about the face, neck, and head until he was dead. So soon as he discovered that his opponent was no more, Goloher fied, and up to a late hour the police had not succeeded in effecting his arrest.

Mick, the deceased, leaves a wife and two children. Both the deceased and Goloher were ongaged in trucking.

An inquest was held on Saturday evening, and a number of witnesses were examined as to the facts. The testimony of the two given below presents all the circumstances:

Thomas W. Mansfield sworn.—I was here this afternoon; saw Goloher and Mick; I was talking to Mick; Goloher said to Mick, "I can lick you and your friend, too;" he repeatedly tantalized him; Mick showed ne disposition to fight; Mick said to Goloher, "I think you have a spite against me"; as Mick was going out of the door, Goloher tapped him on the shoulder and said, "Do you think I have a spite against you now?" Mick replied, "Yes, I do." "Well, then, take it, G—d—n you!" was Goloher's reply, and struck deceased in the face and knocked him down, and then kloked him about his neck half a dosen times; Mick lay there until picked up insensible. A few minutes after, I said to Goloher: "Ain't you sorry for what you have done?" and he replied, "Yes, Tommy, I am;" some one then said On Saturday afternoon a brutal murder was con A few minutes after, I said to Golohor: "Ain't you sorry for what you have done?" and he replied, "Yes, Tommy, I am;" some one then said the man was dead, though I did not think so; as soon as Golohor heard that the man was dead, he cleared out of the back door; Mick was very drunk; Golohor was not so very drunk; Mick tried to avoid him, but Golohor followed him up, shaking his fist under his nose, and abusing him; he took off his coat to whip him; Mick told him if he wanted to whip him; Mick had a said against him. Mick had

auso deam.
The jury rendered a verdiet that Noah Mick ame to his death from injuries received by blows or kicks inflicted by Wm. Goloher.

POLITICAL MEETINGS .- The heavy rain on Saturday operated as a damper on the politicians and there was a slim attendance at the respectiv and there was a slim attendance at the respective headquarters. At the Wigwam, the Hos. John Covode was announced to spesk, but he did not make his appearance. The Wigwam on this cocasion showed that it was not water-proof, for the rain poured down in streams. R. Miles Poer, of New York, made a strong anti-slavery speech, and was followed by Geo. W. Hoffman, of Reading, and ethers. A number of distinguished speakers were announced to hold forth at the Breckinridge headquarters, but they were non cst, and the few stragglers who had gathered to hear them "departed in peace."

THE PROPOSED ONE SESSION IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—The returns received at the

TWO CENTS.

FATAL ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID. FATAL ACCIDENT FROM BURNING FLUID.

On Friday evening, a young lady, Miss Catharine Thomas, residing with an nunt, at No. 1439 South Second street, near Jarvis, First ward, was so shockingly burned that she died about five o'clock on saturday morning. It seems that while she was either ascending or descending the stairway, with a fuld lamp in her hand, she stimbled and fell. Hor dress at once ignited, and the terrifical girl ran into the street, her clothing being in a blaze. Her screams attracted the attention of George Isomingor and Isaiah Abbott, who instantly rushed to her assistance. Both gontlemen were severely burned about their hands and arms in their efforts to extinguish the flames. The unfortunate young lady attained the age of eighteen years a day or two since.

ASSAULT WITH AN AXE.—On Friday ef.

ASSAULT WITH AN AXE.—On Friday af-tornoon an excited individual armed himself with an axe, and proceeded to the house of John H. Goldback, in Poplar street, near Charlotte, in the Twelfth ward, and, after chopping down the door, he rushed at Goldback with the weapon, but, hav-ing altered his mind before he struck a blow, he refrained from the said striking. Miller was ar-rosted and taken before Alderman Shoemeker, who committed him in default of \$2,500 bail, to naswer. The assault is understood to have been

perty matters.

The New Clenk of the Quarter Fessions.—On Saturday, George H. Moore, the Clerk elect of the Quarter Bessions, presented his sureties in the persons of Thes. W. Price and James McManas. They were accepted. Mr. Moore enters upon the duties of his office on the 18th of December. He has appointed A. M. Walkinshaw office elerk, and it is understood that he will himsalf act as out telerk. self act as court clork.

Fridey evening, Miss Clara Ambler, a graduate of the Girls' High School, was unapimously elected toacher of the Payldoon School, in the Twenty fourth section. fourth section.

On Wednesday evening, Miss Sarah T. Deunelly,
was unanimonely steeted principal of the Lombarustreet Cirls Grammar School (colored,) vide Miss
Maria C. Hutton, resigned. ENTERED UPON HIS DUTIES .- Mr. Antho-

by Cohrad, the coroner elect, received his commission on Saturday morning, and at once proceeded to the discharge of his duties. Mr. Conrad has retained as his clerk, John M. Foster, the efficient clerk to the late coroner, John R. Fenner.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE,

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Thompson.—
Saturday was a busy day in the sessions, and in the course of the morning all the judges were on the bench for the purpose of winding up the unfinished business of their respective terms. Mrs. Francis, who stands convicted of malpractice, was in court, but her sentence was postponed. In the early part of the morning Judge Thompson heard and disposed of a number of desertion cases, the complainants in which were for the most part colored people.

During one of the breaks in the regular business, Mr. Mann called up the case of William Byerly, convicted of election fraud. He wished the case disposed of.

Mr. F. C. Brewster then called the attention of the court to the following reasons for a new trial, as filed within a half hour.

First—Because the learned judge erred in his charging the jury that the paper alleged to be fraudulent was a paper made at the election, and was such a paper as was meant by the act of Assembly.

vas such a paper as was meant by the act of As-

oused in support of those reasons, and immediately
after the following was presented:
William Byerly, being duly sworn according to law, doth depose and say to That he is informed;

Feter 1. Simmour vary true 1 mo 1 more so, the state of the juryane, expressed the opinion that the defendant was guilty of the offence obserged in the above indictment. That said Simmons, at the time of selecting the jury in this case, swore that the defendant was guilty of the offence obserged in the above indictment. That said Simmons, at the time of selecting the jury in this case, swore that he had formed and caprosed no opinion upon the guilt or innocence of the deponent, and that, in consequence of said answer, the said Simmons was not challenged by deponent.

And deponent further says, that he is informed, and believes, and expects to be able to prove, that one of the jurymen in the above case, by the name of Lanc, after being sworn is a juryman, and before the verdict was rendered, talked about this case to persons not witnesses in the case, and in the absence of the court and the counsel for the deponent.

the absence of the court and the counter for the deponent.

And deponent further says, that he is informed, and believes, that the facts alleged in the reasons for a new trial are true, and that, if time is sforded him, he can prove the same.

W. BYEELY.

With these papers before him, Judge Thompson named Wednesday for the examination of the witness.

named Wednesday for the examination of the witness.

After the desertion cases had been concluded,
Judge Ludlow appeared on the bench for the purpose of passing sentence on Andrew Authurs, who
was convicted of manslaughter, in having caused
the death of Mathias Schmidt. Arthurs met
Schmidt in Prospercus slloy, last spring, and while
there the parties got into an altercation about the
right of way, and Schmidt received a blow which
felled him to the ground. He then left the accused, went into his house, in the neighborhood,
and in a few moments came out without his coat,
and proposed to renow the combat, and Arthurs
agreed. In a few minutes Schmidt fell into his
brother's arms, and it was discovered that he had
received a stab in the neck. He was carried to the
hospital, where he died.

received a stab in the neck. He was carried to the hespital, where he died.

On the trial, which took place in the August term, the defence set up that the accused was very much under the influence of liquor, and it was further argued that other parties might have inflicted the fatal blow. The jury convicted the prisoner of manslaughter, and Judge Ludlow imposed a sentence of three years in the Eastern Penitentiary. Arthurs is about twenty years of age, and there is nothing in his appearance to indicate the bardened criminal. His present position is to be traced to the free indulgence in liquors.

Judge Allison next called up the motion for a new trial in the case of John Donnelly convicted of being accessory before the fact to a larceny.

Judge Ludlow, who had been requested to sit with Judge Allison, during the argument, declined to do so. He had, he said, presided over the first trial, and he did not feel that he was entirely unbiased in his judgment. Judge Allison, who tried the case the second time, who the declined to the case the second time, who there are the beautiful to the case the second time, who there are the beautiful and the heart the second time, who the declined to the case the second time, who there are the second time. to do so. He had, he said, presided over the first trial, and he did not feel that he was entirely unbiased in his judgment Judge Allison, who tried the case the second time, remained alone to hear the motion discussed. The facts of the case are somewhat peculiar. Mr. Donnelly was accused of being concerned in planning the robbery of the far store of John Davis, on Second street, a robbery which took place on the 31st of December, 1859. James Maynes and Albert Baker were arrested as the parties concerned, and upon the testimony, in part, of John Donnelly, they were convicted, he testifying that it was through information received from the mother of Maynes that the furs were returned, Mr. D. being moved to interest himself, in the hope of obtaining the reward of \$250 offered for the return of the goods. According to Mr. D., Mrs. Maynes made a clear breast of the matter, and told him that, in order to avoid detection, she, with her daughter, carried the goods to her neice. By some means, a box, containing the furs, was left at the corner of Sixth and Federal, and thus Mr. D. was enabled to return the goods.

After Maynes and Baker's arrest, the Devertleth and Federal, and thus Mr. D. was onabled to return the goods.

After Maynes and Baker's arrest, they preferred the charge of complicity against Mr. Donnelly, and this is the case which attracted so much attention on the eccasion of both trials. Incidentally, in both of these cases, Mrs. Maynes denied having a married niese to whom she could carry the furs, and she further denied any knowledge of the robbery or of the goods. The first trial resulted in a conviction, but a new trial was granted on the ground that the indictment was defective, as it did not aver the conviction of the principals, Baker and Maynes.

The second trial attracted no little attention from the fact that one of the jurcers in the case discovered The second trial attracted no little attention from the fact that one of the jurers in the case discovered that he was enabled to corroborate the testimony of Maynes in regard to an interview at a hotel with Donnelly. This was after both sides had closed, and the counsel were about to argue the case. Mr. Browstor, therefore, objected to the admission of this testimony as irregular, as Mr. McMullen, the jurer, had first privately communicated his information to the District Attorney, and because it appeared that he had conversed with a fellow-juror the day previous. Mr. F. C. Browster therefore moved to have the jury discharged, but this was overruled, and the case proceeded, after the counsel for the defence had withdrawn, and it ended, for the second time, in a verdict of guilty.

uilty. It was the metion for a new trial then mad that came up for argument on Saturday.

Before commending the argument, Mr. Brewster
referred to after-discovered testimony of import referred to after-discovered testimony of importance to the defence. A number of witnesses were then called and examined in regard to the box referred to so efton on the trial. From these witnesses

referred to so eiten on the trial. From these witmesses it appeared that, some time in Fobruary,
the month fixed for the return of the furs, the
husband of a reputed niece of Mrs. Maynes was
seen taking a box along the streets on a small
sledge, and finally leaving it at Sixth and Federal
streets. One of the winnesses as to this point,
after scoing the box carried this way, was taken,
several months after, (and a few weeks ago.) to the
shop where this individual was working, and there
he pointed him out.

It may be stated, in passing, that the District
Attorney professed his ability to do away with this
testing if an opportunity was allowed.

Mr. Brewster then commenced his argument,
directed to the improprieties of the jurymen, arguing that there was sufficient to set this verdict
saide, a jurer having communicated privately with
the District Attorney.

Without concluding

CALIFORNIA PRESS. Issued three times a Month, in time for the Californi

Postmasters are requested for Wester Panes.

The Revolution in Italy,

For a Club of Twenty-one or over, we will send all extra copy to the getter-up of the Club.

THE WEEKLY PRESS.

Anti-Mazzini Demonstrations in Naples.

THE DECREE FOR ANNEXATION SYMPATHY FOR LAMORICIERE

THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

ANTI-MAZZINI DEMONSTRATIONS. [Correspondence of the London Times.]

NAPLES, Saturday, Oct. 13.—Later than the hour to which I brought up my correspondence last night, demonstrations again appeared, and large crowds went to the offices of the National Unitarian Association. The members were sitting in discussion, but the mob outside, with torches and banners, began to utter cries of "Down with and banners, bown with the Republicans!" "Down with the Associazione Nazionale!" and their conduct was so menacing that the members were compelled to take to disch and their the members were

conduct was so menacing that the members were compelled to take to flight amid the insults of the crowd.

The feeling is less strong towards the high-minded, however exalted, leaders than to the soum from the provinces, who are, many of tham, men of no ballast, no soruples, and have nothing to lose. With the more, respectable of them, as Manxini, Libertini, and Riccardi, and others, the dream is of Italian unity, which they believe to be compromised by the advance and concessions of the Piedmontese, while the mass of the Liberals fear that the principle of monarchy will be merificed to republicanism. The following correspondence, which bears upon the question, merits attention:

General Diovaron: The National Unitarian Association, which received so many expressions of Massico, from you, through the director of its committies, this day designed by you its sentence of life of death. You you have a superior of the condition of the design of the provided his design is more than ever necessary, and ours is the only discussion in Naples. Mil. Valentini, Nicola de Capra, and Francisco Maronsi, are charged to present our prayer to you in the name of liberty. In every case believe in the sentimeter of our devotion.

**For the Directing Committee,

G. Lieberting,

Michaels De Unco,

Republic Des Unco,

Republic De

under my special guarantee.

CASERTA, Ostober 11, 1860. G. GARRALDE.

CASERTA, Ostober 11, 1860. This correspondence, published in the form of a handbill, has been circulated widely. The official journal of last night publishes also an address of Garibaidi to the people, which was meant to be a Calmante, but it does not prove to have been so, as crowds are going about the streets with banners waving, and the magic 'Si' in their hat. Their shouts are now rising up under my windows:

To the Citizens of Naples; To morrow Vistor Humanuel, King of Italy, the elect of the nation, will break down the frontier which has divided us for so many centuries from the rest of our country, and, listening to the unanimous voice of that brave peeple, will appear among us.

Let us worthity receive the sent of Providence, and senter in his path, as the pledge of our redemption and of our affection, the dowers of contourd—to him so grateful, and to us so necessary. No more political colors, no more parties, no more discords! Italy one, as the people of this matropolis wisely determine, and the King Galanteon are the eternal symbols of our regeneration, and of the grandeur and the prosperity of the ceuntry.

NAPLES, Oct. 12. G. GARIBALDI.

was such a paper made at the electron. The sembly.

Second—Because the learned judge erred in charging the jury that, if the testimony of the Commonwealth is believed, the defendant is guilty of the offence provided for in either the 102d or 106th sections of the act of Assembly of July, 1839.

Third—Because Peter B. Simmons. one of the jurors sworn in the case, formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the defendant long before in selection as a juror.

Fourth—Because others of the said jury had formed and expressed an opinion as to the guilt of the defendant prior to their selection as jurymen. Fifth—Because the said jurymen, after being sale to the word of the defendant, and conversed with persected and sworn as jurymen, and before rendering the verdict in the case, expressed opinions as to twitnesses in said case, and in the absence of the court and the counsel of said defendant.

Sixth—Because the jury, after being sworn, were allowed to separate and seal their verdict.

Because the vardict was against the law and the evidence.

On the faith of these reasons, Mr. Brewster said on the faith of these reasons and the country and the country of the communes. At the indulgance of the country of the content of the guilt of the defendant, and conversed with persecutive of the country and the country of the defendant of the guilt of the defendant, and conversed with persecutive of the country and the country of the defendant of the guilt of the defendant, and conversed with persecutive of the country of the defendant of the guilt of the defendant, and conversed with persecutive of the country of the defendant of the guilt of the defendant, and conversed with persecutive of the country of the defendant of the guilt of the defendant of the gu

general seruting shall be made by the hove real stands court; and the results announced from the biest through stretched in the plants of Bas Transferouroc Paolo. 8. In Naples the votes shall be alkest ind be each of the 12 sections—the judge of the chronds—bate rio, the elect, and two decuries forming, a commitment of each of the moment at which I am writing greech a Piedmontese troops are disembarking, with artificial errors, and 900 prisoners are being embarked; for yet Genoa. BENERAL LANORICIERE AND THE ENGLISH ROWAN

On Tuesday evening a preliminary meating of a committee of English Roman Catholics, formed for the purpose of giving expression to their admiration of and sympathy with Gen. Laimoriolers is respect of the late struggle between the Papet troops and the Sardinians at Ancona, was held at the Hanover Equare Rooms. The object of the committee is of a two-fold character, namely to raise a subscription to present Gen. Laimoriolers' with a sword of honor, and to divide the remainder of the sum subscribed, according to its amount, among the brigade from Great Britain and Iraland who fought under the Pope's flag. For this purpose a considerable sum of money has already been subscribed, particulars of which will be ampounced to a considerable sum or money will be any beeribed, particulars of which will be any which is shortly subspibed, particulars of which will be announced after a general meeting, which is shortly to take place. The following is a list of the committee appointed: Viscount Fielding, Sir G. Bowyer, M. P., Radley Park, Berkshire; Gen. Tylers, Burlington Villas, Clifton: Very Rev. Canon McDonneil, Bath; Very Rev. Canon McDonneil, Bath; Very Rev. Canon Sing, Market Rasen; Rev. Dr. Glibert, St. Mary's, Moorfields; Rev. Mr. Kelly, Commercial Reed East; Mr. Robert Berkeley, Spetchley, Worcestershire; Mr. H. W. Wilberfore, Onelow Equare, with power to add to their number. The Rev. Mr. Dougherty, of St. Anselm's, Lincoln's Inn Fields, and Mr. W. Hodges, were appainted honorary scoretaries. A goneral meeting of subscribers will be duly announced.

American Volunteens for Gammandel.

AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS FOR GARIBADDI AMERICAN VOLUNTEERS FOR GARHADDI.

The forew steamer Alhambra left Southampton,
England, for Gibraltar, some weeks since, with the
excursionists, under the charge of Major Styles, of
the General's staff. Among the party were an
Anglo-American general and some other of his
countrymen, and two or three young gentlemen
belonging to Gibraltar joined the excursionists. THE RUSSO-AUSTRIAN ALLIANCE.

ner intuence over the deverman Courts through the matrizantial connections of the Imperial family, and the Uzar so far deserves the confidence of Prussia and the minor States that it is probable that no temptation which France is likely to offer would induce him to acquiesce in the invasion of the Rhine. But it would seem that the new allies coverign to their cause. Prince Gorischafolf has remonstrated with the French Minister at St. Patryshypton the accouragns and the second

Intionary doctrines in Italy.

Within the next few days every art will probably be used to induce the Court of the Tuileries to adopt what is called a decided conservative policy. The great objact of the alliance, of course, is to keep together the shattered fabric of the Austrian keep together the shattered fabric of the Austrian empire, and to save, if possible, the wreck of the Pope's temporalities. That troubles are in store beyond any that the much-afflicted Court of Vienna has yet had to experience, is plain to the astnte advisors of the Csar, and they have apparently come to the conclusion that it is more for Russian interests that things should remain as they are, and that Austria should linger on as a subsequent friend of their master, than that the empire of Francis Joseph should be broken up, and Russia come in for her share in common with other Powers. The contagion of liberal opinions is spreading, even in the seeladed regions of Central Europe, in a manner which makes the Russian authorities anxious. No territorial gain which they could expect through the collapse of Austria could componsate them for political diquict in their frontier provinces. Hence the resolve of Russia, and her apprarance on the scene as the champion of peace and order. THE WARRAW MEETING.

THE WARSAW MEETING.

The Nord has the following:

"The more the great crisis in Italy hastens to a solution the more is public attention drawn to the proximate meeting at Warsaw. We must warn our readers against false and premature conjectures. All that is allowed to be said as yet, without going beyond the truth, is that this went will have a decidedly pacific signification. The circumstance that the Minister of War, Gen. de Roon, will accompanylthe Prince Regent to Warsaw, has given rise to all sorts of conjectures. Advices from liberiin sate that it was the express wish of the Emperor Alexander that the honorable General should attend the meeting."

The St. Petersburg Gazetts has the following:

should attend the meeting."
The St. Petersburg Gazetts has the following:
"If anything can be said beforehand respecting the Warsaw meeting, it is that it will tend to guard the peace of Europe from dangers and evil chances, and that its result will be an understanding at which the whole of Europe will rejoice. An understanding between sovereions between understanding between sovereigns brings nations losser together and avorts war.! The Ost Doutsche Post, which is a semi-official organ of the Austrian Government, says:
"We believe we can state that before leaving for Warsaw the Emperor Erancis Joseph will have taken decisive means. for values the componer reaches Joseph will have taken decisive measures relative to the organization of his Empire, and especially as regards Hungary, which will prevent its being said that the interview at Warsaw influenced a posteriors the internal situation of Austria."

— Jeff, a highly esteemed negro slave, fell dead in the street, while following his avocation of town orier, at Lexington, Ky., on Tuesday.