627 CHESTNUT STREET. VAN DEUSEN, BOEHMER, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS EXCLUSIVELY. Manufacturers of

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS.

FLANNEL TRAVELLING SHIRTS, and the celebrated White Muslin Shirt called the "HARVARD SHIRT." Commission Agents for

LINEN, PAPER, AND STEEL COLLARS, AND FOR Domestic Undershirts and Drawers. REMOVED FROM

42 BANK STREET 627 CHESTNUT STREET. RETAIL DRY GOODS.

NOW OPEN PARIS, LONDON AND AMERICAN

CLOAKS

RICH LYONS VELVETS, INDIA GROS GRAIN, MATALBA SILK. PARIS-MADE VELOUR CLOTHS, PARIS WOOL CASHMERES. FANCY CASHMERES, PARIS MADE FROSTED BEAVERS. DIAGONAL CASHMERES, CHINCHILLA CLOTHS. BELGIAN TRICOTS AND DOESKINS, ENGLISH PLUSHES. ENGLISH MELTONS,

PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK, FUR EMPORIUM, 920 CHESTNUT STREET, J. W. PROCTOR & CO.

SKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS M. A. JONES'

CHLEBRATED NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT dan only be found at No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. OVER THE WAX FIGURE. M. A. JONES' NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT, 17 N. SIGHTH STREET.

CLOTH HOUSE. WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS' WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CLOTH HOUSE, Mo. 34 South SECOND St., and 23 STRAWBERRY St A FULL STOCK OF

ARMY CLOTHS. CASSIMERES. NOBBY COATINGS. VELVET CLOTHS ESQUIMAUX. BILLIARD CLOTHS. BAGATELLE CLOTHS, &c. oc1-124

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANK. The Largest Assortment BLANKETS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES, OFFERED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY COWPERTHWAIT & CO. M. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS

T ADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS. ADIES CHUARING CHUILIS.

Black Beaver and Tricot Cloths,
Brown and Black Water-proof Cloths,
Dark Brown and Mode Cloths,
Fine Black Broad Cloths,
Snperb quality Scarlet Cloths,
Chinchilla Clockings,
Also, Cloths, Cassimeree, 2nd Satinets for Men and Vestings, in Great variety, at

JOHN H. STOKES,
702 AECH Street.
N. B.—Jack Straws, made by and sold for an Invalid.
Achw invoice just received.

E. M. NEEDLES IS RECEIVING DAILY ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES LATEST IMPORTATIONS,

EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, &c., &c.

OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS. H. STERL & SON. Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street. Hos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

Have now open a choice assortment of

FALL AND WIBTER DERSS GOODS.

Plain Silks, choice colors, \$1 25 to \$2.

Plain Binck Silks, 90 to \$2.0 to \$2.

Figured Black Silks; Fancy Silks.

Plain All-wool Reps and Poplins, all'colors.

Plain Silk and Wool Reps, all colors.

Figured and Plaid Reps and Poplins.

Plain French Herinose, choice colors.

1 tot Plain French Merinoses, choice colors. DWIN HALL & CO., No. 26 SOUTH

eason, from the lowest price goods to the most expensive styles.

Rich printed Merinces and Cashmeres.

Rich and neat style all-wool Delaines.

Figured Mohsir Reps.

Plain Reps and Mohairs.

Fancy styles of Valencias.

All-wool Plaids.

Rich French Chintres.

Plain all-wool Delaines, double width.

Plain all-wool Delaines, single width.

Black and Colored Alspaces.

Wholesale as well as Retail Buyers are respectfully invited to examine our Stock. REP POPLINS.

6.000 YARDS REP POPLINS.
EMPRESS CLOTHS and FIGURED POPLINS.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. ONE CASE OF THE BEST HEAVY
quality real Water-proof Cloths, received this day.
Best quality Fros-ed-Beaver Cloths.
Chinchilla Cloths, magnificent quality.
Heavy Plain, Brown, and Leather-color Cloths.
Middlesex Cloths, dark colors.
Fine French Scarlet Cloths.
Blue and Scarlet Chinchilla Cloths
French Scarlet and Blue Flanrels.
Froated-Beaver Cloths, from \$3 to \$8.
N. B — Magnificent quality Lyons Silk Velvet, at \$15.
and \$16.50 per yard.

Octo

26 South SECOND Street.

SHAKER FLANNELS. Ballardvale and Washington Flannels.
Gray; red, blue, and wnite Twill Flannels.
Red. gray, and white plain Flannels, cheap.
Scarlet, Blues, Modes. Browns, &c.
Cotton Flannels. Tickings, &c.
Table Darrasks, bleached and brown.
Grash, fine Towels, Nursery Dispers.
Good stock of Shritings and Sheetings,
Desirable sizes and makes Blankets.

e sizes and makes Slankets.

COOPER & CONARD.

S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET. AT RETAIL

A TRETAIL

No. 70 NORTH FOURTH STREET.

Has now in store an excellent assortment of DRESS GOODS, &c., consisting in part of Black Sites, Alpacas, from the lowest to the finest quality. Merions, Wool de Raines, Plain and Striped Poplins, choice style Plaid Gashmers, Reps. Shawis, and Scarfe. Also. a full line of Flannels, including Sik Warp, Shaker, &c., &c.

To which the special attention of the retail trade is included. PROSTED BEAVERS.

SHARPLESS BROTHERS offer FROSTED BEAVERS at \$2.00. FROSTED BEAVERS at \$3. FRO TED BEAVERS at \$4. VELVET BEAVERS at \$4. FROSTED BEAVERS at \$6. da laxus assortment of And a large assortment of
PLAIN and RIBBED BLACK BEAVERS
OCS
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

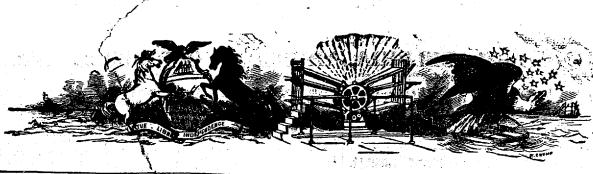
KERR'S Furnishing China & Glass Establishment,

CHINA HALL, 529 CHESTNUT STREET. DIRECTLY OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL, as the cheapest (for the quality) and most extensive as-WHITE, FRENCH, GOLD-BAND AND DECORATED CHINA IN THIS CITY. Just opened, of our own importation, eighty-one casks very superior plain WHITE FRENCH CHINA, in any quantity to suit purchasers. Also, a splendid assortment of Fashionable

CUT AND ENGRAVED TABLE CRYSTAL GLASS. Also, plain white English Stone Ware, Dinner and Tea Ware. Also, Tollet Sets, in great variety, some yery elegantly decrated. yery elegantly decorated.

Double thick China Stone Ware, and Glass, expressly for MOTELS, SHIPPING, AND RESTAURANTS. French China decorated to order in any pattern. A Initials engraved on Table Glas Chins and Glass packed in a proper manner.

A MERICAN ROOFING SLATES,
FULLY EQUAL TO THE BEST WELSH SLATES,
T. THOMAS,
T. THOMAS,
RIV WALNUT Street.



PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1863. VOL. 7.—NO. 71.

MILLINERY GOODS. BROOKS & ROSENHEIM,

MILLINERY GOODS.

431 MARKET STREET, have now on hand a complete assortment of new styles RIBBONS, BONNETS, VELVETS, BONNET-SILKS, MISSES' HATS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LACES,

MILLINERY GOODS GENERALLY, to which we invite the attention of the trade. oc?-Im TALL,

WOOD & CARY, 725 CHESTNUT STREET.

Have now open A LARGE STOCK OF STRAW AND FELT GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, And a general assortment of

FEATHERS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, To which they invite the attention of THE TRADE. EIGHTH ST. RIBBON STORE,

We have received from the late New York and plais Auctions the following most desirable and able goods at very reasonable prices:
t Bonnet Velvet, at \$3 per yard,
do. do. Lyons width and quality, \$4.50 per year Lo. Lorent Dykly Mr. — Unent Velvet, Cord-LEATHER COLORED VELVET. — Unent Velvet, Cord-ed Silk and Bonnet Silk, all of the most beautiful shades, with Ribbons, Feathers and Flowers, to match, BLACK BONNET RIBBONS. — A splendid line, from 16 to 44 cents per yard. At the latter price we sell a very wide and heavy Ribbon. Extra heavy, all boiled Ribbons, narrew and wide, lower at retail than they can be bought elsewhere by the niece. place.
BLACK, DRAB AND BROWN FELT HATS, from the manufacturers direct. All the new shapes for ladies' and anniacturers direct. All beautiful states illere's wear, very cheap.
A complete assertment of Black English Grapes, pur-k acomplete assertment of the state of th ents a vard upwards.

BONNET RIBBONS in endless variety. Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, the best make imported, at a great reduction. Trimming Ribbons, every shade; and every other article used in making or trimming a bonnet, or that can be found with us at less than wholesale

A liberal reduction made to wholesale buyers. Country orders promptly attended to. SICHEL & WEYL, No: 107 North EIGHTH Street MRS. R. DILLON, FANOY AND STRAW MILLINER, 323 SOUTH street, Philadelphia. Mourning Bonnets made at the shortest notice: Bonnets dyed, cleaned, pressed, and altered to the letest styles. An assortment of Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Caps, &c., always on hand. Orders from Country Milliners and others solicited and promptly attended to. MRS. R. DILLON, FANCY AND

FRENCH FLOWERS, 1863. FEATHERS, LACES, RIBBONS, & NEW-STYLE HATS, JUST OPENED AT THOS. KENNEDY & BRO'S,

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN'S OPENING DAY. FINE CLOTHING. FALL STYLE WALKING COATS. WANAMAKER & BROWN, S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

EDWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY,

TAILORS, 142 SOUTH THIRD STREET, FORMERLY CHESTNUT ABOVE SEVENTH, Have now in store a LARGE STOCK and complete as sortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. ANDRIOT, MAGEOCH, & CO.,

FRENCH TAILORS, No. 608 CHESTNUT STREET. PAUL ANDRIOT. (of Paris.) late Principal Cutter and Superintendent of Granville Stokes. JAMES B. MAGEOCH, late Pants and Vest Cutter of ranville Stokes, and D. GORDON YATES.

A hoice stock of Seasonable Goods always on hand. French and German spoken. sel7-3m BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,
At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$6.50, At 704 MARKET Street. GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, NO. 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, NO. 704 MARKET Street.
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WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. A. H. FRANCISCUS,

WHOLESALE DEALER IN YABNS, BATTS, WADDINGS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

OIL CLOTES, WINDOW SHADES. LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS,

FANOY BASKETS, &o.

118 MARKET and 510 COMMERCE Sta. WRITE & PECHIN, 1863.

No. 483 MARKET STREET. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, BROOMS, CEDAR WARE, OIL-CLOTH, LOOKING GLASSES, FANOY BASKETS. OOR DAGE, & C.
MATAGERIS FOR BOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-ADTHE MOST RELIABLE WRINGER, NOW IN USE.
25-20.

> J. H. COYLE & CO. Wholesale Dealers in YARNS, BATTS, CARPET CHAIN, WOODEN WARE 310 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION. No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET, in connection with their extensive Cabinet business, are sow manufacturing a superior a violation BILLIARD TABLES. and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED OUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be uperfort oal others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manuaturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. NEW YORK CITY. ice of The Press.] NEW YORK, October 21, 1863.

KENTUCKY.

pecial Correspondence of The Press.]

his escape to the fastnesses of East Tennesses

CROWDED. The city is now literally full to the overflow, and still strangers are crowding in by thousands. It is most unfortunate for us that we cannot resort THURSDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1863. to the theatrical practice of posting up placards, labelled, "Only standing from left;" for the need of some such repellant is becoming painfully apparent. Our hotels are monopolized by the floating popula-Matters in Louisville-Slavery in Kentucky to Follow the Institution in Mis-i-The State Government—Gen Rose tion, and thronged each day by people whose huge trunks and plethoric carpet bags are ominous of something more than "good for this day only." The more respectable portion of the boarding-houses crans' Situation-Prospects of the Cam-paign-Gens. McCook and Crittenden-End of the Missouri Invasion-Damage done in the Raid-The President's Reply to the Bissouri Radicals-A New Hotel in St. LOUISVILLE, Oct. 18, 1863. Little more than a year ago this city wore a war-like aspect. Bragg had marched his army from

is subjected to a similar internal pressure. There is a great demand for bouses, furnished, and unfurnished; and, naturally enough, the rents required keep pace with the vigor of the demand. A few days Chattanooga into Kentucky, with the design of apturing Louisville and Cincinnati, and had been losely followed by Buell, with the Army of the Oumberland. The latter officer had been famous for the laggardness of his movements, but on that ocession he made a new reputation. It was only when he commenced the pursuit of Bragg, while the latter was retreating from Kentucky, that his old habits returned. The great object had been accomplished by the Army of the Cumberland—the salvation of the cities on the Ohio river. Bragg had cen foiled in his attempt to capture them, and made Louisville was for weeks the centre of a large military force, and at one time was in considerable At present there are few indications of the evistence of war in its vicinity. It is still the base from whence the Army of the Cumberland draws its supplies, and will continue to be until we force our way into Georgia, and open communication with the coast. Two weeks ago the reinforcements for Gen CORST. IN OWERS ago in the land of the inhabitants an opportunity of beholding some of the troops from the Army of the Potomac. The temporary defences that were thrown up a year ago still remain, ready for another emergency. Present indi-cations do not point to a probability of their being immediately useful. They are likely to play an ornamental part in the history of Louisville, for ome time to come.

The problem concerning the fate of slavery, that has been so rapidly wrought out in Missouri, has from some cause not hitherto been very troublesome to the Kentuckians. Of course, they have not at any time been unmindful of a subject in which they are deeply interested, but they have managed to escape the dissensions that have fallen to the lot of Mis-

souri. The indications now are, that they will not longer be allowed to rest in quiet. Already a convention is called to assemble in this city, to consider the subject of immediate emancipation; said convention is to be composed of Kentuckians and Mispurians, and will embrace the radical elements in the two States. The friends of slavery are much opposed to the movement, arguing that all agitation tends to endanger the institution. They will' oppose the movement as long as possible; but if worst should come, the slaveholders themselves will doubtless come forward and offer propositions for an amicable adjustment of the whole question. Slavery is destined to perish in Kentucky as soon as in Missouri, and the slaveholders are not backward in perceiving it. They will do all in their power to avert the evils that have fallen upon Missouri, through the quarrels of the two parties in that State. The State Government of Kentucky is spoken of as perfectly uncommitted to either side of the question. It is ready to adopt and carry out any mea-

by convention or otherwise, the Governor and othe the cause; and they would work equally earnestly if the perpetuation of slavery were to be decreed upon by the people. But little is said co No one has any fulsome praise to give him, and at the same time no one appears inclined to find any fault. What he may do when he gets the machine ry at work it is difficult to say; but the present indi cations are that he will avoid all that would bring discord into the State. His opponents in the can vass are preparing to contest the election, but are not likely to make much headway. The Legisla-ture will decide the question, and as nineteentwentieths of the members are on the side of Gov Bramlette, it is easy to see which way they will vote Parties are constantly arriving here from General posted concerning the situation in East Tennesses The few Secession sympathizers in Louisville are despondent over their prospects, and look upon the cause of General Bragg as hopeless for the present, if not for all time. They consider the result of the late battle as a failure as far as the object of Bragg's movement was concerned. Chattanooga was the prize to be obtained at all hazards, and the failure to obtain it rendered the battle a fruitless one on their part. As long as we hold Chattanooga there is no possibility that Bragg will repeat his movement of last year to come north into Kentucky. It he could once get Chattanooga he could at any moent move upon Rosecrans' flank into Tenn

and Kentucky, provided he were sufficiently strengthened to be able to maintain himself in case There is nothing particularly new to chronicle from the front. Bragg holds the heights of Missionary Ridge and Lookout Mountain, and from them can look down upon Gen. Rosecrans' army, camped in Chattanooga. A siege is talked of, but those who know the locality say the nature of the the country is such that Bragg can do little in the way of a siege. An attack by assault is out of the uestion, as the works of defence have been made too strong for carrying by a dash, either by day or night. The rebel cavalry has several times crossed the Tennessee above Chattanooga, and fallen upon our communications, but it has not thus far succeeded in doing much damage. Deserters, recent ly in, say that a large number of pontoons are being constructed, with the evident design of crossing the entire army to the north bank of the river Gen. Bragg is hardly likely to attempt this, but if he

should, he will find he has made a sad mistake. It is probable that the construction of pontoons is a tuse, designed to cover some movement on the south bank of the river. The indications are that there will be nothing of importance with the Army of the Cumberland for some time to come. Generals McCook and Crittenden passed through here two days ago on their way to Indianapolis, in obedience to an order from the War Department. Their conduct in the battle of Chickamauga is to perplexing circumstance of a battle that the most contradictory statements are always circulated, and are all susceptible of the most positive proof. The reports of the late battle, as they first came to the public, announced that Gen. Thomas' corps stood its ground, and bore the brunt of the fight, while the corps of McCook and Crittenden gave way. The friends of these officers at once contradicted the statement, even before they had heard the particulars of the affair. They did not appear to under-stand that there might be such an occurrence, and nobedy to blame for it, but made the denial most positive. The Louisville Journal carried the matter so far as to devote an entire column to personal from the field with the report of the fight. Its defence of these two generals, when all summed up, reminds one of the reply of the man in the story, when his neighbor demanded pay for a borrowed kettle, which the former had broken: "I didn't break the kettle; the kettle was cracked when I borrowed it, and I never borrowed a kettle at all."

The defenders of these officers assert in one breath that the corps did not break; in the next, that they did all the fighting, and couldn't help breaking; in the third, that the generals didn't go to the rear at all till the battle was over; and, in the fourth, that the reason why they went to the rear in the heat of the battle was because they were so ordered by General Rosecrans. The court of inquiry will doubt-less elicit the whole truth concerning the matter. The invasion of Missouri appears to be at an end. taken and defeated the guerillas, capturing their artillery and wagons, and making prisoners of a portion of the rebel force. The remainder are scatin the southwestern part of the State in their old haunts. Their knowledge of the roads in the State is so complete that it will be impossible to surround them so as to cut off all hope of retreat. The in-terior of Missouri is so completely cut up with roads in all directions, that movements can be made at every point of the compass from any designated

locality. No commander would be able to preven enough to surround the guerillas, but not so easy to out off all avenues of escape. The damage done in this raid is of no importance in a military point of view. The destruction of the Lamine bridge on the Pacific Railroad will be a beavy loss to (the Company, but it will be speedily rebuilt. It is not likely to detain the travel on the line for any length of time, as there is a supply of timber feady prepared that can be hastily put together. When the war broke out in Missouri, the rebels burned most of the bridges on the line of the road. The Company then saw its business would be liable to frequent interruption from similar ocourrences. As soon as it had rebuilt the burned bridges, it ordered a duplicate of each to be constructed and kept in readiness. Besides the destruc tion of the railroad property, the rebels plundered many stores and private houses, and carried off whatever moveable property they could lay hands upon. It is evident they come into the centre of in the country will be present to illustrate its the State merely upon a grand stealing excursion.

It is just announced that the reply of the President to the Missouri delegation has been made to the chairman of the delegation at St. Louis. If the telegraphic abstract is a fair summary of the contents of the letter, it will be far from satisfactory to the radi-

the letter, it will be far from satisfactory to the radicals. They will admit no terms of compromise, and
will consider nothing except a full compliance with
their demands. The action of the President will
not quiet the difficulties in that unfartunate
State. It was the best course he could adopt,
and the only misfortune is that there is
no man living who can bring order of the
chaos in Missouri. Governor Gamble and his
friends are pro-slavery in a high degree, but they
would not have been so exceedingly conservative
had they not been forced to it by the radicals. So
with General Schofield, and the radicals have themselves to thank for the position in which he stands.
It is an unfortunate quarrel, in which everybody is
to blame.

The Lindell Hotel, the largest in the West is to blame.

The Lindell Hotel, the largest in the West, is to be opened this week in St. Louis. The building was erected before the war, but the disturbances brought the work to a stand-still. The establishment has recently been furnished and will be opened with much display. Whether it will be a success or not is a question that time will decide. PIERMONT.

The Freedmen in Virginia. From a very interesting letter of Miss Rhods W. Smith, published in the West Chester American of a recent date, we make the following extracts. Miss Smith is in charge of the freedmen on the Government for the state of the freedmen on the covernment for the state of the sta ment farms, near Norfolk, and her observations are, therefore, of interest and value. The letter is dated Gayle Farm, near Norfolk, Sept. 14, 1863. The

writer says:

I came to this farm the beginning of last February, having been requested by Dr. Brown, surgeon in the U. U. Army and superintendent of contrabands in and around Norfolk, to act as teacher to the freedmen on this and the adjoining farm, and also to supply; as far as it was in my power, their necessities, religious, moral, and physical. The population on the two farms consisted then of about ninety negroes—men, women, and children. Shortly after the two farms were occupied it was thought that the number of laborers on them was too great to be advantage-ously employed, and thirty were removed to another Government farm, so that their number is now only sixty. forms were coccupied it was thought that the number agreed mean of principles, and unfraished property of the property of the

the purpose of installing in the place of a wife, now could knit, at that, if the yarn could be furnished, they could knit the stockings. I think the most of them some months dead, a youthful bride. The lady, thus elevated to refined and intellectual circles, comes from a most respectable family, residing on the east side of the city. The affair was so quietly per-formed, that the public knew nothing of it, until the General and his partner were well out of the reach of "Jenkins," Justice Clerke delivered an opinion in the well-known case of Geo. W. Jones vs. William H. Seward, on Monday. Jones, it will be recollected, was a minister under Buchanan, and, upon his article. rival from Bogota, was arrested, and incarcorated in dent had no constitutional power to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, either as President or as com-mander-in-chief. The question came up on a mo-

ion to transfer the cause from the Supreme to the United States circuit, THE STEVEDORES.

The stevedores on the wharves, who have always borne and merited a bad name, and which they is start a fresh auto da fe. A party of them, armed with the most approved implements of butchery, set upon a handful of negro laborers for the purpose blacks showed a most desperate fight, but were overpowered by numbers. At the critical moment, however, the police commenced abrading the inte ringleaders. At one time serious consequer A BLOCKADE RUNNER.

The blockade runner Douro, recently destroyed by our fleet before Wilmington, was a prize vessel, which was purchased here by her captain, an oilytongued and jolly Canadian. Collector Barney seized her, immediately after the purchase, upon rested on charge of perjury in some previous case of blockade running. She was, however, permitted to proceed, upon heavy bonds being given that she was intended for legitimate trade. She was a neat, jaunty-looking iron propeller, of no very great speed, and attracted some little attention as she was lying in the harbor. The first officer, who was cap tured, is a Yankee of the "inevitable" style, but a man of some little education, and great suavity of manner. The Douro was bought, I believe, for twenty-eight thousand dollars. STUYVESANT.

BOSTON.

OUR DEER. The deer presented to the city of Boston by your municipality have been quartered on our famous tion. Our citizens walk out on Sunday, with their wives and children, and one of the points to which they first wend their steps is the deer park. Some people, when they hear of the probable appointment of a city game keeper the coming year, and of expenses already incurred, think that they are paying a rather high price for venison; but, then, it wont do to look a gift horse in the mouth.

THE UNION CLUB. A short time since a social club, called "The Union Club," was organized in this city, of which Hon. Edward Everett was elected president. They purchased the elegant mansion of the late Abbott Lawrence, on Park street, and have fitted it, at great expense, for the purposes of social enjoyment, and in every respect it is said to be equal to any in the country. A few evenings since it was opened for the first time, when the executive committee made a report on the progress of the club, and Mr. Everett, the president, made a brief but eloquent and patriotic address. The report was written by Hon. Charles G. Loring, one of the soundest and ablest lawyers of this country, and was plain and straight forward in stating the patriotic object of the club, and its abhorrence of those who revive party names and ties for the purpose of denouncing and opposing the Government. The address of Mr. Everett was in the same strain, and has drawn the bitterest censure of the editor of the Courier. For a long time previous to the opening of the rebellion, the Courier had been regarded as Mr. Everett's special organ, and was the only paper in the city which supported the Bell-Everett ticket in the late Presidential election. Mr. Everett has for some time been and lately has ranged himself with those who support the Government, by supporting the Administration. Since he has taken this position he has who know how much the Courier owes to Mr. Everett and his friends, wonder that feelings of gratitude could not keep its editor silent towards a gentleman so universally respected and esteemed. But the cause of this conduct is explained by the fact that ex-President Pierce has ately been much interested in the Courier, and has raised several thousand dollars in New Hampshire to help keep it alive. So we hear "The old king is dead. Long live the king !"

dead. Long live the king!"

THE MUSIO HALL ORGAN.

The organ which has been in the process of construction for the last seven years, for the Boston Music Hall, is to be publicly exhibited, for the first time, on the evening of the 2d of November. We have reason for just pride in the possession of such an instrument, far surpassing any on this continent, and unsurpassed by any in the Old World. Its actual powers may be estimated from these facts: It has nearly six thousand pipes, the largest thirty-two feet in length, and the smallest less than a baby's whistle; there are four hand key-boards, and eightyapplication of water power. The organ-house is of black walnut, sixty feet in height, and is covered with carved statues, busts, masks, and figures in bold relief, all exquisitely proportioned, and adapted to the position which they fill. There is nothing known here to which it can be compared, and any attempt at claborate description seems tame and powers. An ode written for the occasion will be recited by Miss Charlotte Cushman. Several of our best poets were requested to furnish the ode, but none would undertake such a task, and the directors hardly knew where to apply, when they re

ceived anonymously through the post office, the one which Miss Cushman is to read. VARIOUS ITEMS. Major General Dix passed through this city yesterday, on a tour to visit the fortifications on the New England coast. He will return on Wednesday, when he will receive the hospitalities of the city.

A new coal company, with a capital of five hundred thousand dollars, has been organized in this city, for the purpose of mining in Schuylkill county, Pennsylvania. John Gardner is president, and W. F. Matchell treasurer. It is to be called the Belmont Mining Company.

Cubas has been playing at the Boston Theatre for three weeks, to full houses, and her pantomime powers are highly commended. To-night she plays a speaking part, in "Lavangro," which was produced in your city, and the remainder of the weeks Vanderdecken, in the "Flying Dutchman."

B. A New iron-clad gunboat called the Ozark has just had a trial trip at St. Louis, and has been turned over to the Government. The two 11-inch Dahl, grengums in her turret are calculated to throw solid shot of the weight of one hundred and eighty five pounds. She is, the first boat completed with a found in improved Ericsson turret. Nine others are under construction on the Western waters. The Ozark pounds and eighty feet long and fitby feet wide. Her depth of hold is seven feet four inches. She will draw five feet of water. She sits up out of the water, and looks more like a sea going vessel than any other iron-clad gunboat called the Ozark has just a trial trip at St. Louis, and has been turned over to the Government. The two 11-inch Dahl, grengums in her turret are calculated to throw solid shot of the weight of one hundred and eighty five pounds. She is, the first boat completed with a found improved Ericsson turret. Nine others are under construction on the Western waters. She will improve Ericsson turret. Nine others are under construction on the Western waters. The Ozark pounds and in this provided Ericsson turret. Nine others are under construction on the Western waters. The Ozark pounds and in this provided Ericsson turret. Nine others are under construction on the Major General Dix passed through this city yes

writer says:

are almost destitute of bedelothing.

I wish I could, in concluding, persuade any number of men of sterling integrity and high Christian principle, who are interested in the development of all the good traits in the freedmen and the killing out of all those vices which have had hot house outure from their wicked masters, to take into serious consideration the question, whether they cannot come down here among them, rent Government farms, and undertake the work of teaching these people how to live on earth and prepare for Heaven. Those who have a desire to assist in ameliorating the condition of these people, under Miss Smith's the condition of these people, under Miss Smith's charge, can have their donations forwarded by sending them directed to Mrs. P. Ezra Smith, West

A Remarkable Article on "Peace." Enquirer, of the 16th instant, contains the following interest alike the friends and enemies of the country Save on our own terms, we can accept no peace whatever, and must fight till doomsday rather than yield an lots of them, and our terms are:

Recognition by the enemy of the independence of the Confederate States.

Withdrawal of the Yankee forces from every foot of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missouri. of Confederate ground, including Kentucky and Missourit.

Withdrawal of the Yankee soldiers from Maryland, until that State shall decide by a free vote whether she shall remain in the old Union, or ask admission into the Confederacy.

Consent on the part of the Federal Government to give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the navy as it atood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same.

give up to the Confederacy its proportion of the navy as it atood at the time of secession, or to pay for the same.

Yielding up of all pretensions on the part of the Federal Government to that portion of the old Territories which lies west of the Confederate States.

An equitable settlement, on the basis of our absolute independence and equal rights, of all accounts of the public debt and public lands, and the advantages accruing from foreign treaties.

These provisions, we apprehend, comprise the minimum of what we must require before we lay down our arms; that is to say, the North must yield all—we nothing. The whole pretension of that country to prevent by force the separation of that country to prevent by force the separation of the States must be abandoned, which will be equivalent to an avowal that our enemies were wrong from the first, and, of course, as they waged a causeless and wicked war upon us, they ought in strict justice to be required, according to usage in such cases, to reimburse to us the whole of our expenses and losses in the course of that war. Whether this last provise is to be insisted upon or not, certain we are that we cannot have any peace at all until we shall be in a position not only to demand and exact, but also to enforce and collect, treasure for our own reimbursement out of the wealthy cities in the enemy's country. In other words, unless we can destroy or soatter their armies, and break up their Government, we can have no peace; and if we can do that, then we ought not only to extort from them our own full terms and ample acknowledgment of their wrong, but also a handsome indemnity for the trouble and expense caused to us by their crime.

Now, we are not yet in position to dictate those terms to our enemies, with Rossersns' army still in the heart of our country, and Meade still on the Virginia soil; but though it is too soon to propose such conditions to them, yet it is important that we should keep them planny before our own eyes as the only admissible basis of any conceiva

atake and cause.

Once more we say, it is all or nothing. This Confederacy or the Yankee nation, one or other, goes down, down to perdiction. That is to say, one or the other must forfeit its national existence, and lie at the mercy of its mortal enemy.

We sil know by this time the fate in store for us, if we succumb. The other party has no smaller atake. We show by this time the fate in store for us, if we succumb. The other party has no smaller stake.

As surely as we completely ruin their armies—and without that is no peace nor truce at all—so surely shall we make them pay our war debt, though we wring it out of their hearts. And they know it well, and, therefore, they cannot make peace except through their utter exhaustion and absolute inability to strike another blow.

The stake they have to forfeit, then, if they lose this dreadful game, is as vital as ours. So is the stake to be won, if they win anything. It is no less than the entire possession of our whole country, with us in it, and everything that is ours, from Ohio to the Rio Grande, to have and to hold, to them and their heirs forever.

But, on the other hand, what we mean to win is utter separation from them for all time. We do not want to govern their country, but, after leaving upon it what seemeth good to us by way of indemnity, we leave it to commence 'its political life again from the beginning, hoping that the lesson may have made them sadder and wiser Yankees.

We shut them out forever, with all their unclean and scoundrelly ways, intending to lead our lives here in our own Confederate way, within our own well guarded bounds, and without, as St. John says, are dogs. well guarded bounds, and without, as St. John says, are dogs.

And let no Confederate feeble knees and tremulous backbone say to us, this complete triumph is impossible; say that we must be content with some kind of compromise, and give and take; on the contrary, we must gain all or lose all, and that the Confederates will indeed win the giant game, we take to be as certain as any future event in this uncertain world.

ldjutant General's OFFICE -Old Lady, In this where Captain Bragg

lives?

Colonel Brent. Yes, madam. Can I do anything for you?

Old Lady. Well, you see, mister, I lives over where the fightin was, and when Captain Bragg's company skeered the Yankees, they ran rite past my house right pert, when up comes Captain Forrest, with his citter company, and makes a line of fight through my yaro, and oversets my ash hopper and treads. and treads.

General Bragg, (sitting near.) Colonel Brent, see that the lady's claim is settled immediately.—At-BRIGADIER GENERAL SOULE.—We learn that Hon. Pierre Soulé has been appointed brigadier general, and ordered to take the field. The appointment is likely to be of great service. General Soulé has unbounded popularity in Louislana, and will attract, no doubt, a great many recruits from that noble but oppressed State.—Mobile Tribune.

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EUROPE.

LATER BY THE STRANSHIP SCOTIA,

Seizure of the Rebel Rams. BRITISH OPINION OF THE WAR.

New York, Oct. 21.—The royal mail steamshin Scotia, from Liverpool on the 10th, vis Queenstown on the 11th instant, arrived at this port this The steamship Scotia has 247 passengers.

The steamship Scotia has 247 passengers.

On the 9th inst. the officers of the Eoglish Government formally selzed one of the rams being built by the Messrs. Laird, on the Mersey, and supposed to be intended for the rebel Government. Another authority says that they have both been selzed. It is not known what additional evidence had been procured to inclue this step.

It was reported that the Turkish Government had offered to purchase these rams.

It is attated that the rebel Government has resolved not to grant clearances to blockade runners, except on condition of their taking one-third of their outward cargo on Government account.

It is also reported that an attempt was being made to effect the prohibition of the exportation of cotton on private account, except such as is pledged to the holders of the Confederate loan.

The Loudon Times considers that the details of the battle of Uhickamanga establish the total defeat of Roscorans, and charges the Federal Government with keeping back the news.

The Archbishop of Dublin and Mrs. Trollope, the novellet, are dead.

Lord Lyndhurst continues in a precarious condition.

The Polish and Mexican questions are unchanged. tion.

The Polish and Mexican questions are unchanged. The Paris Patric maintains that its statement that the Prince Ozartorisky had demanded the recognition of the Poles as beligerents, was accurate.

The political news from the continent is generally

mimportant.

There was somewhat of a tendency to a panic in monetary affairs, and the banks of France, Italy, and Frankfort had advanced their rates of discount. Those of the Bank of England are unchanged.

The steamer Hecla arrived at Liverpool on the 1th inst.

THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN. THE LATEST VIA QUEENSTOWN.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 11—The Paris Bourse is heavy. The latest political news is unimportant.

The Globe states that the seizure of the rams will bring the whole subject forward for judgment, and adds that it will be intolerable if countries without ports should be allowed to possess fleets.

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening, Oct. 10.—A Constantinople telegram says that the Porte offers to buy the steam rams building in the Mersey. Earl Russell was said to be in favor of this solution of the difficulty. the difficulty.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says that the people do not see in Maximilian's reply to the Mexican deputation any assurance that a monarchy will be as rapidly or early established as desirable. They even go further, and look on the answer as a civil refusal, rather than as an acceptance, inasmuch as he asks conditions that it will be difficult to satisfy,

The Manchester Guardian of the 10th contains the following despatch: The Manchester Guardian of the 10th contains the following despatch:

"Liverpool, Priday, Oct. 9.—To-day a Government warrant was received by the custom officials of this port, authorizing the detention and seizure of the two rams recently built by Laird Brothers. The 'bload arm' has just been placed on one of the rams."

Commercial Intelligence, [Latest via Liverpool]
Liverpool D. Oct. 10—Evening —Cotton—The sales of otton to-489 are estimated at 20,000 bales, including 1,000 to speculators and for export. The market closed noyant, with an advance of 1,000 at 1,000 and 1,000 a on the continue steady.

The continue continue are quiet.

ONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols are quoted as

9:095%.
AMERICAN STOCKS.—The following quotations are reported: lilinois Central 19:017 per cent. discount; Erie Railread 67:068.
HAVRE COTTON MARKET.—The market is firmer. Sales of the week 13,500 bales at 36.50 for New Orleans tres ordinaire. Stock in port, 23,500 bales. Extracts from our Foreign Files.

Extracts from our Foreign Files.

Russian Rulle in Folland.

The following description of one of the late executions in Warsaw is from an eye-witness, writing in the Schlessische Zeitung:

I had been to the five places, and everywhere found a numerous assemblage of spectators. At length I proceeded to the Bank Square to witness the execution of Kosinski, as he was stated to be the youngset of the five who were to be executed, and I therefore expected that he would about half past nine. It consisted of a common cart, on which Kosinski sat. With a Capuchin monk opposite to him, both appearing to be deeply engaged in confidential talk, and a detachment of gendarmes and Uhlans. The cart stopped at a stake near the bank buildings, and a loud cry of anguish came from the assembled crowd. Kosinski, a youth of nineteen years at most stepped quietly to the ground, and looked around him in a irriendly way, and with evident calmness. His similing face only became clouded when the crowd gave vent to their emotion in loud cries and sobs, At a signal from the commanding officer the band began to play, and an usher, who held a paper in his hald, read with a loud voice something which was probably the sentence, but which was not heard on account of the music. It was now a quarter to ten. The Capuchin monk, who had also alighted from the cart, and had placed himself near Kosinski, now gave him a small crucifix. Kosinski kissed the crucifix reverently, and afterwards the monk's hand. Two provosts now led him to the stake, bound his arms lightly to it, and tied a bandage over his eyes. While these terrible preparations were going on the handsome features of the Grendler Guald came forward. I closed my eyes involuntarily, and crly opened them after I had heard the volley fired. I saw the body of Kosinski stagger, and then slowly recover itself. Strange to say, the grenadiers, whether from awkwardness or on purpose, had aimed badly, and only hit the unfortunate man's leg. He was still living. Two soldiers then came close to him and

perhaps, deserved punishment, but surely not that of death.

PIUS THE NINTH AND THE FRENCH PHYSICIAN. [From Galignani's Messenger, October 3.]

We have received the following communication: Paris, Oct. 3.—In your impression of yesterday you extract from the columns of the Independance Beige several passages of an article, the author of which, in his description of my professional attendance on his Holineas the Pope, draws largely upon his imagination. Some of his statements you have judiciously discarded, and had the correspondent of the Independance merely expressed an opinion, favorable or otherwise, on my personal merits, I should scarcely have taken the trouble of replying. But I am represented as having been clandestinely introduced, as a miracle monger, into the Vatican, and secretly preparing limiments for the cure of crysipelas. I am further stated to have induged, in the presence of the Pope, in remarks offensive to the Cardinals; and, finally, to have been promptly dismissed after the recovery of his Holiness. Nothing of all this is true. The Pope is in the habit of acting openly, per urbem el orbem, and did not by any means think it necessary to use concealment in requesting my advice. I did not attend alone or in secret on his Holiness, and if a cure was effected, a fair proportion of credit is due to my excellent confrete, Dr. Viale, the Holy Father's habitual medical adviser, who always joined me in consultation. The gates of the Vatican were not closed against me. To the last day of my residence in Rome I was received in the kindest manner, not only by my illustrious patient, but also by his ministers, and on the eve of my departure was honored with the most flattering testimonial of his gratitude. After so gratifying a reception, I should have given but a poor idea of my good feeling had I presumed, in the presence of Pus IX. to use language disrespectful to the Cardinals. Such language would assuredly have been heard, and most properly rebulked. I must apologize for the length of this letter, b PIUS THE NINTH AND THE FRENCH PHYSICIAN.

No RECOGNITION.

IFrom the Paris Siecle, Oct. 7.

Every time the North suffers a repulse the partisans of the slavery rebellion call out for mediation and intervention. The last battle has supplied them with a very natural occasion for repeating their demand; but the article in the Union comes too late. We know now how the results of the battle have been exaggerated in favor of the South. The Union and the friends of the slavery Confederation are wrong in cherishing delavions, and in urging the Government towards a path it has bitherto shown itself only too disposed to follow. The South continues to enhaust itself, while the North incessantly renews its resources by work. Commerce and industry continue there as though nothing were happening. In the South, on the contrary, there is no work anywhere; and misery exists accordingly in every direction. We have much more serious reasons than the Union for regretting the bloodshed in America. Our only desire is for the struggle to cease; but we know that the means it proposes for terminating the war would, on the contrary, only prolong it and extend it to nations who have hitherto merely felt its distant effects.

EARL RUSSELL'S TREATMENT OF MASON. EARL RUSSELL'S TREATMENT OF MASON. EARL RUSSELL'S TREATMENT OF MASON.

If rom the London Court Journal, Oct. 5.]

It is asserted that Earl Russell returned Mr. Mason's letters unopened, and refused to see him. This is an unfounded accusation. Lord Russell simply declined to receive the Confederate envoy in any official way, which would have been done had he received despatches through Mr. Mason's hands from Mr. Davis, and granted Mr. Mason private diplomatic interviews.

HENRY WARD BEECHER AT MANCHESTER. The Examiner of the 10th says of the meeting:

"Last night the Rev. Henry Ward Heecher received a welcome in the Free Trade Hall of Manchester such as has rarely been accorded to any other person. The spacious hall was crowded in every part, and when the reverend gentleman appeared he was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers. During his oration, he was frequently the control of the contro peare one was greeted with the most enthusiastic cheers. During his oration he was frequently interrupted, but these checks only served to show how limited was the opposition, and how general was the agreement with the speaker. His pointed remarks were frequently greeted with rounds of appleuse; and when a notice was read that the broad arrow" of the Government had that day been placed on the suspected steam rams in the Mersey, the enthusiasm reached its climax. The whole audience rose, vociferously cheering. Mersey, the enthusiasm reached its climax. The whole audience rose, vooilerously cheering and waving hats and handkerchiefs. The meeting terminated very quietly, notwithstanding the early promise of opposition; and Mr. Beecher left behind him an impression which will not soon be forgotten by the friends of the Federal Government in Manchester."

chester."

RECEPTION OF THE MENICAN DEPUTATION BY THE ARCHDUKE.

ICorrespondence of the London Times. I M. Gutierry de Estrada and his fellow-delegates left Vienna on Thursday morhing for Trieste. They found no difficulty in getting quarters, for the Archduke had been obliging enough to hire for them the whole of the first floor of the principal hotel of the town, where two chamberlains were in attendance to show them their rooms. It appears the leading citizens of Trieste disputed with each other the honor of placing their equipages at their orders.

They drove out to Mirsmar on Saturday in the archducal carriage, and were received by the future Emperor, surrounded by his aids-decamp, chamberlains and household, all, of course, in gala dresses.

After the usual compliments they exhibited the vote of the "notables" of Mexico engrossed on parchment. It was enclosed in the handle of a scepter of solid gold which had been sent from Mexico, and had been made at the sheftest notice by Mexican artists. This emblem of sovereignty represents two eagles supporting the imperial crown, with a serpent in their beaks, encircled with a garland of laurels and olives.

M. Gutierry de Estrada was the spokesman on the occasion. He described the events and violesi-

RECEPTION OF THE MEXICAN DEPUTATION BY THE

THREE CENTS.

tudes which had led the Mexican nation to seek in the re-establishment of monarchy the term of their discords, which he showed to be the necessary consequence of all that has occurred since the emancipation of the old Spanish colonies. As a matter of course, he paid a just tribute of homage to the Emperor Napoleon III. (and to France), who took so leading a part in the great and noble task of Mexican regeneration. He added that, in making choice of an Austrian prince, the "notables" had only rendered homage to the popular traditions of the country, and that the most prosperous period ever known by the Mexicans was while they were under the domination of the Archduke's ancestors. M. Gutterry de Estrada grew warm with his theme. The finger of God, he said, by endowing the Archduke Ferdinand Maximilian with the richest and rarest qualities, pointed and designed him as the object of the unanimous choice of the people. The Archduke could not refuse the crown thus spontaneously and enthusiastically offered to him without opposing the designs of Providence; and if Providence had brought out to light the gifts and merits of the Prince, it was clearly in order to direct them towards the fulfilment of the great work—the salvation and regeneration of Mexico.

The Archduke, whose reply to the speech of M. Gutterry de Estrada had been previously submitted to the Emperor his brother, and approved, informed the deputation that he contracted the solemn engagement to accept the crown of Mexico as soon as the vote of the "natables" should have been ratified by the suffrages of the Mexican people.

This provise seems superfluous. M. Gutterry de Estrada had been previously submitted to the Emperor his brother, and approved, informed the deputation that he contracted the solemn engagement to accept the crown of Mexico as soon as the vote of the "natables" should have been ratified by the suffrages of the Mexican people.

This provise seems superfluous. M. Gutterry de Estrada had already informed his Imperial Highness that the Mexic

THE EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN RNGLAND.

Mr. Charles Dishers describes the sensation he experienced. He says that he was awakened by a violent swaying of his bedstead from side to side, accompanied by a singular heaving motion. It was exactly as if some great heast had been crouching saken under the hed, and was shaking itself and trying to rise.

The shock appears to have been felt the most in the midland and west midland counties. It extended to Bristol, to Taunton, to Exeter, to Swanses, and to many miles out at sea. In some places a deep, runbling noise was heard. At Nottingham the noise resembles the sound of a heavy carriage approaching. noise resembled the sound of a heavy carriage approaching.

The phenomenon at Hereford is minutely described by the clergyman of Stratton. He says: "The sound at first increased with a gradual crescendo for two or three seconds, until the crash was felt, which lasted for one second and a half, and consisted of two concussions, and then subsided as gradually for some seconds, until it died away in the distance. It appeared to equal the loudest appeal I ever heard, but it was fuller and deeper and greater than thunder. In about three minutes afterward a second faint rumble was heard."

Colored Schools in New Obleans.—The New Orleans Era describes in an entertaining manner the several schools of that city established under the direction of the United States authorities for the education of colored children. At the St. Luke's Hospital School there are at present two hundred and eighteen scholars, at the Calliope street school about sixty, and at three other schools not yet fully organized there are as many more. The pupils are of all ages and colors, and comprise in several instances parents and children. These schools are now regarded as one of the permanent institutions of the city, and are of incalculable advantage to the colored race.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer. SE by S....SE......S SW.....WSW...N by W RISE IN COTTON.—Quite a number of HISE IN COTTON.—Quite a number of years since, when the well-known Henry Midton kept the restaurant at the southwest corner of Fourth and Chestaut streets, many persons of eminence frequented the place, to enjoy the luxuries and necessaries of life always to be had there. Henry was as much celebrated for his keen native wit as for the excellency of his catering. While edibles were in preparation various subjects of public interest, &c., occupied attention. Henry himself, having become a devote to the "science of publical economy" offer a vary rest.

were in preparation various subjects of public interest, &c., occupied attention. Henry himself,
having become a devotect to the "science of political
economy," often gave vent to his views upon the
topics of the day. It happened at a period of great
depression in the cottoff market that Colonel C, and
Henry were discussing the point of a rise or fall in
cotton, its effects, &c. Henry, with white apron and
a beaming countenance, was atanding behind the
oyster-box; the Colonel was pacing up and down in
front. We were alistener, and could not at the first
account for the unusual delight manifested by Henry
at the great depreciation in the cotton market. This
soon developed itself as the talk procressed. "Now,
Colonel," said Henry, "cotting ain!" riz; it's comin'
down sartin. You see, Colonel, if cotting don't
bring de high price in de forin market, why den, it
won't be worth to much in de home market; and
den, if cotting ain!t worth so much home here, den
dey wouldn't cultivate it, and den dey wouldn't want
de slave labor so much; and I look upon de fall of
cotting in de market as just de one ting dat's gwain
to do away wid de slave labor. If de plauter can't
find work for de slave wid good profit, why, den,
dey wouldn't hab 'em! That's why I likes to see
cotting comin' down in de market. I don't like de
slave labor nohow you can fix it. I likes everybody
to be as free as I is myself. Now, Colonel, you jest
come here to my place, you calls for, or est, what
you don't want. When you've got 'and't you pays
for it, and goes way—or stays, just as you please;
and this is just what I likes, and I'd like to see
every son and daughter of. Adam, and Methuaslem,
and dem folks what I when you've got 'and't you pays
for it, and goes way—or stays, just as you please;
and this is just what I likes, and I'd like to see
every son and daughter of. Adam, and Methuaslem,
and dem folks what some servery son and daughter of adam,
and dem folks what some servery son and with then
thal large liberty did exist in Henry's eating house,

CELEBRATION AT NORRISTOWN.—Our enthusiastic neighbors of Montgomery county, in common with the Union men throughout the State, are rejoicing lustily over the triumph of sound, loyal sentiment in our late election, and to-night Norristown will be in a blaze of glory on the occasion of a grand torchlight procession in commemoration of our victory. The Union League and the National Union Club of Philadelphia, which have done such yeoman service in the campaign, have promptly responded to the call of their country brethren, and, as will be seen in our advertising columns this morning, they invite all good Union men to meet them at the League House at 5 o'clock this afternoon, to join in the demonstration. Birgfeld's fine band will accompany the delegation, and a special train has been provided, which will leave Norristown at 10.30 P. M. for the accommodation of the excursionists. We hope the Philadelphia delegation will be such as to do credit to the Union cause in this city.

CONTRACTS AWARDED.—The following contracts were awarded yesterday at the Army Clothing and Equipage office:
Anspach & Stanton, Philadelphia, 12,000 cavalry great coats. at \$3.56; sample kersey.
W. A. Griswold, Philadelphia, 18,000 cavalry great coats, at \$6.0; sample kersey.
W. F. Hansell, Philadelphia, 1,000 cavalry great coats, at \$8.98; sample kersey.
Jos. F. Page, Philadelphia, 10,000 cavalry great coats, at \$8.56; sample kersey.
Howard F. Harkness, Philadelphia, 15,000 cavalry great coats at \$8.58; and 1,300 do. at \$8.78; sample kersey. ry great coats at poor, kersey.
Evans & Hassall, Philadelphia, 14,000 canteens, complete, at 39 cents, samples, this being the actual cost to the Government. NEARLY DROWNED.—A young lad fell into the river, from the first wharf below South street, a day or two ago, and would have been drowned had it not been for the timely arrival of a gentleman named Lush, who was standing near by, and seeing the lad in a drowning state hastily lowered himself down from the wharf, and seizing the boy by the hair of the head soon landed him on terra firms. He was frightened very much by his cold-water bath. A number of cases similar to this have occurred within the past year, and the police who are stationed on Delaware avenue should see to it that children are kept from approaching too near the water, except when accompanied by an older person.

water, except when accompanied by an older person.

Religious.—The Synod of Philadelphia, of the Presbyterian Church, (O. S.;) will convene this evening in the Princeton Presbyterian Church, (Rev. J. A. Henry, pastor,))Thirty-ninth and Powelton avenue, West Philadelphia; and will be opened with a rermon by Rev. Dr. Edwards, of the West Arch street church, continuing in session several days. This is the largest of the thirty-five synods which compose the General Assembly. Should every church send a lay as well as clerical representative (to which each is entitled) the number of delegates will be about 400, but only a little more than 200 will probably represent this body. It numbers among its members, some of the ripestscholars and soundest theologians of the Presbyterian Church.

Suppose Dearn — A rold and respectable. SUDDEN DEATH.—An old and respectable gentleman, named Moses Hopkins, died very suddenly, yesterday morning, at his residence in Oak street, above Thirty-sixth. It appears that he arose very early in the morning, and was talking to a lady in the yard of his house about six o'clock; after which he retired to his room, and upon one of the family going to the room to announce his breakfast being ready, he was found dead upon the floor. The deceased was about seventy years of age, and was well known in the Twenty-fourth ward. He was formerly assessor, and has recently been acting as an agent for Fales, Lathrop, & Co. His death will be lamented by his numerous acquaintances. TARGET PRACTICE.—The Henry Guards,

TARGET PRACTICS.—The Henry Guards, Captain John Spear, left the city, yesterday morning, for target practice at White Marsh. Before their departure they made sparade through a number of our streets, which attracted much attention by their excellent appearance and martial bearing. The "Guards" are composed of picked men from the city police force, and were raised at the time of Lee's last raid into Pennsylvania for the purpose of sassisting in driving him out. Although they were not sent to the front, yet they performed good service in the city of Harrisburg by doing provost duty. MEETING OF MUSICIANS. - About one MEETING. OF MUSICIANS. — About one hundred of our Philadelphia musicians held a meeting yesterday, at Musical Fund Hall, for the purpose of forming a protective society. Mr. Adolphe Birgfeld was called to the chair. A committee, representing the various theatres, bands, &c., was then appointed, who will report rules and regulations to be adopted at a meeting to be held next week. A majority of the city musicians were present, whose action will, no doubt, be unanimous in the matter.

THE PRESS. PRILITED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED) BY JOHN W. FORNEY OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carriers mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Seven Dollans and Fifty Cents for Six ONTES; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY .. THREE MONTHS, Invariably in advance for the Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Bis lines constitute a square.

THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS,

Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Pown Dolla. W

Per Annum in advance.

THE CATHOLIC HOME.—Among the many THE CATHOLIC HOME.—Among the many casamities arising from the unfortunate rebellon nov existing, there are, perhaps, none that appead atroager to the sympathy of the community than the sad and oftentimes destitute condition of the widows and orphans of the brave men whose itrost have been lost in the service of their country.

We are pleased to see that these most worthy objects of charity have engaged the attention of our. Catholic citizens, and the result has been that a Temporary Home for the protection of orphan and destitute children of soldiers belonging to their faith is to be immediately established in our city. A charter for the institution was granted by the last Legislature, and active measures are now being taken for the reception of children at an early date. We trust so landable an undertaking may receive the support and encouragement it so well merits. DEATH FROM BURNS .-- The little babe of

Mrs. Trainor, aged ten months, which was so badly burned about the hands and arms, by the igniting of coal oil, at the parents' residence, Twentieth and Hand streets, died on Tursday evening from the effects. The mother, who was also shockingly burned about the breast, at the same time, is still lying in a critical condition. Run Over -A small child named John BURGE. aged Dineteen months, was run over by one of the Lombard and South-street Railroad care, yesterday morning, in the vicinity of Seventeenths and South streets, and had both legs badly injured, one of which received a compound fracture. The little sufferer was admitted into the Pennsylvania hospital. It is very doubtful whether he will live much longer. TRIAL TRIP.—The gunboat Monticello. as announced in The Press of yesterday, made a trist trip down the river, which proved satisfactory to all trip down. She has been undergoing extensive reon board. She has been undergoing extensive re-pairs for some time past, at the Richmond dook, and will leave shortly for the seat of war. RETURN OF FURLOUGHED SOLDIERS. The sick and wounded soldiers, who received a fur-free sick and wounded soldiers, who received a fur-lough for twenty days, in order to give them the privilege of voting, are now returning in large num-bers to the different hospitals in the city and sa-burbs to which they were previously attached, SOLD AT AUCTION.—The residence of the late Colonel Davenport, No. 1207 Walnut street, was sold yesterday morning, on the premises, by M. Thomas & Sons, for eighteen thousand and twenty-five dollars. DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—The following death was reported at the Medical Director's office yesterday: E. H. Babcock, Co. K, 1st Michigan eavalry. His death occurred September 9th. SLIGHT FIRE. - A bed, together with some

held an inquest, yesterday, on a child, which was found dead in bed at No. 57 N. Twenty-fifth atreet. THE POLICE.

yesterday afternoon.

articles of clothing, was slightly damaged by fire at No. 1106 Coates street, between four and five o'clock

A CHILD FOUND DEAD .- The Coroner THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Recorder Bneu.]

The Camplon Embezziement Case.

The hearing in the case of N. F. Campion, late treasurer of the Hestonville, Mantua, and Fairmount Passenger Railway Company, charged with embezzing \$160,000 of the bonds of the company, was resumed yesterday afternoon before Recorder Bneu.

Wm. Jack testified that he holds a bond of the Hestonville Railroad for \$500; did hold two, the other was sold; got bonds from Wm. Wister as additional security for money loaned to Mr. Campion on Race and Vine-street stock, the loan was \$2,200; had his note for the amount of loan; Campion reduced the note to \$1,800; \$400 of the note was paid; Wister was acting as agent for Mr. Campion; took the bonds to the Hestonville Railroad office to Mr. O'Byrne; made it quiries and was informed that the bonds were good for nothing.

On cross examination witness said that he had made the loan personally to Mr. Campion, received his note and stock from him.

William Florence testified that he holds, jointly with Mr. D. O. Levy, bonds amounting to \$2,600; received them from Mr. Campion as collateral for balance due of \$1,074.91 by Mr. Campion; received no note; this was a settlement which Mr. Campion had assumed, and was not connected with the Hestonville Railway Company; witness still holds

and assumer, and was not connected with the destorouville Railway Company; witness still holds \$4,000 in bonds as collateral for returning \$1 500 of the Race and Vines streets road; Campion was indebted for \$4,000 as collateral; it was the chalance of a transaction of the Race and vine; the notes of the Race and Vine was the get bends of the Race and Vine was to get bonds from Campion; got all but \$1,500, for which he took the Hestonville bends as security; this was a private transaction between witness and Mr. Campion.

Crost-examined—Mr. Campion was treasurer of the Race and Vine-streets Road; he came and got the notes himself, and gave the bonds; this was in May, 1801; don't swear that he was treasurer at that time, but he was known as treasurer.

James Styleman testified that he firm of which he was a member holds \$1,500 choids of the Hestonville road, received from Mr. Campion in 1831, for two notes of the Seventeenth and Nineteenth Passenger road, for castings furnished by the firm for building the road; received that he holds to the two which were given to Mr. Campion.

James F Shields testified that he holds twelve bonds of \$600 cach in the Hestonville road, received from Mr. Campion in 1831, for two notes; the notes were not taken up, but the interest was partly paid by a broker, when the notes; the notes were not taken up, but the interest was partly paid by a broker, when the notes the bonds as collateral to the notes on renewal; the renewed 2018 were of the same party. Thomas & Campion; when the notes were due they were sold with the stock, and bonds were sold at auction and bonght in; the stock was taken at \$200 per handred; received them for the face of them as collateral.

On cross examination the witness said that hearing of the bad reputation of the road, and the partless concerned, he tried to get rid of the bonds, but found that it would be useless; never topk them to the company's office.

Jos. D. Thorton, a carpenter, testified that he built the dépôt of the Thirteenth and Fifteenthartest R [Before Mr. Alderman Ogle.]

Before Mr. Alderman Ogle.]

Assault and Battery.

Officer Charles W. McCue, of the Reserve force, brought a charge against a man giving the name of John Burk for assault and battery. In giving his teatimony, the officer stated that a slight disturbance took place at the Fifth precinct of the Eighth, ward, on the evening of the last election for Mayor, between 7 and 8 o'clook. He assisted two other officers in arresting the person that was creating the disturbance, and while they were taking him away Burk came running up, and gave him (McCue) a blow behind the ear, which felled him twice. He ground, and while there he kicked him twice, He ground, and while there he kicked him twice. He sten got a warrant-for his arrest, but was not able to see him until the present time. He also said that the only resson he could assign for his acting so, was that he had arrested the prisoner's brother the day previous for cheering for Jeff Davis, in Library street, and in revenge he struck him. He was committed in \$700 bail for assault and battery and attempting to rescue a prisoner. spector's book at the Seventh division of the Fourth ward, in Shippen street, above Sixth, on election day, and McLaughlin came there to vote, which he challenged; he asked him his name, and where he lived, and on looking in the book for it, found that it was neither upon the regular or extra assessment, but he succeeded in forcing his vote, notwithstanding he (Moon) protested against it; McLaughlin came back a second time to voie, but did not succeed. Mr. Moon had him arrested afterwards. It appears that McLaughlin arrived in the city on Sunday, and voted on the Tuerday following, which Alderman McMullin gave him the authority to do. He was held in \$1,500 bail. LarcenyA colored girl named Sarah B. Moore was brought before Alderman Ogle yesterday, on the charge of stealing sixty dollars in treasury notes, and several other minor articles, such as handkerchiefs, stockings, &c., from the house of Mrs. Elizabeth Showers, on Thirteenth street, above Market. Some of the articles recovered were found in her room, concealed between the strawand feather bed. She was held in \$500 ball.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. District Court-Judge Sharswood.

ACTION FOR BERACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE.

Mary Joice vs. Patrick Kirk. This was an action brought to recover damages for an alleged breach of promise of marriage. From the evidence it appears that Patrick for five years paid constant attention to Mary, and proposed, and was accepted. His suit having been accepted, the next thing in order was the appointment of the day, and, accordingly, on Thursday before last Easter, he fixed on the Sunday following for the completion of the affair. Mary, by his persuasive eloquence, was induced to give up her place where she was employed as a domestic, in order the better to prepare for the approaching ceremony, and in the full hope of soon being his wife, made extensive purchases of muslin, &c., in order that her wardrobe should be as complete as possible. She also engaged her sister to act as bridesmaid, and on the appointed day they were dressed and in waiting; but the bridegroom tarried, in fact, came not, and has never since fulfilled his contract. This suit was accordingly instituted to recover damages for his breach of faith.

The defence offered no testimony at all, but his counsel, Benjamin H. Brewster, Eaq., in his address to the jury, took the ground that the plaintiff was conticled to no damages because for five years she had bad the pleasure of the defendant's company, which, no doubt, was vastly agreeable to her and highly prized, because she had instituted this suits because he refused any longer to continue it. The fact of her having made purchases of clothing way, also no reason why she should have damages, by-cause the defendant had not obtained them and Yac plaintiff had them still for her own use. Beyone going to the jury, however, Mr. Brewster offfered the plaintiff soonsel the sum of \$100 in satisfaction of the claim, but it was refused. The jury had not agreed upon a verdict when the court adjourned. CTION FOR BREACH OF PROMISE OF MARRIAGE. ce Court of Oyer and Terminer and Quarter

Sessions—Judge Thompson.

Nothing of special interest transpired during the
day. The court was engaged principally with tricing
assault and battery cases.