FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEER, payable to the carriers smalled to Subscribers out of the City at Seven Dollars. Per Annua; Three Dollars and Fifty Cents for Six Montes; ONE Dollar and Seventy five Cents for

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Si THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, ibers out of the City at FOUR DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance.

SIEK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. AUTUMN.

DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO.,

1863.

M. W. COR. MARKET & FIFTH STS., (501 MARKET STREET,)

MERCHANTS TO THEIR STOCK OF

TRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS, SILKS,

SHAWLS, &c. Wash Buyers will find it to their interest to Examine our Goods.

CHOICE FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS. ROBERT POLLOCK & CO.; IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS. No. 311 MARKET STREET,

Offer for sale a large and spell-selected Stock to! Pancy and Staple DRY GOODS, Brincipally of their

OWN IMPORTATION, Incuding the Atest Styles in SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS. Many a which are confined to their sales, and cannot be Avot which they offer on the most favorable terms Of CASH, or to approved short time buyers. occ-2m 7863. FALL AND WINTER 1863.

DRY GOODS.

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS. NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. We are constantly receiving large lots of all kinds or sub and desirable Goods. Merchants will dud it to heir advantage to sall and examine our stock befor purchasing elsewhere, as we can offer them inducemen anequalled by any other establishment in Philadelphi

THOS MELLOR & Co., IMPORTERS. Not. 40 and 4% NORTH THIRD STREET. HOSIERY, GLOVES, BHIRTS, DRAWERS,

SERMANTOWN FANCY WOOLENS LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., 4-4 LINENS, AND SHIRT FRONTS. FALL STOCK

BILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS. With a large variety of other makes of BRUSSELS and TAPESTRY GARPETING. A. W. LITTLE & CO. se6-2m No. 335 MARKET STREET.

1863 FALL IMPORTATION. 1863 EDMUND YARD & CO., APPORTERS AND JOBBERS, SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS. SIT CHESTRUT and SIA JAYNE Street,

Mave now opened their Fall importation of Dress Goods, OOBURGS,

BEPS,

ALPACAS,

DELAINES,

PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINS,

FANCY AND BLACK SILKS,

Also, A large assorbaSSHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

hg

CES.

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

CASH HOUSE.

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,

DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, BALMORALS, RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &c., &c. Bought exclusively for sash, and which will be sold set a small advance. WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE.

WRITE & PECHIN, 1863. No. 488 MARKET STREET. WHOLESALE DEALERS IN WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, . BROOMS, CEDAR WARE, *OIL-CLOTH, LOOKING GLASSES, FANOY BASKETS,

CORDAGE, & C.

Agents for
HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WEINGER,

WHE MOST RELIABLE WRINGER NOW IN USE.

A. H. FRANCISCUS, WHOLESALE DEALER IN

YARNS, BATTS, WADDINGS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

OIL CLOTUS, WINDOW SHADES.

LOOKING GLASSES, CLOCKS,

WANOY BASKETS, do. 1318 MARKET and 510 COMMERCE Sta

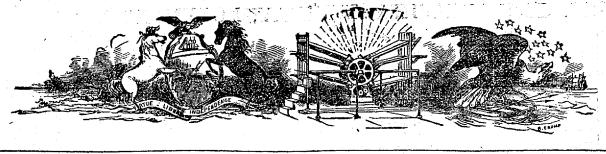
> J. H. COYLE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in YARNS, BATTS, WOODEN WARE,

DRUGS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets. PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUPACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers ampplied at VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH,

CARRIAGES. WILLIAM D. BOGERS, Coach and Light Carriage Builder Mos. 1009 and 1011 CHESTNUT STREET, TAKE SUPERIOR INGOT COPPER.

from the Amygdaloid Mine, in store and for sale in WOMRATH'S LE ARGH Street.



PHILADELPHIA. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1863.

REMOVAL. EYRE & LANDELL. FOURTH AND AROH,

J. F. & E. B. ORNE HAVE REMOVED PROM 619 OHESTNUT STREET, Opposite the State House, to their NEW WAREHOUSE,

CARPETINGS.

VOL. 7.—NO. 81.

\$04 CHESTNUT STREET, in the "BURD BUILDING," and have now open their FALL STOCK OF

NEW CARPETINGS.

904 OHESTNUT STREET.

A ROH-STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE. NEW CARPETINGS. All the leading styles of VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY,

INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS, Now in store, and salling at THE REDUCED PRICES, for Cash. J. BLACKWOOD,

832 ARCH STREET, Two Doors below NINTH, South Side. GLEN ECHO" MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA.

MoCALLUM & CO.; MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN CARPETINGS,

OIL OLOTHS; &O: WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT ST., OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

CARPETS! CARPETS!!

JAMES H. ORNE, CARPET WAREHOUSE, CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH STREET, I have received, BY LATE ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE,

Alarge assortment of NEW STYLES CARPETING, Comprising some new kinds of goods never before offered Included in our variety will be found the

FRENCH AUBUSSON CENTRE CARPETS; FRENCH VOLANTE TEMPLETON'S ENGLISH AXMINSTER CARPETING. OROSSLY & SON'S WILTON VELVET and TAPES-E. GROSSLEY & GO.'S celebrated BRUSSELS B menderson's celebrated venetians.

With a full variety of American makes of three-ply and Ingrain goods, all of which can be offered at considera-ble reduction from last season's prices. JAMES H. ORNE, CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH STREET. G. W. BLABON & CO.

OIL CLOTHS, 46. 184 HORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA,
Offer to the Trade a full stock of
FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTHS, GREEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW 846-7m

SEWING MACHINES. ONG-LOOKED FOR COME AT LAST!

THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES. SAMPLES OF THE CELEBRATED FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES NO. 439 OHESTNUT STERRY (second foor).

rited to call and examine this wonderful fischine.

It has been the object of the FLORENCE SEWING
MACHINE COMPANY to supply a machine free from
the objections attached to other first-class machines, and
after the patient, untiring labor of years and a liberal
supenditure of capits i is securing the first mechanical
aleat, their efforts have been crowned with success, and
they are now offering to the public the MOST PERFECT
SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Among its
many advantages over all other machines, may be memdoned: donad:
lst. it makes four different stitches on one and the
mm machine, each stitch being perfect and alike on
both sides of the fabrie.

2d. Changing from one kind of stitch to another, as
well as the length of the stitch, can readily be done while

santy.

ith. It has the feversible feed motion, which enables the operator to run the work to either the right or left, or saty any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seam without turning the fabric or stopping the machine.

It is the most rapid sever in the world, making the stopping the machine and the seam of the world. FLORENCIE.

5th. It does the heaviest or fract work with equal faniity, without change of tension or breaking of thread,
th. it hems, fells, binds, gathers, braids, quilts, and
sathers and sews on a ruffic at the same time.

5th. He eimplicity enables the most inexperienced to
sperate it. Its motions are all positive, and there are
so fine springs to gat out of order, and it is adapted to
tall kinds of cloth-work, from thick to thin, and is almant noteless.

9th The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is unequal-ied in beauty and style, and must be seen to be appre-Call and see the FLORENCE, at No. 630 CHESTNUT Street, sel-3m PAPER HANGINGS.

PHILADELPHIA PAPER HANGINGS. HOWELL & BOURKE,

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, PAPER HANGINGS BURLAP BAGS, AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS. Offer to the trade a large and elegant assortment of goods, from the cheapest Brown Stock to the finest percentions.

N. R. CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS. N. B.—Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PA. PERS of every grade. BAGS 1 BAGS 1 BAGS 1 CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION. BILLIARD TABLES

and have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED GUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be upperfor to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work. GAS FIXTURES, &c.

517 ARCH STREET. O. A. VANKIRE & CO., OHANDELIERS

GAS FIXTURES. Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of FANCY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. de22-1w Please call and examine goods

SILVER-PLATED WARE. GILVER PLATED WARE MANUFACTORY.

TEA SETS, CASTORS,

WAITERS. ICE PITCHERS, &c., &c. WILER & MOSS. 325 SOUTH FIFTH STREET. DRAIN PIPE.

We are prepared to furnish STONEWARE DRAIN PIFE, glaved inside and outside, from 2 to 15 inches in diameter, in large or small quantities, with all variety of traps, bends, and other connections.

Liberal discount to the trade.

ACOLLIN & RHOADS, se2units3m** 1231 MARKET Street, Philadelphia,

CLOTHING WANAMAKER & BROWN. FINE CLOTHING. POPULAR DRY GOODS 8. E. Corner Sixth and Market. CUSTOM DEPARTMENT, No. 1 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

JOHN KELLY.

TAILORS,

142 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

NEAR THE EXCHANGE,

FORMERLY CHESTNUT ABOVE SEVENTH,

Have now in store a LARGE STOCK and complete as-

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

TEBMS CASH.—Prices much lower than any other first-class establishment.

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,

At 704 MARKET Street.

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street.

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50. At 704 MARKET Street.

BLACK CASS. PANTS, 85.50. At 704 MARKET Stree

GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S. No. 704 MARKET Street GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S. No. 704 MARKET Street GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street

GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

LINFORD LUKENS

HAS REMOVED

No. 31 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,

N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESTNUT.

LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK

GENTS' FURNÎSHING GOODS,

Embracing all the latest novelties.

PRICES MODERATE.

The attention of the public is respectfu

MO. 610 CHESTNUT STREET.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

His celebrated

"PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,"

(Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,

are the most perfect fitting Shirts of the age.

Orders promptly attended to. jys-thstn-5m

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING

MCINTIRE & BROTHER,

No. 1035 CHESTNUT STREET:

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.

SUPERIOR UNDERCLOTHING, HO-

SIERY, HDKFS, CRAVATS, &c. SIERY, HIDAED,

Stocks and Napoleon Ties made to order.

An elegant assortment of Kid Gloves.

Gentlemen's Dressing Gowne in great variety.

The "MODEL SHIRT" always on hand and ocal 3m

606. AROH STREET. 606.

FINE SHIRT AND WRAPPER DEPOT.

SENTS, FURNISHING GOODS,

FOUR PREMIUMS AWARDED FOR

SHIRTS, WRAPPERS, AND STOCKS.

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

FAIL AND WINTER WEAR.

Heavy Red twilled Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
English Canton Flannel SHIRTS and DRAWERS.
Buckekin SHIETS and DRAWERS.

FINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

which he mass a special statistic for Gentlemen's Wear.

NOVELTES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SOOTT,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE,

No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET,

1s22-tf Four doors below the Continental

LADIES' FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

No. 718 ARCH STREET, BELOW EIGHTH.

Importer and Manufacturer

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Chil-

will be fashionable during the present season. All sold

at the manufacturers' prices, for cash. Ladies, please

JOHN A. STAMBACH,

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

LADIES' FANCY FURS,

NO. 826 ARCH STREET, BELOW MINTH,

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S FURS,

GEORGE F. WOMRATH,

NOS. 415 AND 417 ARCH STREET.

A FULL ASSORTMENT

CHINA AND GLASSWARE.

CHINA HALL, 529 CHESTNUT STREET,

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL,

is the cheapest (for the quality) and most extensive as-

WHITE, FRENCH, GOLD-BAND

CUT AND ENGRAVED TABLE CRYSTAL GLASS.

French China decorated to order in any pattern.
Initials engraved on Table Glass.

China and Glass packed in a proper manner, sec-satuth-4m

FURS:

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

OPENING OF FANOY FURS.

Has now open a splendid stock of

Which will be sold at the

KERR'S

give me a call.

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

The subscriber would invite attention to his
IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,
which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, con-

HAS NOW IN STORE

G. A. HOFFMANN,

AT MODERATE PRICES

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Fine SHIRTS and COLLARS. Shaker Flaunel SHIRTS and DRAWERS.

Cloth TRAVELLING SHIRTS. WRAPPERS, STOCKS, TIES, &c.

And sold at the most moderate prices

Q E M O V A L.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

GEORGE GRANT.

Of his own importation and manufacture.

CKIRTS: SKIRTS: SKIRTS: oc24-tjl EDWARD P. KELLY,

M. A. JONES' CELEBRATED NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT an only be found at

RETAIL DRY GOODS.

HAVE A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF

FINE FRENCH MERINOES,

FASHIONABLE POPLINS,

4-4 CLOAK VELVETS, \$17,

POPULAR STYLE SHAWLS

VELVET FROSTED CLOTHS,

POPULAR STYLE CLOAKS,

POPULAR JOUVIN GLOVES,

WATER-PROOF CLOTHS,

RICHEST SILKS, and

DRESS GOODS.

oc29-tuths-tf

No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. OVER THE WAX FIGURE. Fone genuine unless stamped M. A. JONES'

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT, 17 M. EIGHTH STREET, BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANK. BLANKETS. AT THE LOWEST PRICES, OFFERED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

I. W. OOR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES IS RECEIVING DAILS ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES

. OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. EMBROIDERIES, WHITE GOODS,

HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, &c., &c. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. ADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS. Black Beaver and Tricot Cloths,
Brown and Black Water-proof Cloths,
Dark Brown and Mode Cloths,
Fine Black Broad Cloths,
Superb quality Scarlet Cloths,
Chinchilla Closkings,
Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets for Men

Boys.
Vestings, in Great variety, at
JOHN H. STOKES,
TOM ARCH Street.
N. B. — Jack Straws, made by and sold for an Invalid.
A new invoice just received ONE CASE OF 25 PIECES OF PLAIN
POULT DE SOIE SILES received this day, select
shades.

Rich Moire Antiques.
Black Motre Antiques.
Black Motre Antiques.
Choice Shades of Corded Silks.
White Corded Silks.
Black Corded Silks.
Superior Black Silks.
Superior Black Silks.
Black Figured Silks.
Brown Figured Silks.
Brown Figured Silks.
26 South SECOND Street. CHARPLESS BROTHERS OPEN TO-

A Y

Extra quality and newest designs.
Rich figured French De Laines.
Robes de Chambre. fine quality.
Robes de Chambre. fine quality.
Right De Laines, for Children.
Wide and fine new Plaid Gashmeres.
Rich striped Skirtings for Dresses.
Plain De Laines, all colors and qualities.
French Rep Poplins, colored, at \$1.
Silk faced Epinglines, very rich.
French Merinoes. In very large stock.
Velvet Beavers, for Ladies' Gloaks.
Wide Black Velvets, for do.
EIGHTH and CHESTNUT Streets.

OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS. PENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS.

H. STREL & S.D.M.

Mos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street,

Have now open a choice assortment of

FALL AND WINTER DRESS GOODS.

Plain Silks, choice colors, \$1.25 to \$2.

Plain More Antiques, choice shades.

Plain Black Silks, 90c to \$2.50.

Figured Black Silks, Fancy Silks.

Plain All-wool Reps and Poplins, allfeolors,

Plain Silk and Wool Reps, all colors.

Figured and Plaid Reps and Poplins.

Plain French Merinoes, choice colors.

I lot Plain French Merinoes, choice colors.

COMMISSION HOUSES. CLOTHS! CLOTHS! WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS' CLOTH HOUSE,

No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET. FRESH STOCK ADIES' CLOTHS AND MEN'S WEAR. VELOURS, DHINCHILLAS,

NEW STYLE COAT-INGS; BASKET, FANCY MIXED, BEAVERS, PILOTS, OASTORS, &c. Our stock is full of the very choicest styles in the country. With this lot we close our supply for the season. Come prompily, as the best will soon be exhausted THE ARMY AND NAVY

continues to receive our special attention. We now have in store all shades and grades. no2-tno24 N. BERRY & CO., GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

26 RUE BERGERE, PARIS. PLATZMANN, BERRY, & CO.,

LYONS, ST. ETIENNE. AND GRENOBLE. NEW YORK, 155 DUANE STREET. SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHIN-

No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

NOTICE TO GRAIN DEALERS AND 20,000 UNION A, SEAMLESS BAGS, All Linen, weight 20 ounces. The Best and Cheapest Bag in the market.

of all Sizes, for Corn, Oats, Bone-dust, Coffee, &c., are nanufactured and for sale, for net cash, by CHARLES H. GRIGG, Agent,
No. 137 MARKET Street (Second Story),
17-3m Late of 219 Church alley.

NEW AND SECOND HAND, SEAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GUMMY - BAGS, Constantly on hand

JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.. No. 113 MORTH FRONT STREET. WOOL SACKS FOR SALE. CURTAINS AND SHADES. EMOVAL.

KELTY, CARRINGTON, & CO., Have removed from 630 Chestnut street to the larg Granite Store, 728 CHESTNUT STREET,

DELOM MICHAEL MENT DOOR VEONS THE MASONIC HALL, And have now open a new and enlarged stock of LADIES' FURS, To which the attention of the public is invited. se23-4m FINE RICH CURTAIN MATERIALS,

LACE CURTAINS, UPHOLSTERY GOODS, WINDOW SHADES,

CORNICES, And everything pertaining to the CURTAIN AND WINDOW-SHADE TRADE. Which they will offer at

VERY LOW PRICES. WHITE VIRGIN WAX OF ANTIBLES—A new French Cosmetic, for preserving,
whitening, and beautifying the complexion. This
preparation is composed of White Virgin Wax, of the
finest quality, giving the complexion a transparent
whiteness and the most bewitching beauty, while its
component parts render it harmless to the skin, preserving it from tan and other impurities. This is one of
the wonders of the age, and must hades to try its effect
before parchasing. Price 2s and occurs, HUNT & CO.
Forfamers. 21 South SEVENTH Street, two doors above
Chesinut, and 133 South SEVENTH Street, above
Walquit. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1863.

Girard College Revisited-No. 1. PHILADELPHIA AS A CITY OF INSTITUTIONS.

Stephen Girard. STEPHEN GIRARD'S BENEFACTION. Byvirtue of Its history just such a city as Phila. delphia should have such an institution as the Giranl College for Orphans. It is a noble growth on the old atock of charity and freedom, which had roots in the treaty elm, and has branches in our tree of liberty. Rightly considered it is a sublime product of republican philanthropy, and deserves our high veneration; for with one exception, perhaps no institution has given the city more intrinsic and istinguished character. Nothing could more radi cally and generously recognize the democratic as vell as the Christian principle than this institution which supports the child of the poor, and educates nim to a life of useful and intelligent labor. A glorous fact like this must have originated among a republican people; its author must have been a very strong and sincere democrat. Eccentric and

He seems to have been a brave as well as a good man; for when the great yellow fever raged in Philadelphia, he was one of the few self-sacrificing nerchants who remained in the city, and took care of the sick. Much of a life that would be extremely interesting remains a problem; for this shrewd, plain, just, hard working business man was in all respects a private citizen, as remote from society or friendship as he was well known in his wealth. We scept his last and great act as proof of the purposes of his life. Apart from the College for Orphans, he ase claims on our regard as benefactor to the city and State, which be otherwise endowed munificently. A lone and childless man, he was fitted to become an invisible providence to the widow and the fatherless. All these rise up to call him blessed. Along with our free schools, which show the benevolent intelligence of a community, the College for Orphans,

millions. The citizens, as well as the han these are what the court terms "the next of kin," and who are now and then indifferently called the heira"-some half dozen foreigners, who claim Ever since the establishment of the College, these against the will of their own and the people's ber factor. "Among these complainants, and certain of the defendants, who comprehend all his heirs and next of kin that survived him, there is not one whom he has forgotten, nor one in whom he ever raised an expectation that he has not more than answered." These are the sufficient words of Horace Binney. It is a little remarkable that the "com-"sistent as to sustain for so many years a suit in a legal vendetta, busily acquiring every lawyer's de vice, and, it would seem, every possible moneyed influence. In the odor of this suit grew the opinion,

rrent among a class, that Girard lived a miser and died a prodigal. The lawyers sometimes hinted that he was mean; if not mean, his sanity was questioned; and if not out of his mind, then possibly he night be an infidel. The case was again decided in favor of the city, lately, before the Supreme Court; but we cannot, presume that the distant and disinterested imbition. The public will remember, in this conoction, as a curiosity, the statement, made in many respectable papers, that the suit in question was a large stock concern, in which numerous politicians

and rich men of the State held a moneyed interest. nanity need not surprise, when politicians also speculate upon their country's ruin. PATHER GIRARD AND HIS CHILDREN. Thus reads the good man's good will to orphan pressed with the importance of educating the poor and ples, above the many temptations to which, through articularly desirous to provide for such a number trained in one institution a better education as well ally receive from the application of the public funds &c." He gives the institution a highly respectable

gation, astronomy, natural, chemical, and experimental philosophy, and the French and Spanish lanages of fourteen and eighteen the pupils shall be bound out to suitable occupations of art, navigation, that no ecclesiastic, minister, or missionary should vious as the provision is wise. But he required the inclination and habit his adopted children might, in manhood, evince benevolence towards their fellowmen. In all respects he made their conditon honor-

THE COLLEGE. onged to Peel's Hall or Farm, and were very slight ly valued, for Girard bought them at an insignificant price. A parallelogram of walls surrounds these forty acres, see large buildings, together with the infirmary and steward's house, and the great purpose of educating orphan children has puzzled worldly men. It was not Girard's desiga, howsohomely purpose—and here the great fact stands, a honored, in this respect, than the little boy of seven or eight, who toddles along the portico, repeats his This, possibly, has mortified the unbenign, who worthy of Greece or Rome, which is just as well gratitude is mingled with honest pride.

his pedestal at the boys who pass him by on the way the true moment; a peaceable, worldly-wise man in an old-fashioned tradesman's coat, half-like a benevolent miller-homely, venerable, and kind. On the twenty-first day of May, when Stephen Girard was boin, the old man is celebrated by the boys, and the statue is covered with flowers. A small

Furnishing China & Glass Establishment, 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 Also, plain white English Stone Ware, Dinner and Tea Ware. Also, Tollet Sets, in great variety, some rery elegantly decorated. comers in a new life, and necessarily many boys were homesick and disconsolate. As they grew older the school-fellows formed an interest, cha-For Double thick China Stone Ware, and Glass, expressly for racter and bond. The college became a large family, and a small town, and the "college boys" were at individual class. Girard's schoolboy, compared to HOTELS, SHIPPING, AND RESTAURANTS. the city schoolboy, was a sturdy and learned little villager to a smart, small townsman. In the first five years of Allen's presidency the

was one of the proprieties of fate and of nature that William Penn landed upon the shores of the Delaware. We cannot think of the benevolent Quaker having settled anywhere else. Nature invited him here, and he overcame the Indians with s treaty, and Philadelphia, the City of Brotherly Love, and Pennaylvania, the Woodland of Penn cause outlof the natural aprings of events. This noble origin has colored our whole civic character. The city atill remembers its founder in its cherished regularity, cleanliness, and clegance; its sylvan avenuce and public groves : its handsome and useful institutions; and, altogether, in its classic and bene-ficent character. Philadelphia seems thus distinuished above every other city in the Union. It enshrines two of the noblest passages in the history f the world—the treaty with the Indians, and the Declaration of Independence—and is a monument to oth-of peace and war, of Christian and republican fraternity. With such traditions it inherits a santelligent, and patriotic. Its hospitals, and homes who shall wonder that the soldier is fed and refreshed when passing through the city of Independence and of Brotherly Love? Distinguished in philanthropy, it is not surprising that Philadelphia is also eminent as an educational city. These facts, veryone appreciates, have a somewhat vague but

Franklin, and Thomas Jefferson, and, we may add,

olitary, Stephen Girard was, nevertheless, a man of

which is the charity of the individual, furnishes the finest proofs of a free community. THE HEIRS OF GIRARD.

name-it is not an Asylum or a Home, but a College for Orphans. He provides for them as he might provide for his own children. Mathematics, navi-

able. He could not provide better. They became his true heirs and protegts.

The grounds of the institution comprise forty acres, which more than a score of years ago bemonument of architecture was built for the homely ever a margin might have been found for architectural ambition and expense. Nevertheless, Girard intended a noble and dignified work, albeit for a pride of the city and the continent. Councils and legislators do not assemble beneath a roof so grand, and even the Senators of the nation are hardly more ons in school, and goes to prayers in the chanel have not simply considered the lilies how they grow, and the children of whom is the kingdom of heaven, let alone the college for orphans. So Giperhaps, in pure truth, for the young orphan student as the solemn academician. Benevolence deserves its monument, though Girard was guiltless of the ostentation; and this monument to democracy and philanthropy, which in some respects seems out o place, preponderates for good. It is a massive guarantee for a noble project, a great evidence of respect for the poor, and in return the orphan's The monument to education has also become the his remains from the old Catholic Trinity churchyard, and in a procession of the Free Masons and the orphan students, bore them to the tomb in the vestibule of the great building, behind the statue of the founder. This statue is by Gevelot, an unfortunate Frenchman, and is among the best works of art in America. Girard looks down, as if in life, from

new-comer was once introduced to this pater familias by a senior school-fellow with the remark, "There's Uncle Stevey." THE RADGE. The old graduates remember the beginning years of the college—years of novelty, when the first youngsters revelled in their brand new home. Their good old friend. Mr. Joel Jones, a learned and a pious man, and once Mayor of the city, was President; and it is remembered how well he led off the hymns in chapel. Those were good years, and very characteristic boys. Some few who could not bear being kept from home, scaled the walls, and ran home to their mothers, who coaxed them back again. One frantic boy, locked up in a fourth story for repeated desertion, got out of the window, climbed down the spout, and broke away again. After this daring feat the venturous youngster was ismissed. The college system was as kind as possi. ble, but in the first days of the school all were new-

college rapidly formed into established system. The older classes grew to be robust boys, whose charac ter may be judged from their life on the playground. There were huge games of shintney and football, and the great feud of the "Orsini" and "Colonna," in which the whole ground engaged, with mock compats between the rival parties, a rush together pell-

mell, raids and forays, from the huts or tents which were headquarters, and now and then a less romantic fist fight. One winter two large snow forts were built, and a great snow-battle took place, in which some two hundred participated, sixty of the larger boys, who formed the first section, or Section A his was the style of division out of school,) stood the rest of the sections, which lettered down to F or G. A brilliant fight occurred for the possession of the "Carpenter shop," on the hill, which Professor Sache, the nominal first president of the college, once used as an observatory. This gallant section drove the enemy clear out of the play-ground, and were driven back again, but in the end gained the victory. In those days was held an odd sort of tournament, the boys making horses of each other. During political campaigns stump-speeches made. Once a trial by jury was held, and an obnoxious fat boy condemned, for wantonly killing a fly, to be hung up by his suspenders. This was the chivalrous middle age of the college. Blood-and-thunder novels of Cobb and Ingraham (of which one hundred were confiscated on a certain occasion) were a current literature. Adventures in the great college cellar, or "up in the arches," with the prefect after him, secret bands of

young outlaws to make raids upon the kitchen for mischief's sake, were a part of the history of the scapegrace. A theatre in "Number Two" (the buildings so called) opened under the auspices of an enterprising manager and a company of various talents. The wardrobe, appointments, and scenery were indexcribable, and the performances unique.
Small boys of that period remember that "The
Carpenter of Rouen" was distractingly heroic, and very sensible relation to William Penu, Benjamin hat one cent was charged for admission, which, on being raised to two, caused a few bankruptoies, The boys of sections A and B were miscellaneous ly seventeen, sixteen, fifteen, and fourteen years old, taking cast according to scholarship. The first section constituted the principal department in first section constituted the principal department in school, or what is now known in the sixth form, whose studies are somewhat collegiate. This sec. tion were leaders in everything, and boasted many

excellent students, good draughtsmen and arithme ticians, clever young writers and chemists. A mania for novel-writing produced a number of ab surd romances, hardly interior to the "levy yellowcovers," at two cents a piece, sold am miors. Circulating libraries of scrap-books were in fashion. A few claries, kept in awful accrecy hronicled very curious events and opinions, chiefly droll criticisms of the president and professor Inventing a few names, here are various styles: "June 8 -Punch Pierce got a whacking to-day from Paddy Brinton, [the teacher]; 35 cuts rattan, and stood it brave. Professor is going to take u out to morrow. That is jolly. I am very fond of botany, and like nutting expeditions."

This was a specimen of the grub schoolboy of about 12. The elders were a trifle more classic an experienced, but the inevitable nick-name marked everything. "Holmes, Blake, and I were chased up in the arches by 'Dad' So-and so," or an abscondment was projected in intelligent and deliberate terms. This generally was getting over the walls for a few hours, and coming back without being caught. A few cases of abscondment were more serious. Boys with a passion for adventure gained from reading stories of travel and voyage, went off for weeks, and of course were punished, if not always dismissed. Among other traditions is the story of two madcaps who took a raft out on the pond and made a fire on it. It is asserted to this day that they were rted to the President as having set the nond on

which denotes a fat person; "Dad," for the venerable; "Bully," for the brave; "Yankee," for the smart, and many more quotable nicknames to be honored rather "in the breach than in the observance," are among the titular curiosities of Ameri-Here is another scrap of diary, and a piece of jour-"October 23 .- To-day there was a big fight on the play ground between Allen Farmer and Joe Dick-inson, behind the carpenter-shop. Bully Smith was Joe's backer, and big Bill H—, the bully of the

play-ground, stood for Al. Al got whipped, because

e was too little, but old Finch pitched in and gave

Dickinson a bad nose, and Smith and Bill came near having a fight over it, though I think Smith's nized over. These are my sentiments." "Sunday was very dry. Oh, how stupid! Old Brother — came out and preached a sermon six miles long and fifty cord of talk. He began at the eginning, and then commenced at the end and went back, and then forward; and then back again. Lazy ne and Charley Sheppard had to stand up for going to sleep. I like the little missionary a great deal better, who works himself up and nearly gets to civing in trying to convert the boys. He does not preach a long sermon, and that is more like Gospel than the other." A journal, written upon a school-boy's inspira-tion of the "Spectator" and "Tattler," has an ode in satiric doggerel to some one in authority; a description of a fine day in autumn, and the reminiscence of a college boy's funeral; account of a bota-nizing excursion under the professor, with the variously latinized names of favorite plants, from ensis

to iferum, all in Dr. Darlington's Chester-county bo-tany. The professor was deservedly panegyrized; and in the whole great school not one would have orphans, there was only one such professor. Nevertheless, there were other able and conscientious gentlemen, ladies also, (who are always better teachers than men,) firm, sensible, good, and gentle, and of a class in whom the college and the community is still fortunate; a careul, systematic matron whose kindness to those of her household did not cease when they left it; and, things which make up a chronicle and a story. The chemical mania, when every grown boy was an alchemist and every desk a laboratory, and what, with the inspiration of the immortal Blitz, resulted, among other things, in a great nuisance to the tion by one of the boys, this deserves memory, To crown ali, in one unsettled interim of the in-stitution, there was a rebellion (every school

has a rebellion of some kind,) which, taking offence at bad officers, broke in windows, and rung the college bell at midnight, and for a day or two was a miserable little French Revolution though it did some mischief, did some good. This was "The Radge" in the old days. Little barbarlans outside the walls, and little civilians who came inside, sometimes called the college of Girard, Firadge college; and so the school-boy dubbed his

SIR: As I notice that the subject of bounties, pay, ko., of the State militia, is exciting some commen in the public prints, I beg to call attention to the year, when the militia so promptly responded to the delphia played quite a prominent part in the "grand uprising of the people." The 1st Regiment, as is well known, was held in reserve at Antietam, and the places of older troops in that memorable battle. The 3d Regiment, by order of the Secretary of War, was sent to Brandywine, Delaware, to guard the Government powder mills of the Messrs. Dupont. The service was of a severe character. As a member of the organization, I can attest to this. If picketing constitute "militia hardships," we arrived at the summum bonum. And now, Mr. Editor, what we wish to call attention to is, that although we were out three weeks, the regiment has never received one cent of pay, nor have the necessary ex-

penditures of the men for their outfits, &c., been de-frayed. Patriotically yours, GRAY RESERVE. Philada., Oct. 31st. Pennsylvania Baptist State Convention.

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS.—By order No. 248, of the War Department, Major General William T. Sherman is appointed to the command of the De-partment of the Tennessee, and Major General John A. Logan to the command of the 15th army corps.

THE WAR PRESS: (PUBLISHED WEEKLYA

THE WAR PRESS Will be sent to subscribers by ...15 80

aford very little more than the cost of the paper.. No Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for

A Day Among the Five-Twenties.

To the Editor of The Press:

Sin: The manner in which the interests of the

pe. Ple are being fast bound up with the interests of the . Fovernment, so as to make an identity thereof,

Es To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty. as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

was i Unstrated on a grand scale last Saturday. The bankin, v-house of Jay Cooke & Co., of this city, was the theatre of wonderful activity. The FIVE-TWENTIES revelled in the pomp of a magnificent ovation, and utterly cast into the shade their feeble antics of the Provious days. Such a financial dash and glitter as the day's transactions embodied exceeded, perhap v, in magnitude and colossal propor ments of slave torture, which have lately been re- tiens, anything of the kind the world has ever seen. What I saw and what I heard let me here indite The first sign of L'painess was the arrival of a huge mail, with letters enough to supply one of the smaller European Eingdoms. How many there were I will not say, for the simple reason that I do not know. These let ters contained remittances for bonds, of small and large amounts, from all parts of the country (outside of the Davis dominio Portland and Boston, on one hand, to St. Paul, St. were disposed of by the Saul of the clerical force he little army of clerks had dropped in one by one, and each busied himself in preparation for the day's turmoil and conflict. It soon began. At mine o'clock briskness and activity were apparent on every hand. The people were there, thick as been in molasses hogshead. They had come to gather honey as well as to deposit their sweets in Umie Sam' he hour: these constituted the magnet of attrac ion, drawing the people in and the greenbacks out; here were cementing the citizens to their Govern ment with a power and durability of cohesion that glue, with all its boasted virtues; these were creating that manifestation of popular confidence (n y good to behold and contemplate. stantly forming in the rear as it melted away in front, marched up single file to do the nation service. It was a sight well worth witnessing. It would be interesting to know the exact number of perso who thus came, paid their cash, received their bonds, and departed in peace. Perhaps the number would have sufficed to send a Representative to Congress, or to form the basis of a Territorial organization. I ever, lest I should bring down a shower of doubta Whilst this caravan was moving with slow and

> others, and were sought by those who prefe Meanwhile, amid the ponderous mass of work alof the number of checks received from th

At two o'clock the crowd began to show some signs of diminution, and, at three, the number might easily have been counted. It is needless to say that, at this hour, the bevy of clerks were immersed is the agony of a settlement of the cash, and the tethroughout the day these fell like occasional snowfiskes, premonitory of the approaching storm. They did not cease multiplying their number till long after the evening shades began to prevail. The largest order by telegraph was from Livermore, Clews, & Co., of New York, for two millions and a half. Boston, Baltimore, Cincinnati, Chicago, and other places, sent their liberal offerings to this finan-

All in all, it was a great day. The subscriptions of Thursday footed up five and a half millions. On Friday they reached the marvellous sum of six and the dimensions of the ox, and the figur actly thus, without the sid of a magnifyer: Sixteen millions five hundred and thirty-six thousand six hundred and fifty. Whew! Prodigious, astounding unparalleled! Is not that a numerical monster, to be

I am, sir, yours, respectfully, EBENEZER. To the Editor of The Press:

desire to emulate his distinguishing traits of character.

It were well if good and loyal men would show their appreciation of his motives and deeds by raising a sum of money sufficiently large to meet the expense of a handsome monument in the form of a temple of liberty containing a full-size statue. The plan is easy. Create a national society at Washington, under the management of the Cabinet, with State branches, and when the monument is ready for inauguration at Washington, let a request be made by the national society for the President to preclaim a general holiday, that all sincere lovers of free institutions may have an opportunity to show their admiration of liberty and its supporters by offering a filling tibute of respect to the brave soldier, the noble patriot, and self-sacrificing citizen, General N. Lyon. And thous will traitors, Copperazion, and the timid, be put to open shame for daring to oppose the Government ordained of God and established by our honored ancestors.

LIBERTY. [It would be too much to impose upon the Cabinet the superintendence of this labor, but our corres-

victory is the laurel.—ED. PRESS.] The Corps d'Afrique.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 20. GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 20.

1. In compliance with Special Orders No. 231, Headquarters Department of the Gulf, September 16, 1863, the first twenty regiments of infantry of the Corps d'Afrique are hereby organized into two divisions of two brigades each, as follows:

First Division—Brigadier General D Ullman.commander. First Brigade—let, 2d, 3d, 11th, and 12th Regiments of Infantry.

Second Brigade—4th, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 16th Regiments of Infantry.

Second Division—No commander.assignad. First Brigade—5th, 13th, 14th, 15th, and 16th Regiments of Infantry. Infantry.

Second Brigade—8th, 17th, 18th, 19th, and 20th
Regiments of Infantry.

The four brigades will be commanded respectively The four brights with the commander respectively by the senior colonels present.

2. The following temporary assignment of strillery is hereby made, viz: Battery G, 5th United States artillery, to the lat Division Corps d'Afrique; 2d Vermon's Battery, to the 2d Division Corps d'Afrique.

By command of Brig. Gen. Geo. L. Andrews, GEORGE B. HALSTED, Assist. Adj't Gen.

REBEL DUPLICITY—A DELILAH.—During the fore part of September, a Miss Cobb—one of Jeff's friends—frequently visited Tullahoma, apparently for the purpose of selling fruit. With Jezebel jokes and Judas like smiles, she soon formed an intimacy with two young men belonging to the 8th Ohio Battery. She told them if they would pay a visit to where she lived, which is eight miles west of Tullahoma, she would treat them to some delicious fruit. The unsuspecting battery men started on the 17th of September, and have not since been heard of. On the night of the 19th ult., Company H, 1st Middle Tennessee Cavalsy, caught her two brothers about half a mile from where she lives. From letters we got on their persons, it appears they were about one month out of Bragg's army, and were doing the best they could for their cause.

Union people, who were forced from their homes. last summer by these same Cobbs and others, and now live in Shelbyville, inform us that this Miss Cobb followed enticing Union soldiers all last summer.—Nashville Union.

mains should be buried at Norwalk."

Is SLAVERY A DIVINE INSTITUTION!—The name of the slaveholders' barbarities is "Legion." A recent number of the New Orleans Era describes some instruments of torture which were discovered by Colonel Henks in the course of his investigations among the plantations. First among these was one found upon the neck of a young woman, where it had been placed for life by order of her owner. It was an iron collar, made to fit the neck, fastened by a recew, with three upright prongs about eighteen inches in length, to each of which was attached a imail bell. The "beauty" of this instrument was that the wearer could never rest her head upon the ground, and the bells kept her awake by their continual tinkling. The next instrument was a heavy iron collar with a gag attached, the gag coming up from under the chin into the mouth. The next, a piece of iron armor to be worn on the leg, causing the wearer to limp at every step, and effectually preventing his running away. The next, a ring with an iron bar weighing sixty pounds, the man who wore it being compelled to keep up with the other hands in the field. In view of these facts, so well uthenticated, who will say that slavery is not barbariem, and the fruitful parent of quelty and inhumanity?

THREE CENTS AMERICAN AFFAIRS IN ENGLAND. Speech of Col. Lamar, the Slave-Trader. Col. Lamar, a slaveholder and trader, and lately owner of a slave pirate ship, was invited to address an English agricultural society at Chertsey. His perch deserves record as a representative slaveilder's argument. For cool villainy and fakehood it has soarcely been surpassed; but English farmers, ch as they were, cheered it throughout, though they laughed at its miserable pretences and excuses: in reading this address; it is well to remember the errors of the slave trade; the numerous instru-

vealed in Louisiana; the slave insurrections which have taken place in Georgia; and the undisguised nd dreadful tyranny which has prevailed in the Colonel Lamar, in reply, thanked the chairman for his remarks, and the company for the cordial reception of his name. Their generous and cordial reception touched his heart and elicited his most sincere gratitude. The enthuslasm which had been manifested was the more gratifying to him that it was manifested at a farmer's dinner. He belonged to a country which was a nation of farmers [cheers], not, as they had been told, a country of indolent, wealthy, and dissolute planters, of poor white trash and digraded slaves. It was not that, but a country of independent, intelligent freemen, of the eight millions of whom two-thirds earned their subsistence by the sweat of their brow, nearly one half of them owning the land they cultivated, and nearly all of them seeing in each up-turned sod of heir fallow ground that which was more precious to them than the gold of California—the sparkle of independence and of personal liberty. [Cheers.] Many of the qualities which that people had exhibited during the last two years, and which had been so kindig the last two years, and which had been so kindig the last two years, and which had been so kindig alluded to, were, in his opinion, due to the fact that they were a nation of farmers. He believed, without disparaging other pursuits, that from the culture of the soil, the drawing of sustenance from the bosom of mother earth, they derived a certain moral nutriment, a certain richness of sentiment, of capacity for self devotion and sacrifice, which kept the heart freeh and pure, and made the nature of men simple and unaffected. [Cheers.] It had been represented to England that the great conflict, the bloody war which has been waged, and was still heing waged, against the people of the South by the Government of the North, was a war on behalf of civil liberty and of constitution algovernment against bloody war which has been waged, and was still being waged, against the people of the South by the Government of the North, was a war on behalf of civil liberty and of constitutional government against a band of lawless compirators, who sought to trample down those liberties and to overthrow the august structure of that Constitution. [Hear, hear.] Fortunately for the South, in coming before the British people, they came before a tribunal fully competent to consider the question. He congratulated Englishmen on their practical knowledge of civil liberty. [Hear, hear.] They had it in substance; they know it by certain broad, practical facts, and they could not be misled by subtle refinements or fanciful theories. When Englishmen were told of civil liberties they immediately thought of certain great historical guarantees for that liberty—the right of habeas corpus, of trial by jury, the supremacy of the law, the subordination of the military to the civil power. Those things constituted to an Englishman the true indications of civil liberty—[hear]—and their history taught them that whenever a despot or power. Those things constituted to an Englishman the true indications of civil liberty—[hear]—and their history taught them that whenever a despot or a tyrant under any disguise sought to destroy the liberties of the people, he commenced by attacking those great guarantees of civil liberty. [Hear, hear.] Left them test the contest in America in that manner, and let them say which party was contending for civil liberty and constitutional government. [Cheers.] Let them look at the Northern States. Did they see any of the great bulwarks of English liberty existing there? [Cheers.] His friend the chairman had apoken of his sympathy with downtrodden and oppressed nationalties. He thanked his friend for his kindness and hospitality to Southeners. They were a people, but they were not downtrodden, nor oppressed, and by the God they never would be. [Cheers.] Liberty might sometimes be crushed under the armed beel of the despot; but in the Southern country, whence he came, could be seen old men and young standing up side by side for their country, their bayonets glistening in the sun, unstained by aught save the blood of their enemies. But it was well to recollect that the South, abused, bleeding, her life blood draining away, was fighting not alone for her own liberties, but also for the liber.

But it was well to recollect that the South, abused, bleeding, her life blood draining away, was fighting not alone for her own liberties, but also for the liberties of that people who were sending armed millions to subjugate and to crush her. More than that, the South was streggling for freedom everywhere, and was seeking to rid the world of one of the most intolerable, aggressive, overbearing Powers that ever disturbed the repose of Europe, or menaced the neace of civilization [hear, hear]—3. Power which the strength of the battle are being gathered up the telegraphic orders begin to pour in. At intervals stood as the embodiment of the sovereignty of order force, which, if it succeeded in its designs, would be the laws of civilized warfare. (Cheers.) It has been said by those whose interest it was to misrepresent the South, that although she might be engaged in defending her own independence, yet her great object was to perpetuate the degradation of another race which she had enslaved. [Hear, hear.] He did not wish to commend any of the social institutions of the South to Englishmen, and he did not stand there to defend any of those institutions. But although those opinions might be formed, and pronounced as to some of those institutions, he believed they were yet too fair not to hear the truth, and the truth had not been told to England upon that subject. [Hear.] With a full and distinct understanding of the diversity of opinion that existed between his hearers and himself as to some of the institutions to which he referred, he asserted in the face of ing of the diversity of opinion that existed between his hearers and himself as to some of the institutions to which he referred, he asserted in the face of that company, and before the world, that the statements which had been made against the South were calumnious and untrue, and that the white race in the South had been the guardians, the protectors, the benefactors of the black man; that they had elevated him in the scale of rational existence; that they had christianized him to a state to which he had never before attained. He only desired Englishmen to listen, not to opinions nor to misrepresentations, but to facts. When the American continent was dircovered and occupied by the European race, it came into contact with two savage races. One was the noble Indian race, the ancient occupiers of the continent, and the highest type of savage manhood: the other race was one brought there, not by agency of the Southern people, but by agencies which he would not then discuss. It was the African race which all philosophers and historiaus pronounced to be the lowest type of natural man. It was a race without a God, without rational ideas—annibals not attaining even to the civilization of the fig.leaf. ["Hear," and a laugh] What had been the history of the two races he had described? The Indian race—the noble race incapable of domestic life, of anything but its wild and nomadic existence—had been driven back to continually narrowing circles, with constantly diminishing means of subsistence, and were in danger of complete extinction before the advancing wave of civilization. But the other race, the negro, with all its foulness and barbarity, being naturally a servile race, had become domesticated, and in spite of the institution of slavery, if they pleased, but still with slavery, had risen higher and higher in the rational scale, until row it furnished beroes and heroines for modern romanca, poems for modern romanca, while some had been deemed by statesmen fitted to enter within the charmed gircle of social and poli

equality. [Hear, near.] An institution that has done on much for that race must be considered carefully. He might be told that, having brought the negro up to the point of civilization, the South owed it to Christendom to emancipate them. [Filear, hear.] In answer, he would refer to the opinions of British statesmen, British travellers and philosophers, who were united in the opinion that the emancipation of that race at the time, and especially in the mode pointed out by those in the North, who were so enamored of constitutional government, would lead to an appalling crisis for both races. [Hear.] But, whether that were so or not, he could safely say that if that race had risen to the rank of Christian and fellow-men, and if the time should ever come for them to believe that liberty would be a boon and not a curse, then the South would be capable of seserting their own claims, and the whites could not if they would withhold the boon. [Hear, hear, Misrepresentation had been constanty made to the English people upon the subject, and it had been and that the the South the very ware tracted out and minerpresentation had been constantly made to the English people upon the subject, and it had been said that in the South the negro was treated only as property, and that he had no legal rights. But that was not true. The laws of every sovereign State awarded the penalty of death for the murder of a laber and imprisonment in the mirror of a

punishment for maining. [Hear, and "time."] A PROCLAMATION OF MARSHAL FOREY. MEXICANS: I have terminated the great mission which the French Emperor intrusted to me; and I am now about to leave for France.

I can savue you that no attention has been made in the policy of the French Emperor to this day. In departing from you, I leave you with a general in whom you may have full confidence, To form a new Constitution, that all might be To form a new Constitution, that all might be happy under it, was the object of the mission; but the Emperor's intentions were not fully realized, because they are not sufficiently known.

In leaving Mexico, I hope my departure will be the means of opening the eyes of the blind (or refractory) among you, and that the false patriots in your midst will be discovered in the ruin they seek for their country. Then the true Mexican will find out there are not many who treat with contempt or disregard the existing Government. Then the true Mexican will be astonished to see the little number of mock patriots, and their proximity to the mire in which they are rapidly falling.

Be assured that God, whose providence protects the French arms, will not allow the fratricide of the nation. nation.

Adicu, Mexicans! I leave with full confidence in the welfare of your country. You may be proud, and you may thank Providence that your happiness has been consigned to the French Emperor. In leaving, I can say you will not regret placing your happiness in his hands.

BLEXICO, Sept. 30, 1863.

A Shocking Picture of City Justice. Referring to the nominations of Judge McCuun,

WHAT PENNSYLVANIA HAS DONE —Of the 1,276, 000 soldiers raised for the war since it was commenced, 200,306 have been furnished by Pennsylvania. Of this number, 151,257 are three years' volunteers. The six New Eugland States together have raised 186,642, over 12,000 less than Pennsylvania alone. THE names thus far most prominestly mentioned, on the Administration side, in connection with the Speakership, are those of Hop. F. P. Blair, Jr., of Misrouri, Hop. E. B. Washburn, of Illinois, and Hop. Schuyler Celfax, of Indiana,

patient tread toward the five-twenty blecoa, in the coupon department, another stream of smaller volume, diverged into the room for registered bonds. It was evident that these were less popular than the

appearance. Before this could be put into proper shape, and the necessary distribution made of the remittances, a third batch of letters arrived, all tending to show how the children were crying for bread throughout the land. An idea may be formed it took one gentleman an hour and a half to endorse

Here let me drop the curtain, and leave the merry clerks to the undisturbed enjoyment of their beau-tiful feast of figures. They toll on, toll on, and the midnight hour draws near as the last of their num-

To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: It appears to be a suitable time to advocate the erection of a monument to the memory of General N. Lyon, who fell fighting gloriously for the preservation of the Government of the United States. It is but instice to his services to fet him up as an example to the present and future generations. He lived, fought, bled, and died for his country, and left his entire fortune for the support of Union and liberty. In this hour of our country's need she requires the willing aid of noble, self-sacrificing particles, such as he proved, and nothing should be left unancomplished to honor his memory, or inspire a desire to emulate his distinguishing traits of characters.

pondent's suggestion will find wide approval. Gen. Lyon's memory should be honored, and the time will come when he, with all the brave leaders and soldiers who have fallen, and are yet to fall, in this strife will have a monument, which will be to America our energies should be given to the war. After the

HEADQUARTERS CORPS D'AFRIQUE, PORT HUDSON, La., Sept. 22, 1863.