28, 1864. President of the people of Pennsyl-October 29.

Forgery of Votes for Mc-Clellan.

A terrible fraud upon the soldiers has just been discovered and confessed. Telegrams from Baltimore, Washington, and Albany, elsewhere published, give the main facts of the most audacious outrage we remember in the history of political corruption. By the confession of a Mr. FERRY. State agent of New York, and by other proof equally strong, it is established that he, in conjunction with another State agent, EDWARD DONAHUE, and instigated by prominent Democratic politicians, has, for the past two weeks, been actively engaged in forging the names of many thousands of New York soldiers, to blank forms for votes, in order to cast their votes for McClellan and PENDLETON in the Presidential election. FERRY, who seems to have been the tool rather than the leader of this infamous conspiracy, confesses that these forged votes had been sent to New York in dry goods boxes! The State was evidently to be carried for McClellan by a fraud upon the soldiers, unparalleled in audacity and wickedness. Nothing can be meaner than the attempt to swindle the brave soldiers of the Union out of their sacred rights as citizens. Not content with opposing the legislative acts giving the soldiers the power to vote when away from their homes in the National service, we find these miserable men guilty of a yet greater crime. What! is McCLELLAN already so unpopular in the army, because of his association with a cowardly platform and a treacherous convention, that FORGERY is needed to gain him votes! All the false accusations against the Administration fade into insignificance before this fearful reality. And this fraud was committed by the agents formally appointed by the Governor of New York. No shadow of suspicion rests upon Gov. SEYMOUR. Whatever be his political errors, he is known to be a man of honor, yet it is a startling proof of the degradation of his party that forgers could have been appointed to positions of such sacred trust. Donahue, who asserts his innocence, but is no doubt guilty, has asked that REVERDY JOHNSON should be his counsel. Not even the art of that eminent sophist can gloss over the hideous enormity of the crime these men have committed, or erase the brand of shame stamped upon a party which could descend so low in morals

in the hope to rise higher in power. "Dodging." Mr. "Vice President" PENDLETON has opened his mouth. This is a very remarkable performance on the part of the "Vice President," and we cherish it with gratitude. When we remember the gallant office on the Democratic ticket went before the people and defended themselves and their principles, we can understand the motive that has hitherto constrained Mr. PENDLETON to silence. When a man entertains one set of opinions and wishes men to believe that he entertains contrary opinions, it is dangerous for him to speak. The most practiced politician cannot always restrain the fulness of his heart-and Mr. PENDLETON, believing in peace, would have found himself embarrassed going before a people whose votes he sought in the interest of war. His recent speeches in New York, and his letters to Mr. HASKIN and Mr. WARD, are remarkable for saying nothing. They are the compositions of an anxious and embarrassed man, who wishes to explain away a record that will not yield to explanations. He speaks vague words about union, and at the same time can point to no act of his that indicates a desire on his part to see the Union perpetuated. Mr. PENDLETON'S record as Representative is that of an unqualified Peace man. He was tard the prosecution of the war. And as the representative of these men he was honored by the Chicago Convention. It is wellknown to all who know anything of the history of the Chicago Convention that this was the case. "The 'Vice President," wrote our correspondent from Chicago, who had been studying the temper of the Convention, "is given to Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, which is regarded as a compliment to the Peace men, and is intended for harmony." Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, in his recent letter, tells us more plainly what our correspondent meant. He says that instead of being in a "miserable minority" in that Convention, he was the author of the great anti-war resolution—the resolu-

resolution which was read amid so many

is noticeable," again writes our corres-

pondent, "that every allusion to peace,

and every movement of a peace leader, is

was to please these men, who ruled the

Convention, but who took up McClellan

rapturous demonstrations of delight. "It

as a necessity, because they had the cowardice of hungry politicians, that Mr. PEN-DLETON was nominated. We have no quarrel with that Convention so far as Mr. PENDLETON is concerned. It knew its men, and named them. It knew Horatio Seymour, and made him its President. It knew Mr. VALLANDIGHAM, and bade him write its Secession resolution. It knew Mr. PENDLETON, and placed him on its Presidential ticket. In doing this, it was true to its instincts, which were the instincts of men who were against the country. Nor was Mr. PendLeton at all unworthy of their confidence. He had never voted in favor of a proposition to sustain the Government. He had never made a loyal speech. He had been the leader and champion of every movement that sought to embarrass the Administration. He was not as violent as Mr. VAL-LANDIGHAM, because he was more of a politician, and wished to be practical. The one wasted his strength in whimsical demonstrations against the Union, for he was a vain, foolish, fantastic demagogue. The other was the calm and cautious politician, who saved his strength for decisive blows. So, where VALLANDIGHAM voted. PENDLETON "dodged." When it was dangerous to make a positive record, he made a negative record. When he could not vote with the extreme Secessionists, he dared not vote against them, but walked into the committee-room or restaurant until the vote was over. Therefore, we can best reach the record of this man by asking what measure of Governmental importance did he ever vote for? What measure of military necessity did he ever adout? What war policy did he ever sustain? Did he ever make a speech in favor of the country—the draft—the extraordinary revenues—the legal tender or tariffs? He had abundant opportunities. He was an apt and ready Representative. He never failed to speak his mind upon such themes as habeas corpus and arbitrary arrests. When he chose to speak he was glib and voluble. It is doing him great injustice to suppose he had no opinions or was even indifferent to their expression, and therefore we return to our assertion that Mr. PEN-DLETON was nominated as a Peace man. and his record justified the nomination. Is t not cowardly, then, for his friends thus A vague impression existed for a time that to misrepresent him? Is it not cowardly. Mr. Briggs might withdraw his resignafor him to "dodge" this canvass as he tion, on the ground that his duties as a "dodged" every important question that | Councilman concerned gas works; street came before the House? We ask our friends to excuse the phrase-but we can only find one word to express our opinion of Mr. PENDLETON, and this is the slang word and as the President positively refused to of the politicians. He has "dodged," rescind it, he was reluctantly compelled to Ashamed of his record—ashamed of his resign. These misunderstandings are very own opinions—hungry in his lust for office painful, but if the Government will not

to sit in the chair of THOMAS JEFFERSON and John Adams by a canvass of false pretences. It is a sad thing to see public men stooping so low to conquer.

Judge Black and the Clergy. We have not yet wholly done with Judge JEREMIAH S. BLACK and his speech at the Continental Theatre. Before we entirely dismiss him we wish to let the clergy of the North see what he thinks of them, and of the manner in which they are discharging their sacred trust. It is contained in these words:

"Even ministers of religion, or those who pretend be, are suborned to the services of a feroclous Moloch. Christ said that whoseever spoke with hate against his brother, the same was a murderer and liar. But these priests are always filling their maw with blood, and inciting their hearers to shed it, not in drops from bosoms, rivulets from small communities, but in a perfect ocean, from a section of a great nation. The natural consequences of such teachings are necessarily division, disunion, discord, as a natter of course. These people and their followers have succeeded well. They have made this a war of bate, a contest of the fiercest feelings of the heart. To these false leaders may be ascribed the deadly

division," &c. [Applause.] We here see upon whom the legal adviser of the cowardly and corrupt Buchanan Administration places the tremendous responsibilities of this desolating war. He does not place them upon the men who fired on Fort Sumpter-not upon the men who seized the nation's mints, and arsenals, and custom houses, and post officesnot upon the wretched conspirators who dragged their States out of the Union. against the will of large majorities, at the point of the bayonet-not upon the cutthroats, who scrupled not to murder resistants in cold blood! Oh, no! These. in the Judge's eyes, are very paragons of innocence! But he charges the war (would you believe it!) on the entire body of gine him a big man with a club, who drinks the Northern clergy-who, on bended knee, and with imploring looks, entreated and beseeched the vile vagabonds to desist from their mad career, and spare the land from the horrors of fratricidal war! In this wholesale denunciation, too, bear in mind, he of Lecompton memory does not include the clergy of the South-not even the "Very Reverend" LEONIDAS POLK, late brigadier in the rebel army. As he drew his sword on the side of rebellion, and not against it, we dare say the Judge regarded him as a model minister, and would have rejoiced in nothing so much as in the threats to laugh at them, and show how opportunity to be numbered among his

confront the foregoing statement with the most emphatic and unequivocal denial. It is simply a slander, as bald and as bare as ever came from human tongue. Than the ministers of the Gospel resident at the North, this broad earth does not contain a body of men more ardently or more habitually inclined to amity and peace. Than they, no class of men more unfeiguedly deplore the war-the suffering it has caused —the blood and treasure expended—the sacrifice of human life. Than they, none have sympathized more deeply, and yet do, with the noble sufferers; none have so much contributed to bind up their wounds, alleviate their distresses, and comfort and assist their families. And from this ministry of love not even the rebel soldiers themselves, when fallen into our hands, have been excluded. The men first to visit and last to leave them have been, and yet are, | more impartial claims of art, the prospecour ministers of the Gospel, Protestant and Roman Catholic. Oh, how steeped to the | Philadelphia is all the more novel and welvery eyelids in the dregs of partisan prejudice and passion must not he be who, in director of opera, has proved liberal bethe face of such a line of behavior, can yet | youd most of his predecessors. The comcharge these men with "filling always their | pany which he has collected from the maw with blood, and inciting their hearers

The clergymen assailed are abundantly

able to vindicate their own conduct. In

their behalf, however, we scruple not to

Very true, the great body of Christian ministers, outside the enchanted circle of Dixie, do not so read their Bibles as to discover in them any warrant to make merchandise of human beings—do not so interpret God's law as to find in it a license for treason, sedition, and rebellion—but in both cases altogether the contrary. Through much study and prayer, they are persuaded that the slave-system of the South, so far from being of Divine origin, is manifestly from "the Father of Lies, who was a murderer from the beginning." Recognized as it was, however, by the fundamental law of the land, we incur no hazard in stating, to embarrass the Administration and re- that, had the people of the States in which slavery exists not sundered their allegiance to that law, and thus forfeited all claim to its protection, not one Northern clergyman in five hundred, except by moral suasion, would have raised hand or voice against it. They do, however, with a unanimity and an earnestness that are themselves eloquent witnesses to the truth, accept the inexorable logic that has been forced on the nation by the slaveholders' revolt. They are for the maintenance, at all hazards, of the Government, in all its rightful supremacy. They are for the suppression of the rebellion, cost what it may: And if, in the dread conflict, slavery falls, let it fall, and on the heads of the leaders in the rebellion be the responsibility.

> These considerations, so entirely in consonance with the teaching of revelation, the eccentric BLACK, in his crazy fanfaronade, spoken at the Continental, did not know, failed to comprehend, or wilfully banished. Unless we greatly err, however, the Judge's Scripture readings are all sadly superficial, all skimmed from the surface, and not fetched from the bottom. Nor do they seem to be prosecuted either with any view of discovering and practising grave lessons of truth and duty, but rather to gloss over his vulgarities to the eye of the unsuspecting with the thin varnish of a seeming piety. Very loth would we be, in truth, to accept the author of the Walnut street pasquinade as an expounder of Christianity, or even as at all qualified to sit in judgment on those who have made this the burthen of their lives. If he understood Christianity as it is, and as he ought, we question whether he would have tried quite so hard to "put through" the Lecompton Constitution.

WE fear that the New York World needs a watcher. A month or two ago it trumped up a forgery of DANIEL WEBSTER; and since then it has made out a score of slanders on President Lincoln, including one patent forgery. The World has been imposed upon or strives to impose upon itself, for its last story attempts to convert the dead hero, PHILIP KEARNEY, into friendship for McClellan; an act at which the bones of volt. It declares that McCLELLAN protested against the order to withdraw to Acquia Creek to assist Pope, and thus en- tically obeyed the inspired injunction "to loose tirely agreed with KEARNEY in his memorable speech near Malvern Hill. This, as every one knows, is untrue. McClellan was not ordered away from the Peninsula of the entire South, ought to be commemorated, until he had utterly failed in everything. SUMNER won a victory at Malvern, which McClellan refused to follow up, though KEARNEY ascribed this refusal to "either cowardice or treason." He had exhausted every chance to help himself when, at Harrison's Landing, he took to making protests against the General-in-Chief, and making 'policy' for the Administration. Long after this, until he fell at Chantilly, KEAR-NEY held to the same opinion of McCLEL-LAN and his satellite, PORTER. This, if not history, is certainly biography.

THE city was shaken to its centre yesterday by the news that Mr. Amos BRIGGS had resigned his position in the Common Council, on account of an unfortunate difference between himself and President Lin-COLN in regard to the conduct of the war. cleaning, culverts, sewers, and city property. Mr. Briggs, however, could not endorse the President's late proclamation, -ashamed of the men who did him honor | change its policy, Mr. Briggs is firmly reat Chicago, this aspiring politician hopes | solved to abandon the city to its fate.

Revolution—beginning in New York, Well, we are at last to have a revolution -a real first-class, unexceptionable, bloody revolution. It has been coming all along, so certainly and surely, that every morning we awake with surprise to find that the country has not gone to the bad entirely. What the exact character of this revolution will be we have really not had curiosity enough to inquire. We suppose when the country does go to the bad there will be no sunshine, no grass upon the hillsides, no rivers to beautify and fertilize the soil. We suppose this, for we are practical, and believe that ruin will really begin by some raid upon our corn-cribs. As long as we have corn and sunshine we have little faith in ruin; but now the dismal day is truly coming. Here we have it in the World: "The times demand something stronger than words. There is a point beyond which forbearance is no longer a virtue, and, unless we mistake the signs of the times, that point is nearer at hand than the abottors of these frauds may wish. The freedom and purity of elections once destroyed, there is but one course left to all who love their country and desire to save it from utter ruin. To be forewarned is to be rearmed."

There was a time when the World was a ournal of character, but since Mr. BEL-MONT purchased it, editor and all, it has exhibited a reckless disposition. This is rather to be regretted, but when a newspaper man makes a fancy stock of himself, and allows his name to go on a broker's books alongside of Reading, and Eric, and Harlem, what can be expected? It is not often that an editor is bought, but, like the purchases of the devil in the old legends, he generally earns his money. The editor of the World is certainly justifying the sagacity of those who took him as an investment. He chatters about ruin and revolution in such a way that we begin to imathe blood of Englishmen, and whose personal appearance has had a salutary restraint upon predatory and idling boys. It might be malicious to suggest that General GRANT has an especial desire for all blood thirsty men, and that this funny editor might be assigned to some of the advanced guns, for that would lead our readers to suppose that there really was some harm in the man, and some meaning in his threats. We beg them to have no fears. When a revolution comes it will not be headed by this blood-thirsty editor. We print his ridiculous a demagogue can make himself, particularly when he treats of matters as serious as the country's ruin.

THERE IS no wonder that Mr. CHASE drew to Union League Hall last night the noblest audience ever crowded within its walls, for no man who has entered this canvass has higher claims upon the public ear. There is no wonder that his speech aroused his hearers to the greatest enthusiasm, for it appealed to the best qualities of loyal men, in terms worthy of the speaker and the cause. We print this great address in full. The thousands who were unable to gain admission to the Hall may study with no ordinary profit its admirable argument and earnest eloquence.

German Opera.

The opera season is about to begin, and

music is preparing to succeed politics in the days and nights made harsh with political agitation have crowded out of hearing the tive announcement of German Opera in come. Mr. LEONARD GROVER, the new best talent of Europe and America is undoubtedly one of the ablest and largest in the world; for it includes such great actors and singers as CARL FORMES and JOSEPH HERMANNS - one the best Robert as the other is the best Mephistopheles known to our stage; such prime donne as Mesdames Johannsen, FREDERICI, and ROTTER, and tenors like HABELMANN and HIMMER, with STEI-NECKE, GRAFF, and a number of other careful and earnest musicians. M'lle DZIUBA (a new European favorite) and M'lle PAU-LINE CANISSA have been engaged for the parts of soubrettes. The repertoire is no less generous. "Faust" and "Mireille," (Gounod's skilful and charming new opera), HALEVY'S "Jewess," MEYER-BEER'S "Huguenots," Mozart's "Don Juan," WEBER'S "Freischutz," Rossini's William Tell," and a number of other favorite operas make up the grandest and most brilliant selection known in this city for many years. BEETHOVEN'S "Fidelio." an opera sacred to lovers of music, and performed with so much success in former seasons, is not included among these great works; but we presume a general request will bring it forth. The sale of subscription tickets for the German Opera will begin on Saturday, October 29th. The new season bids fair to be one of the most splendid and popular in the musical

Webster's Friends Not Democrats.— The foes of the Government have been quoting forged "extracts" from Webster to prove that, if living, he would be a Copperhead. In his late exhaustive speech in Boston, EDWARD EVERETT, the intimate friend and eloquent eulogist of WEBSTER. disposes of this audacity:

"We have ever claimed to be faithful disciples in he school of the illustrious statesman of New England, whose life was one long warfare with the modern Democracy, and who, in turn, was the object of its persistent, unrelenting, and, I am sorry from no unkind feeling; but when I hear the lofty eulogies on his character, and witness the eagerness with which any phrase thought to favor their Democratic friends, with whom I am told, as 'Web ster Whigs,' we ought to co-operate. I cannot for stituency, or appointed to an office by a Democratic Executive. In the very scene which the artist has the great nullifier as with the club of Hercules, not one Democratic voice responded to his; no, not from against the bitterest calumnies, in a strain of ele shall cease from the lips of men. Such being the pose 'the friends of Mr. Webster,' merely as such, to obey the call to co-operate in restoring that party to power. Nor am I aware of anything in the recent political history of the country which should

incline them beforehand to do so." EMANCIPATION IN MARYLAND.-This glorious event is to be appropriately celebrated in our city importance. Efforts are being made to have the day ushered in by chimes and the opening of all churches for thanksgiving for this signal victory of ally liberated over 100,000 Christian slaves, and practhe bonds of wickedness, to undo the heavy burdens and to let the oppressed go free, and break every voke." This grand fact, the most significan event of the age, and typical of the regeneration reverentially, with prayers, thanksgivings, and rejoicings. We hope the clergymen of all denominations will open their churches on Monday for such purpose, and announce the fact to their several congregations on Sunday. We learn the gentlemen moving in this matter have obtained the consent of the Committee for Recruiting Colored Troops to Illuminate its building, No. 1210 Chestnut street; and that they have made

most extensive and liberal arrangements to make a magnificent display on Monday night by means o transparencies, executed by the Philadelphia Sketch Club in the highest style of art. The whole expense of this colebration is provided for by subscriptions outside the Committee. The whole front of the building 1210 Chestnut street, will be covered with designs emblematic of emancipation and progress, pointed by judicious selections from the writings of Washington, Jefferson, Henry, and Jackson, and adorned with well-executed portraits of Abraham Lincoln. Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, Farragut, and other military and naval heroes, the whole to be framed and draped with flags and evergreens. Surmount ing all will be in gas jets "God save the Republic." Music and colored fires will lend their attraction to the symbolical designs. A salute of 200 guns will be fired by companies of U. S. Colored Troops rom Camp William Penn, under the command dal Lawis Wagner, during the day. It hids fair t be a most worthy commemoration of the greates moral victory of the age. We earnestly hope the clergy may open the churches and give expression to the religious sentiment of the people on this glorious triumph of Liberty, Justice, and Progress in Marvland.

The Provincial Conference-Capitals Selected. QUEBEC, Oct. 27.—It is reported that the Conference has selected Ottawa for the capital of the United Provinces; Toronto for the capital of Upper Canada, and Quebec for Lower Canada.

FRAUD UPON THE SOLDIERS NEW YORK STATE AGENTS FORGE VOTES FOR MCCLELLAN.

FORCERY BY THE WHOLESALE ARREST OF THE CHIEF PARTIES CONFESSION OF ONE OF THE CRIMINALS.

SEVEN BOXES OF FORGED VOTES SENT TO NEW YORK.

THE STATE TO BE CARRIED FOR McCLELLAN BY FORGERY.

PROMINENT POLITICIANS IMPLICATED A GLARING DEMOCRATIC OUTRAGE ON THE ARMY.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 27.—It is alloged that extensive frauds have been discovered in this city and Washington on the part of some commissioners of New York State to receive and forward votes of the soldiers. The N. Y. State agents, M. J. Ferry, of Canton, St. Lawrence county, and Edward Donahoe, of Albany, have been arrested, and were brought for trial, this evening, before a military commission, of which Major General Abner Double day is president, and Colonel John A. Foster, of the 175th New York, is judge advocate. The following charge and specification were read THE CHARGE AND SPECIFICATION PREFEREN AGAINST EDMUND DONAHOE, JR., AND M. J Charge.—Conduct prejudicial to the welfare of the

Charge.—Conduct prejudicial to the welfare of the service, by falsely personating and representing officers and soldiers in the service of the United States, and in such assumed capacity falsely and fraudulently signing and forging names as and for the names of officers and soldiers in such service.

Specification. In this, that the said Edmund Donahoe, Jr., and M. J. Ferry, being estentibly authorized as the agents for the State of New York, for the purpose of receiving the votes of the soldiers of the United States, for electors of the State of New York, at the general electors to be held on the 8th the purpose of receiving the votes of the State of Now York, at the general electors of the State of Now York, at the general election to be held on the 8th day of November, 1864, did falsely and fraudulently personate efficers or soldiers who have been or now are, or who purport to be, in the military service of the United States; and did falsely and fraudulently sign and forge, and also cause to be signed and forged to the blanks issued under and pursuant to Chapter 253 of the laws of the State of New York, passed April 21, 1864, entitled "Anact to enable qualified electors of the State absent therefrom, and in the military service of the United States, in the army and navy thereof, to vote," names purporting to be the names of officers and soldiers in the military service of the United States, and qualified electors of the State of New York, and absent therefrom; said blanks being issued under the said law, and intended to be used for the purpose of transmitting the vote of the soldiers signing the same to his proper attorney, to be used at the general election to be held in said State on the eighth day of November, 1864; all this being done by said Donahoe and Ferry, with the intent, and for the purpose of thaving such blanks so signed used as and for the dead of the officers and saidiers or prepurpose of having such blanks so signed used as and for the deed of the officers, and soldiers, or pre-tended officers and soldiers, whose names purported to be signed thereto, and in fraud of their rights at such elections. All this at the cities of Baltimore and Washington during the month of October, 1864. On the conclusion of the reading of the above, Ferry plead guilty to a portion of the charges, and said he had signed the names of some. In answer to a question by the Judge Advocate Foster, who stated that his pleading to the charge should be either general or special, he said he de

Donohue plead a general denial of the whole affair, and wanted to be represented by counsel from Albany or New York. He said he thought the matter belonged to the civil tribunals, instead of a military one. He requested to know if Reverdy Johnson was to be had, as he was confident he would defend him. General Doubleday and Judge Advocate General Foster said they had no objection to postnone the case, as the prisoners had no counsel, in order to allow them to obtain it, and accordingly adjourned until Friday, at ten o'clock. It is stated that seven dry goods boxes of votes for the Democratic National and State nominees have been forwarded from here by express. Several packages of the alleged forged tickets are in the hands of the Military Commission, with letters, &c., involving parties in New York.

sired to have counsel. He was informed that he

could send for any person he should choose as his

counsel, and immediately sent for a lawyer of this

the following full confession: I do not recollect the time when the first papers were forged, but it was in the presence of O. K. in my office, No. 85 Fayette street, Baltimore; I am. and have been for the past two years, the agent Seymour, to look after the sick and wounded soldiers of New York; I first saw Wood on Wednesday of last week at my office. He came and represented himself as an agent of the central committee talked about the way in which the votes could be taken : it was agreed that we should sign the names of soldiers and officers and send them home to have papers; I signed the names of soldiers on quite a number of them; I cannot tell what names we signed; the papers are in the bundle cers, but Donohue signed any quantity of them: there was a large package of these papers left with me, which I destroyed; that package contained over of forging these papers was first suggested by a man named Stephen Maxon; he is from the western part forge these papers, but it was, at most, two weeks ago; I do not think there was anybody present but Donohue and myself when Maxon first pronamed S. M. Brundy in my office; he is now in New York: also, a man named H. Newcomb: made in my office, and part brought there; they were usually brought in a bundle, tied up; I do not know who brought them; I had no letters from I never knew of any correspondence on this subject with General Farrell, the commissary of subsistence. except the package which you have; the packages contained a lot of blank envelopes and powers of attorney, with a letter from General Farrell, marked "confidential," which contained a list of the names of residents of Columbia county; I did not let left with me, but told my associate that I sent them to different parts of the State to be marked; a voung man came from Washington on Friday or Saturday last, saying, if I had any spare blanks to send them on to Washington; I am not certain being twenty men over there who could attend to these matters; I do not know how many forged pafull; I do not recollect hearing them talk despairingly, but they talked quite jubilantly and confi-

Farrell, with the following letters: My Dear Sir: If you are energetic you will be able to get the within votes all arranged for the 8th of November. I should have done more to them but I have not time. They are all on the square; the Blacks got theirs. Neither would bear closs scrutiny. Ed. Donohue said send this on to you, and I have done it. Truly yours,

P. S.—They are all soldlers company and regiments all O K. The rest, I have nothing to say.

If you have no use for them send them back.

M. J. FERRY, No. 85 N. Fayette street, Baltimore, Md. In behalf of Ferry, the Judge Advocate entered a plea of guilty, and asked for him the mercy of the Donohue will be tried and his case will come on to-morrow. The evidence now in the possession of the commission implicates a number of prominent persons, but the facts cannot at present be given to ALBANY, Oct. 27 .- The following despatch, addressed to the Executive Department here, was received this afternoon: BALTIMORE, Oct. 27 .- Moses J. Ferry, State agent at Baltimore; Edward Donahoe, Jr., of Albany; Peter Kirby, of Lewis county; and Dr. Jones, of New York city, voting agents, have bee arrested by the provost marshal, who also closed the New York State Agency.

STEPHEN MANSON, Surgeon-in-charge. Gov. Seymour is in Buffalo, and the telegram has been forwarded to him. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27, 10 o'clock P. W .- The day, and his office closed. Important additional disclosures are expected to-morrow. Some letters and documents will be adduced of great importance. It is understood that the fraud was discovered by a Olinton county agent of the Union Committee, who called upon Ferry to make certain inquiries. Ferry mistook his political character, and discovered the matter to him. After obtaining a full knowledge of the facts, the agent communicated the matter to General Wallace. when the parties were arrested. WASHINGTON, Oct. 27 .- Colonel Samuel North and two others are among those of the New York agency who were arrested in Washington to day. They were confined in the Old Capitol, charged with being implicated with the Baltimore agents in sending fraudulent votes.

OTHER PARTICULARS. The New York Tribune publishes the following special despatch, dated Washington, October 26:
The Military Commission, Major General Doubleday, President, was ordered to suspend the trial of the blockade traders to-day, and proceed to Balti more forthwith, to investigate and try a recentlydiscovered case of most astounding fraud and forgery connected with the New York State soldiers' votes. The Commission will leave by the first train to morrow morning. The charges are, in brief, substituting "McClellan" for "Lincoln" votes in the original onve lopes submitted by the soldiers, and in forging names thereto. One box, over three feet long, containing many thousands of these fraudulent votes, has been seized. Others are known to have been sent to New York. Another correspondent of the same paper says: The grounds of the confidence of leading Democrats of being able to carry New York are now nderstood.
A systematic and wide-spread conspiracy has A systematic and wide-spread conspiracy has been brought to light, carried on by agents here, at Baltimore, Harper's Ferry, and in the Army of the Potomac, under the immediate supervision and direction of the party in that State. Several of these agents have been arrested, and are now in jail, and others will be arrested as fast as proof can be collected, and proper provision can be made for their trial.

their trial.

Men now in custody have been actively engaged in this business for weeks, and, as one of the parties involved declares, forged ballots of this kind have been forwarded in dry goods boxes full to New York

thus committed to be one of the imost serious character, and it will be dealt with as such by the Government.

A military commission has already been ordered, and will meet to-morrow morning in Baltimore, under the presidency of General Doubleday, for the trial of two of the leading actors in this conspiracy, who are known to have been in direct and constant communication with leading members of the party.

the party.

The testimony in their cases, which I have seen and read, is full, direct, and conclusive. It will leave not the slightest room for doubt that a gigantic conspiracy has been at work for months in matter a leave the solutions. tic conspiracy has been at work for months in maturing and executing a plan for defrauding the soldiers of their votes, and for overwhelming the suffrage of citizens at home, by the forged votes of thousands and tens of thousands of soldiers who have fallen in battle, or died in the hospitals, or who have never existed. In some cases sealed envelopes containing "Lincoin" ballots have been opened, and McClellan ballots have been substituted; but the main reliance of the conspirators has been in the forgery of signatures of pretended soldiers to papers transmitting "McClellan and Seymour" votes.

You must not be surprised if these disclosures and arrests should touch some persons high in political authority.

WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27. DEATHS OF PENNSYLVANIANS. The following are among the burials reported from the army hospitals here: JOSEPH SIPPLE, Company B, 191st Pa.; CHARLES CREALMAN, COM-HOW THE NEW YORK SOLDIERS VOTE.

The 112th New York regiment has cast a unaninous vote for the Union State ticket in New York, and but very few votes for McClellan. The New York soldiers generally are discarding Seymour.

VICTORY!

PRICE DEFEATED IN SEVERAL BATTLES. His Army Completely Dispersed.

GENERALS MARMADUKE AND CABELL CAPTURED. Fifteen Hundred Prisoners and Twelve-Pieces of Artillery Taken.

OUR ARMY PURSUING HIS SHATTERED FORCES GUERILLA OUTRAGES NEAR FORT SCOTT,

Evacuation of St. Charles, Arkan

ON WHITE RIVER

MISSOURI AND HANSAS. RETREAT OF PRICE—CAPTURE OF GENERALS MAR. MADUKE AND CABELL—GENERAL ROSECRANS AT

LITTLE SANTA FE. ST. Louis, Oct. 27.-A despatch from Leavenworth to the Despatch says: "Price has been driven below Fort Scott, closely ollowed by our cavalry. "We have captured a large number of prisoners, ncluding Generals Marmaduke and Cabell; also several pleces of artillery. "Rosecrans was at Little Santa Fe, twelve miles outh of Kansas City, with his infantry, on Tuesday THE REBEL PRICE TOTALLY ROUTED—A SERIES OF REBEL DEFEATS-1,500 PRISONERS AND 10 OR 12 PIECES OF ARTILLERY CAPTURED-THE REBEL ARMY COMPLETELY SCATTERED. Sr. Louis. Oct. 27.-The following is received

rom reliable sources : Our forces have been driving Price rapidly since Sunday. At the last accounts he was twenty-five or thirty miles southeast of Fort Scott, his army routed and dispersed. On Tuesday we had several fights with him between Mound City and Fort Scott, in all of which he was badly whipped, losing fifteen hundred prisoners and ten or twelve pieces of artillery. Major General Marmaduke and with several colonels and other officers. He was again attacked yesterday morning, a short distance yesterday, to prevent them being captured. Nothing is stated about the loss on either side, but there seems to be no doubt that Price's army is completely demoralized and scattered. The telebeen received of to-day's operations, except that our forces are still in vigorous pursuit.

Fort Smith, with the probable view of contesting Price's entrance into Arkansas. The rebels were chased all Sunday night, and constant fighting kept BUSHWHACKERS - GUERILLA OUTRAGAS AT MARMETON-ADVICES FROM GEN. SULLY. ST. Louis, Oct. 27.-Despatches in the border papers say that a train from Fort Smith was attacked by "bushwhackers" south of Fort Scott. Sixteen men were killed, and a part of the train burned. About 1,500 refugees accompanied the

About 100 guerillas, under Capt. Taylor, entered Marmaton, a few miles from Fort Scott, at 12 Knowles, Brown, Hawkins, McGonigle, Chadwick, and Stout, who were en route for the North, together with Squire Reynolds and two other citizens. They burned a church, two stores, and several wounded. They were sent to Leavenworth on Mon-

law has been abolished, and business resumed. Five hundred rebels, under Lieut. Col. McDaniels, crossed the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad, near Bulklin, on Monday, going north. A strong force has been sent after them. Advices from Upper Missouri say that General Sully has gone into winter quarters at Fort Sully.

SOLDIERS KILLED-EVACUATION OF ST, CHARLES, Cairo, Oct. 27.—The steamer Mayduke, from Dunall's Bluff, arrived at Memphis on the 25th inst, with a large number of refugees. The steamer Marmora was fired into at Prairie Landing, on the White river, and followed, firing, five or six miles. One of her officers and fifteen negro soldiers were killed, and a number wounded. POSITION OF THE REBEL GEN. LYOAN - HOOD'S ARMY REPORTED NEAR GUNTERSVILLE - FOR-Louisville, Oct. 27.-A Nashville despatch of near the mouth of White Oak Creek. A despatch from Huntsville says that no rebel orce had passed over the Whitesburg and Warrenion road since Tuesday night. A soldier of the 44th U. S. Colored Infantry, who had escaped from Hood's army, says a part of making for Whitesburg. A despatch from Clayville says the captain of the gunboat Gen. Thomas reports when coming up the river having seen picket and post fires from the Deposit. The only troops he saw were cavalry. A Federal soldier, who had been a prisoner since the attack on Dalton, but escaped, arrived at Clayof Hood's army, on Tuesday morning, 28,000 strong, were at Warrenton. He understood the rebels intended crossing the Tennessee in the vicinity o

Guntersville. Forrest is reported to be threatening Paducah with a large force. Our military circles are on the SUCCESS OF THE SAFEGUARD EXPERIMENT—NAMES

WASHINGTON, Oct. 27.—Since the clearing away the timber along the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, and the adoption of the plan of sending out rebel sympathizers on the trains as a safety guard, not an accident has occurred, and not a single guerilla has been seen on the line of the road. The Alexandria Gazette says : "The following is a

and Albany.

Judge Holt, the Judge Advocate General, has had
the papers laid before him, and has prepared a brief
report on the subject. He pronounces the crime

THE PRESIDENCY.

VAST MEETING AT UNION LEAGUE HALL LAST EVENING.

Crowds of People and Great Enthusiasm

SPEKCH OF THE HON. SALMON P. CHASE. LIBERTY AND UNION vs. DISUNION AND SLAVERY.

The great Hall of the Union League was last vening packed to the uttermost with the throng ssembled to hear one of the ablest men of the day, the ex-Secretary of the Treasury, on the great question of the hour, Before Mr. Chase had arrived in the city the hall was filled to overflowing; thousands continued to come and endeavor to gain entrance. so that all the stairways and passages leading to the hall, and even the street in front, were jammed or crowded. In order to dissolve this uncomfortable pressure, it was announced that National Hall would be opened and the Hon. Amos Myers address the throngs of people who failed to obtain even stand-Ing room. At a quarter to eight Mr. Chase, accomnanted by members of the Union League, gained entrance with difficulty. Appearing on the stage, he was at once greeted with round after round of heers, in a general rising up and waving of hats and handkerchiefs. In a few words of eloquent eulogy, the distinguished gentleman was introduced by Mr. Morton McMichael. On the return of silence, Mr. Chase opened his speech. His manner was cordial and impressive, and two or three noble

bursts of feeling and eloquence in the midst of his strong and practical arguments called forth cheer THE REBELS ROUTED IN MISSOURI.

ATTACK ON A UNION STEAMER

strong and practical arguments called forth cheer after cheer.

SPEECH OF MR. CHASE.

Mr. Chase said: Gentlemen of the Loyal League and citizens of Philadelphia. I should be prout indeed if I cound feel that I deserved a tithe of the educytum which your honored chairman has been pleased to pronounce upon my work. To be one of the people ready to do the work that falls to me to do and most afraid the prists of the country of the country of the property of the country of the country of the property of the country of the country, but there really seems so little prospect of a division that it is hardly worth while saying so. (Cheers.) There are unquestionably a great many who vote with the opposition to Lincoln and Johnson from valous motives, whose patriols meanned, in the silgilated degree, be impugned; but we cannot help observing that everywhere throughout the whole land those who distilite republican institutions—those who are unfriendly to the maintenance of our Union—those who are antirendly to the maintenance of our Union—those who are antirendly to the maintenance of our Union—those who are antirendly to the parpentity of this Republic cf ours—all sympathizs with the party that is arrayed. In opposition. And I rejoice to Union ticket whose heart does not though a country—and hot only throughout this whole land, the country—and hot only throughout the whole in the country—and hot only throughout the should be and the country that is arrayed. In opposition. And I rejoice to the Union ticket whose heart does not though a country that is arrayed. In opposition and Johnson ticket prices is the party which has a got land the country that is a ready and the country that is the most of the rebels.

ine satisfied. "We won't fight you it you won't seek to re-establish the territorial integrity of the Republic," say they. [Laughter.] Now the question that arises, zer we pray ed for that? What man to hight, in this year assent was the satisfied of the property of the

mines; but while ver promises there were they certainly proved illusory. So far from being driven by the rebellion the rebellion has been driven by our forces, and is now languishing, and ready to die. [Appleuse.] But, gentlemen, there is really nothing in the Chicago Platform, as Mr. Vallandigham tells us, and tell us truly. The second resolution constitutes the whole of it, except the abuse, and that you can get from any of their orators as well as from the platform. Except abuse of Mr. Linccinie Administration there is nothing in it but the immediate essation of hostillies. One thing further. It is very curious how often we have occasion to think of that maxim which says: "it is dangerous to stand on the platform." [Laughter.] The first thing McClellan thought of when he heard of his nomination was that maxim. The platform had no sconer been read to him than he thought of it, and with the advice of friends, doubtless, he concocted a letter which he intended should be as nearly like the platform as possible, and yet should not place him exactly on it. Well, we all remember well, that he professes devotion to that great Union. Well he did not succeed very well. He professed great devotion to the Union, and said that the same sentiments were manifested in their State (but it is not so about whom he speaks under the circumstances), and unless the same readiness was manifested everywhere to restore the Union he would feel it his duty to prosecate the war. Well, then, is Pendleton, of my own State (a true and estimable gentleman in the walks of private life), who is beginning to take the view that this war is unholy; that he will vote no more men and money to prosecute it; and that, if the rebellious States cannot to coaxed back they must be permitted to depart with our benediction. These three propositions imp y the seme title, that the war is all wrong. What has he recently been doing in New York? He has thought if his duty, in a letter, to declare in favor of the Union. [Applanue] He says his strike is in favor

Service of the special property of the special propert

people are again restored to union, and thore is no slatery them the count of the whole land, we shall see out slatery them the count of the whole land, we shall see out one of the carth from that which it has herstofory occupied. (Cheers 1 Then there will be an occurred of the country that the whole it has herstofory occupied. (Cheers 2 Then there will be an occurred of the country the experiment of despotism in the whole and the state of the country of the sorrow and afflictions will be an occurred to the country of its sorrows and afflictions will pass away and leave nothing but the endearing gradined which we owe to the heroes, offers a word upon the question of slavery. I have stated the general principle which we are obtaining. Let me say the country of the sorrow and afflictions will pass away and leave nothing but the endearing gradined which we owe to the heroes, offers a word upon the question of slavery. I have stated the general principle which we are obtaining. Let me say the country of the country of the sorrow and afflictions are to the country of the war of Independence, Jefferson concived the idea of making Virginia & free State. Virginia the country, and she constitution which can be found to the country, and she constitution which can be found to the country of the war of Independence, Jefferson concived the idea of making Virginia & free State. Virginia and the constitution which can be supposed the ordinate of the country, and she constitution which can be supposed to apply to Virginia and the country is an account of the country which can be supposed to apply to Virginia with the country is an account of the country was in the country which can be supposed to apply to Virginia with the country which can be accounted to a possible the country was in the country which can be accounted to the virginia country and in the country was in band count

force. The slave oligarchy appealed to the sword, and the slave oligarchy perishes by the sword. [Cheers.] Some people say Mr. Lincoln was too slow. I thought so myself sometimes. I thought that the thing might be pushed a little quicker; but then perhaps the people were not exactly ready at that time for the assertion of these doctrines. Perhaps they required to go to school a little longer, and so they were kept at school, and Gen. McClellan was their teacher. [Laughter and cheers.]

Gen. McClellan was his teacher. [Applause] He led the army to the Potomac, and utterly failed in his military administration in every part of the country. I do

inty radininistration in every part of the country. I do
not mean halled line with greaters satisfaction than I did mymore of the "Young Napeleon," but I thought somehing better of Sepoleon. I thought the man had bank
much of the "Young Napeleon," but I thought somehing better of Sepoleon. I thought the man had bank
much of the "Young Napeleon," but I thought somehing better of Sepoleon. I thought the man had bank
much of energy, activity; that he was a great man;
that he was a general about to take command of the
army and move forwant rapidly and residence in the
and white. Time passed away, but later was very
rebels were never so ill propared to resist an able and
occasion. I man should be supplied to the conduction that under General McClellan the armise
of rebellow meyament as then, but the solden moments
allipsed by, and I confess I changed my opinions about
inside to him I am very servery for fix but I did come to
the conclusion that under General McClellan the armise
of rebellom. Laughter, I Besides, it was my brainess
to know military affairs, for I had to raise money to
pay for It. Laughter, I should be very sorry, Indeed,
from the supreme command of the army unjustly, and
put semble of the United Blaces. And now the General
properties of the United States, and in that speech he
spoke of Mr. Lincoln having thwarded AgClellan. He
spoke of Mr. Lincoln having thwarded AgClellan. He
spoke of Well, it was the very first that I knew that he
spoke of Well, it was the very first that I knew that he
cover had a plan at all. Lincupter, I suppose be
charged the man and the properties of the surface
to hear of a plan, but I did not and I will say
that If over these was a President who gave a general
thready and the surface of the surface of the surface of the
server had a plan at all. Lincupter, I suppose be
cover had a plan at all. Lincupter, I suppose be
cover had a plan at all. Lincupter, I suppose be
cover had a plan at all. Lincupter, I suppose be
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cov

ingion, the mother of Henry Clay, will ve and Johnson. [Applause.] Louisville a will do likewise. I know the question is of debate. I know there is no doubt al., of course, do not know how many vowill get, though when the day of counting that task will not be a difficult one. [Law we want, and what I want with an inex ing—what I desire above everything extension of the this majority shall be so great, so overwhelm that no man in knope, and no man in that no man in knope, and no man in and the resolution of the American pand the resolution of the American tain their Government to the end. [Lo Now, then, fellow cluzens, just go to wo majority just as much greater as you Now, then, fellow-ettizens, just go to wer majority just as much greater as you ethat there is nothing done, if anything done. Consider nothing accomplished not do a single thing, or can accomplish Now our brethren are looking to us. I came, after all his triumphs, into your came, after all his triumphs, into your came, after all his triumphs, into your when he was nigh unto death, was to give freedom. [Applause.] We, too, brough McPherson, and laid him by the water which shall sing his everlasting chant. Ites of these men inspire our hearts: ries of these men inspire our hearts: brothers and sons of Philadelphia who ha

power at home, and among the p
—then freedom, freedom for every
made; [applause:] freedom wrot
texture of the Constitution of th

Mr. Chase retired amidst great applause hall, which was uncomfortably crowded and n began to thin off, and those who remained wa dressed by Hon. Amos Myers and others, Union Meeting at Ellisburg, N. J. Correspondence of The Press. J ELLISBURG, October 27, 180 A large and enthusiastic Union meeting was at this place, which is a few miles from Candlast night. Delegations from Morristown and H donfield were present, and a spirit of earnest and sanguine determination most encourage with much force and acceptance upon , the issue the Union party, and against the designs an forts of the disloyal party in New Jersey. Mr. Kelway was loudly applauded during the prog Union Demonstration at Woodbury, N

Special Despatch to The Press] WOODBURY, Oct. 27 .- A large and enthusiase county mass meeting was held here this afterno Nearly 4,000 freemen were present, and the muracter. Our town has known no such scene sh 1840. Hon. F. T. Frelinghuysen, Attorney Gene of New Jersey, made an exhaustive and logical gument for the Union. Hon. James M. Scovel the State Senate, delivered an eloquent and vincing appeal, full of telling "hits" against faction that runs a general (?) for President a fears to let his own soldiers vote. Edward Shipp Esq., and others, succeeded with very effective FAMERICAN, LEGATION IN LONDON .-- Mr. Denr

R. Alward, of Auburn, N. Y., has been appoin

to the Assistant Secretaryship of our Legation !

London, vacated by the promotion of Mr. Benjam Moran to the Secretaryship. This is, in all respe a most unexceptionable appointment, for Mr. Al. ward, who has travelled several years in Europe where he knows almost every diplomatic character worth knowing, and is also master of many la guages, is especially "the right man in the right "FROM HERE I SEE TWO MILLIONS OF INFRIENDS."—The New York Herald publishes translation of an account of a visit to General E Clellan by a Spanish curlosty hunter, which peared recently in a Havana paper. This visi intimates that in the parlor he found a variety portraits of different individuals, including a markable number of specimens of "Little Mac own pletures. There was "the great General" uniform, with sword in hand, and the stars of rank on his shoulders; there was "the great Ge rel" photographed in the humble appared of the citizen, sitting down in the shades of peace at home there was "the great General" photographed standing up like a bold statesman, with a froci "the great General" in the bosom of his family there was "the great General" by himself; it short, there could be no doubt of the great ness of the man, for if he had failed to make a favorable impression upon the pople, he had, at all events, succeeded in the most admirable manner upon paper. It was not amazing that the Spanish visitor, on hearing the approach of "the great general" coming through the hall, should have become almost breath less with astonishment when to use his own. of "a purely confidential character"—ind spoke in Spanish." Who ever heard the like! This great general? a polyglot! a philological prolig a linguist! He speaks Spanish when engaged it confidential conversation! Cursed be the man who under-estimates education after this development. But they conversed upon national matters "The great general" said he was opposed to his friends troubling "themselves in mixing up foreign affairs with the election question." Listen to this, y Fenians who are to regenerate Ireland one of the days: "Little Mac calls you 'foreign affairs,' as suggests to his friends that you be not "mixed u with the election." The Spanish visitor being "foreign affair," at once passes from the probability nending election, to the fact taken for granted the fine, the sun shone in all its spiendor, as if to mark the event, there was a gentle breeze, all nature appeared to concentrate her beauty and her magnificence on that spot at that hour, and "the great general" said: "From here I see two millions of my friends." They could not be Seymour's friends," because McClellan, "the great general," is opposed to "mixing up foreign affairs" with the election. Two millions of pure and unadulterated friends must be a fine sight. How could it be described? It is not. The Spanish visitor left, or was translated at that interesting era of his existence; at least he ended his story at that point.—Pittsbury

popular of all Philadelphia favorites, will shortly appear at the Chestnut-street Theatre, beginning with her new and highly successful part of Ludy the vigor, grace, and sensibility which have distinguished her acting in many of the best parts of the drama. In the course of her engagement she will exhibit the range of characters in which she has been admired. MR. J. S. CLARKE.—The following criticism on one of Mr. Clarke's best personations is from the N. Y. Express of Thursday. There is very little tragedy more impressive than its singular union At the Winter Garden last night was produced the comedy of the "School of Reform," for the purpose of introducing Mr. Clarke in a new role, that of Bob Tyke. We have long had an idea that there was something more in the scope of Mr. Clarke's abilities than the public had yet seen. Last night's performance convirced us firmly of the fact. He has suddenly proved himself a melodrametic artist of tare—Ver trace power. It is not a like acting than nature—we never witnessed. Mr. Clarke is capable of scaring to parts unknown the laughter he has so often invoked. Had Momus seen his favorite son last night he would have suddenly become grave, and Thalia would have suddenly become grave, and Thalia would have incontinently fied at the sight of a votary who had forsaken her for the dagger and bowl. It was in the finale to the first act that Mr. Clarke's success in this new undertaking was assured. In the scene where he describes to Lord Avondale the parting between himself and his father, as he sailed away on the convict ship, the choking utterance, the deep agony, were appalling; and when he sank in strong convulsions to the geound the entire house burst into plaudits at a triumph of the mimic art. Never did an audience enter more into the spirit of the scene as, when the repentant fellow kneels to pray by his father's side, and, afterwards, happy and joyous in his new reformation, becomes the honest, guilt-spurning man. Of course, it is well known that every comedian pessesses more or less of dramatic power. The lively appreciation of nature processory for the scene.

MRS. ELIZABETH BOWERS, one of the most

careless and gay.

The New York Evening Post says:

But all these dreary conventionalisms must be endured, and are well worth enduring, to see Clarke's remarkable personation of Bob Tyke, an uneducated Yorkshire lad, rather more vicious than virtuous. In the first act he is a dirty, snambling, leering, impudent scamp, but even in this condition shows traces of a better nature. His "school of reform" is the meeting with his old father, whom he had long thought dead, and whom he robs before recognizing him. Here was, perhaps, the great point of Clarke's personation of the part. It showed dramatic power of the highest order. It proved—what every one knows, but what few really see exemplified—that humor and pathos are near akin, and that a finished comedian must possess many of the elements which go to make up the great tragic actor. The part of Bob Tyke has but little of the funny in it. In the earlier acts of the play it is repulsive rather than droll; and in the latter it is really affecting. The contrast between De Boots and Tyke, as played by Clarke, is one which shows not a mere versatility, but a command of both schools of acting which but few living actors possess. Clarke's Bob Tyke is, moreover, one which at present seem to be taking the place in popular favor formerly awarded to the broader and more unctuous comedy of the Burton school. It is a class of acting in which the two leading comedians of the American stage—Clarke and Owens—pacularly excel, and one which demands on the part of the actor more intellectual than merely physical effort; and substitutes for bodily contortions and solal grimaces the quieter yet more difficult and effective delineation of various phases of human character. The New York Evening Post says:

possesses more or less of dramatic power. The lively

appreciation of nature necessary for them to have in order to be good comic actors must extend to the dark and savage side of humanity, as well as to the careless and gay.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS .- This evening the exhibition of the wonderful stereoptican will be exclusively devoted to statuary. The last exhibition will