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York correspondent of the Boston Traveller, "a very MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1864. satisfactory visit to some of the studios of this city. We have lingered in them with delight, and not New Publications. "Under the Ban, a Tale of the Nineteenth Century," translated from a recent French novel, purporting to be written by a French Abbe, has been published by Harper & Brothers, and will create a great sensation here, as it has done in Europe. It is a remarkable book, purporting to give the life and death of a French clergyman whose expanded and

liberal views bring him in opposition to the Jesuits. by whom he is persecuted, imprisoned in the Inquisition at Rome, unfrocked, and doomed to death. This is a story of unusual interest and power. A third edition, revised and enlarged, of Sylvester Mowry's "Arizona and Sonora: the Geography, History, and Resources of the Silver Region of North America," is well-timed and will be well received, because its truth makes it reliable, by the thousands and tong of thousands who are becoming. and who will be, interested in the mineral wealth of Arizona, one of the most promising border territo-

ries of the United States.

A very suitable companion to that admirable work, the Rev. Dr. Thomson's, "The Land and the Book," has just been published by the Harpers. It is entitled "From Dan to Beersheba," and describes the Land of Promise as it now ap pears, including a description of the boundaries, topography, agriculture, antiquities, cities, and present inhabitants of that wonderful land, with illustrations of the remarkable accuracy of the Sacred writers in their allusions to their native country. It is illustrated with maps and engravings. This work is the production of the Rev. Dr. J. P. New man, of New York, who left Rome for the East early in January, 1861, with two other clergymen as companions. They remained in Egypt until February, when they made a pilgrimage to Mount Sinal, and after that traversed the Holy Land, Bible in hand, carefully noting down impressions and observations on the spot, subsequently sending them in letters to a religious newspaper in New York, and finally expanding them into the present volume which is worthy of a place in every Christian's library, no matter how small it be. These publications of Messrs. Harper can be procured from J. B. Lippincott & Co., and from T. B. Peterson & Brothers

Literary Counterfeiting.

To the Editor of The Press: Sin: Owing to long absence from town if was but a day or two ago that I became aware of the use (or, more properly, abuse) of my name in an article under the heading above quoted, in The Press of September 30th. Pray permit me to correct a few errors into which the writer of that article has sallen—unconsciously, I hope—with regard both to the MS. poem (the "Fire Fiend,") to which he therein alludes, and to nvself. The writer of that article asserts that have been "sending to various newspapers some stanzas, entitled the Fire Fiend,"&o." I assure the writer that I never sent, caused to be sent, or knew of the sending of the stanzas alluded to, to any other newspaper than the New York Saturday Press, to which I gave them at the request of the then editor, Mr. Henry Clapp, Jr.

And, had the writer seen the said stanzas in that journal—where they were originally and only pub-lished by me—and read the editorial note by which they were prefaced therein, he would have been spared the perpetration of his ingenious and ingenu-The writer further states that the said stanzas have appeared in various newspapers during the last seven years." I assure him that, if this be true, t is an authentic case of modern miracle, inasmuch is I have the best of all possible reasons for believas I have the best of all possible reasons for believing that the said stanzas were never in type previous to their publication in the New York Saturday Press, which was in the winter of 1859-60.

The writer asserts that "a great wrong" has been done to Mr. Poe by the "casting before the world, from post to pillar, a poem which Poe himself had deliberately and judiciously rejected."

I assure the writer that Mr. Poe never deliberately nor in any other manner. "I rejected." y, nor in any other manner, "rejected" the poem of the "Fire Fiend." I feel constrained to add, of the "Fire Fiend." I feel constrained to add, however, that I think it extremely probable he would have rejected it, had it ever chanced to come within the sphere of his critical observation.

The writer's pleasant irony on the subject of my literary reputation, and the brilliant and original simile with which he adorns it, I pass cheerfully over. It has not hurt me much, and its composition was doubtless a relief to his feelings.

The motive, too, to which he so shrewdly (!) attributes my "casting from postto pillar, &c." the said

The motive, too, to which he so shrewdly (!) attributes my "casting from post to pillar, &c.," the said poem,—viz: a desire to "preclaim, in connection with the name of Poe, the name of the person holding the manuscript—I am disposed to treat with equal mildness. But, as he himself has—unconsciously; I suppose—assisted to spread still further the said "connection," I think he might, at least, have given my name correctly. To the best of my knowledge and belief, my middle initial is D, and not A. not A.

However, I even forgive him this, also, and will merely state, in conclusion, that the MS of the "Fire Fiend" was never "laid aside," nor "subsequently recurred to" by Mr. Poe; that it was not "found among his MSS, after his death;" that it was not "given away to somebody by Mrs. CLEMM, (who never saw it in MS)—and that the undersigned was not such a "recipient" of the said manuscript as the aforesaid writer believes he may have been.

Respectfully, &c.,

C. D. GARDETTE, November 15, 1864.

lentist in this city, thinking himself aggrieved by our mention of his name some weeks ago, has appealed to our sense of justice to allow his denial or lefence to appear. Granting his request, it is necessary to add a few sentences in explanation: Some months ago a letter appeared in the Times, charging the late Edgar A. Poe with having plaglarized "The Raven" from an Oriental poem, ind comments on this accusation were made by 'The Lounger" of the Illustrated Times, Mr. 'Flaneur" of the Morning Star, the editor of The One of these writers mentioned the on dit that Poe had written a poem, in a metre resembling that of 'The Raven;" that, having laid it aside as not good enough for publication, he had worked some of its lines into "The Raven," and that the manuscript of the rejected poem was in possession of a gentleman of Philadelphia, to whom Poe's motherin-law (Mrs. Clemm) had given it. On this subject we wrote an article, vindicating Poe from the charge of plagiary, and mentioning that the other poem alluded to had repeatedly, within the last seven years, been published under the title of "The Fire Fiend: A Nightmare—from an unpublished manuscript of the late Edgar A. Poe, in the possession of Charles D. Gardette." We attributed this frequent publication to a desire, on Mr. Gardette's part, to have his name publicly associated with Poe's, and said that flies were sometimes thus prethe best taste, nor at all original. Our strong impression, amounting to a belief, is that "The Fire Fiend" was offered for publication in The Press, and declined, because we did not believe that Poe had written it. He never could have said "The blood and tears my victims weep is my sweetest incense," for he always wrote grammatically. We have also believed that "The Fire-Fiend" appeared in the Evening Journal in this city before it was published in the New York Saturday Press, in which, however, we did not see it, and But it did also appear in the St. Augustine Examiner December 16th, 1860, for a manuscript copy, avowedly made from that paper, is before us. and we reasonably thought that Mr. Gardette, whose middle initial is D, not A, had sent it to us. We are not quite satisfied that our impression is incorrect. We cannot implicitly rely on Mr. Gardette's assertion until he shows how this "unpublished manuscript of the late Edgar A. Poe"

came into "the possession of Charles D. Gardette;" shows, also, that it is one of Poe's manuscripts. Up to this time there is nothing but Mr. Gardette's

Since the above was written, we have received a communication from Mr. Gardette, (to whom we had privately suggested, for his own sake, that he might withdraw or modify his letter,) in which he confesses that "The Fire Flend," which appeared under this fown imprimatur, as "an unpublished manuscript of the late Edgar A. Poe," in the possession of Charles D. Gardette, "did not pearance in the New York Saturday Press;" that the editor of that journal knew, when publishing it, that the authorship (imputed) was a hoax, but added a prefatory note pleasantly expressing his own scepticism; that the poem was written and published in consequence of a discussion, followed by a challenge, between its author and a friend about the originality of Mr. Poe's genius, which, it was contended, rendered a successful literary counterfeit of his productions impossible, and that, therefore, Mr. Poe never laid eyes gratulates himself on the counterfeit having been enough like Poe in manner and matter to have deceived several literary critics on both sides of the Atlantic." In this he is wrong. One English critic seems to have merely heard of the forged poem, and we venture to affirm that no one in this country carefully read it without doubts of its authenticity. Lastly, Mr. Gardette offers us a succinct and authentic history of the composition and authorship of the "Fire Flend," together with many other details he happens to know in connection with it. We decline this detailed confession of a literary fraud, and advise Mr. Gardette to confine it to his own bosom. There is nothing wrong in imitating an author's style, but what can justify publishing an imitation, as from the dead author's own manuscript, and doing his memory the great injustice of not confessing the "hoax" for four or five years? We dismiss this painful subject, with no intention of returning to it.]

A MAN NEARLY ONE HUNDRED AND EIGHT YEARS OLD VOTES FOR ABRAHAM LINCOLN.—Schuylkill county beats Sturbridge, Mass., and Conneaut township, Grawford county, Pa., places Sonuyikiii country beats Sturbridge, Mass., and Conneaut township, Grawford country, Pa., places noted for the great age of two citizens who voted at the late election. On the 8th of November, Bernard Eisenhuth, a resident of New Castle township, this country aged one hundred and seven years five months and twenty three days, voted for Abraham Lincoln. Mr. Eisenhuth voted for Washington, and at every Presidential election from that period to this. It seems that before the late election he always voted the Democratic ticket, but since the commencement of the present war one of his daughters has read the papers pretty regularly to him; he judged Mr. Lincoln was just like Washington, and that he would vote for him. Mr. Eisenhuth was born in Lebanon, Pa., and was a member of the Lutheran Church of that place. He has lived in the woods of Schuyikili county during the last fifty years. He has had eleven children, six sons and five daughters. His youngest living daughter is fifty years of age. He has been a very hard working man. Up to the time of experiencing an accident, some three years since, which dislocated his hip joint, he could walk thirty miles a day. If he lives until the 16th day of next May, Mr. Eisenhuth will be 108 years old. If any section of the country can produce a parallel to this case, we should like to hear of it. , we should like to hear of it. Country. Yours, VETERAN,

ART AND ARTISTS. To the Editor of The Press: A Visit to Some of the Studios of New "We have just been paying;" writes a New

hurried through them as a duty. Zenobia, Miss Hosmer's statue, we had all to ourselves, as the favored crowd admitted to a private view had thronged life room the evening before, and the public exhibition was not opened. We thought the statue very majestic. The artist has been successful in rendering the expression, yet it seemed to me there was a want of harmony between the motionless, almost lifeless, poise of the upper part of the body and the freedom of action of the lower limbs. Can any person walking preserve so stiff an attitude in the neck and throat as Zenobia does in the statue The left view we thought incomparably the better: though the drapery of the right was a great success. Still there was one or two sharp angles on that side in the fore-finger and the chin and throat that marred the general effect. From the Derby gallery we went to Launt Thompson's studio. There was his great statue of Napoleon I., only wanting a few finishing touches. We like to see a statue in clay; the softness of the material and the richness of the color not only please the eye, but it is warm and fresh from the hands of the artist. The statue is marvellous in its life-like reality. The Emperor is standing in military undress; his overcoat slightly thrown back, revealing the star on his breast. His hands are clasped behind his back and his head slightly inclined forward. He is evidently absorbed in thought. The expression of the features indicates the ability to form vast designs, and the expression of the fingers, the determination to carry out those designs. The head is superb-nothing can be finer, save the head in marble of the young Augustus. The Emperor ooks very much like De La Roche's portrait of him; it is the painting transferred to clay. The whole statue is instinct with life-beautifully harmontons wonderfully individual s real creation a triumph in art. It is to be cast in bronze. New Yorkers ought to secure a copy for the Central Park. 🔑 💮 "From Thompson's we went up stairs to Church's room, and there, radiant in sunshine mists, stood his unfinished ploture of the rainbow—a perfect arch spanning the whole canvas. It is not finished suffi. lently to describe it fairly, but we saw enough to convince us that as a conception it was one of the greatest, if not the greatest, work he has ever atempted. It is full of mystery, exquisitely poetical n details, and bold and grand in outline—and his mountains, faintly seen through the floating purple mists, the tranquil beauty of the lake, the wreaths of smoke-like vapor nestling among the ravines, and the sparkle and foam of the streams tumbling over the rocks, are all rich in suggestion and sentiment.

picture, and pleased by the artist's manners and pleasant talk. Then we climbed another flight to Gifford's studio. Here we saw a number of charming coast studies, chiefly from the neighborhood of Mt. Desert. These were very successful in the life and motion of the waves, and in the effect of Miss Hosmer's Statue, "Zenobia."-The first paragraph in the above letter reminds us that Miss Hosmer's statue is exciting much interest and admiration. Though our friend finds some important defects in the statue, there are others who consider it "the most sensuous type of perfected animal beauty." Willis, in his Home Journal of this week,

Surrendering our artistic homage, as we do, however, to this most sensuous type of perfected animal heauty, we still withhold our mental preference for the American beauty, of which Zenobla can be, after all, but a colder and tamer exponent. The 'tiers ethal' of Womanhood has made such wonderful progress within the last half century, in our Emphilica the type of that class or femple agents. ful progress within the last half century, in our Republic—the type of that class or female representation of power, has so intellectualized, and has become so much more exalted and distinct—as to need a different emblem for its beauty. The American, "ideal" is more spiritual, more etherially graceful—slighter and less tangibly sensuous—than this majestic Persian. We look to have our country's Soul in Petticoat interpreted by the genius of some artist—given to us in some modern wonder of marble by which "the antique" is left far behind. Who will thus give us the newer Venus of our more collectioned antique" is left far behind. Who will thus give us the newer Venus of our more enlightened time? Who will sketch her in verse, or limn her on canvas, or tell us in some one of "the inspired languages" what better type we may now worship? With the spell still asking to be unravelled—the riddle still ready to be read—we point our inspired "lockers on" to the variety in American women! How different "the Southern woman" from "the Northern?" the "Western woman" from either! Northern"-the "Western woman" from either What improvements are each of these upon the European models which walk our streets—the English and Irish, the Italian and the German. The sex we say, is undergoing a grand progress by the his tory of this Republic, and it is of this that Miss Hos mer's Zenobia is the most prominent, though inade-quate; exponent. Miss Hosmer's own visit to her native country is a very brief one. She sails in the Persia on the 17th, to return to her studio in Rome wedding herself, we are authentically informed, To these remarks Mr. Willis adds some balderdash about "celibates of genius," which we do not think fit to print." This statue of "Zenobia" is not the last of Miss

Hosmer's, work. The "Sleeping Fayn" claims that honor, as it was just finished before Miss Hosmer left Rome for this country. Whispers come from: that city that the "Fawn," in careless grace and freedom, rivals anything of the kind in modern sculpture. ART IN ROME-AN EXHUMED STATUS .- The season in Rome has just commenced, and one by one the artists and frequenters are dropping in. A correspondent of the Post says he finds but few

events worthy of notice in the history of the past summer. The principal one is the discovery of the bronze Hercules, which the unanimous opinion of artists and critics puts among the finest bronzes ever found. It is superbly gilt, and almost perfect. has given rise to much discussion as to what it was, ideal or portrait, but is undoubtedly purely ideal, representing the young Hercules holding the apples of Hesperides, though the apples are lacking, and is believed by the antiquaries to be the statue menpey, and the work of Miron II. It was most care fully buried, covered with flat stones and pieces o marble, at the depth of thirty feet below the present surface. It is now undergoing a cleansing process,

and will be exhibited to the public after a few in his Roman studio, has been a long while engaged in preparing a model of "The Sentinel," for the Sincinnati Soldiers' Monument. It is a noble work. full of manly character and force. The Sentinel stands at port arms, challenging, as if he would say, "Who goes there? What foot comes to disturb our patriot dead in their repose?" The statue overcoat, and is a most successful example of sculpturesque treatment of modern costume. The experienced foreman at Munich writes to Mr. Ro-"You have studied well the American soldier, for, by the mien and resolute port, one at once recognizes the persevering American, who alone of all nations fights as they are now doing in your country." The other statue alluded to is an Angel of the Colt, a work in a different vein but equally fine. AMERICAN PICTURES IN EUROPH.—At the late fine art exhibitions in Antwerp and Brussels, several pictures by American painters attracted attention. The American minister, Mr. Sandford, at Brussels, writes that J. H. L. do Hass, an artist,

declared the works of our artists there exhibited to be the finest ever brought to that city, and that admiring crowds were gathered around them at all hours. Pictures by Gifford, Hubbard, Hart, and Hennesy, were much remarked upon. MOLLENHAUER, THE VIOLINIST, BECOME BLIND.

This eminent musician, one of the first violinists in America, and a composer, has lost his eyesight, and with it, of course, the pursuit of his profession. Musical iriends of his, in New York, are arranging to give a grand concert for his benefit. Mills, Formes, Anschutz, and other well-known artists

The 2d Pennsylvania Artillery—Strength of the Regiment—Its History. Correspondence of The Press. CAMP OF 2D PENNA. ART., 18TH A. C., NEAR CHAFFIN'S BLUFF, Va., Nov. 16, 1864. In the multitude of letters from the numerous regiments from Pennsylvania, but few have appeared from the 2d Pennsylvania Artillery, which s undoubtedly the largest regiment from the State,

which, after the consolidation, numbered, present

and absent, over 2,800 men. Of this number, over

1,400 are present; the balance are either prisoners,

or absent sick and wounded, which is sufficient to

attest the hard service through which the "Heavies"

and perhaps the largest in the army.

This regiment was organized in Philadelphia in 1861-2, its camp being at Camden, N. J. It may be that the 2d Pennsylvania, or the 112th, as it was then called, has been forgotten by the warm-hearted and open-handed clizens of Camden; but it is certain that the generous treatment and kind acts received at their hands are still remembered by the vertexns of the regiment, many of whom assert their arms.

Lose present. But the aguation of the prisoner was tronke down with ten speak, but broke down with tears, saying only: "I am satisfied with the sight with tars, saying only: "I am satisfied with the sight with tears, saying only: "I am satisfied with the sigh veterans of the regiment, many of whom assert their intention to return, "when this cruel war is over," to renew their thanks, and perhaps-well, as the correspondence has been kept up pretty briskly, we to be given. will let the girls tell the rest, while we proceed with our short history of the regiment. It remained in the defences of Washington from February, 1862, to May, 1864, and the boys began to feel like the neglected lass at the ball in Posev county. Indiana. who, when asked if she would dance, replied, "Of course I will; yer I've sot and sot until I thought I'd tuk root." At the latter date, under the command of Colonel A. A. Gibson, who succeeded Colonel Angeroth in June, 1862, the regiment was ordered to the front as infantry. In July, Colonel Gibson's leave of absence from the regular army was revoked, and he was returned to the regular service, the command devolving upon Major Anderson, of Philadelphia. After some delay, Major A. was commissioned colonel, but, unfortunately, was killed, while leading a furious charge upon the enemy's works, a few hours only before his commission arrived. Captain William M. McClure, of Columbia county, was then unanimously recommended by the officers of the regiment for the position, and was speedily commissioned, and now commands the regiment. In order to support my assertion concerning the strength of the regiment. I will give you the number of men as nearly as my acilities will permit. Before the regiment left Washington, the surplus recruits were formed into a provisional regiment, which numbered over 1,400 men. The old regiment had over 1,900 left, making the total over 3,300. In August last, the provisional regiment (which, by the way, was the cause of much ill-feeling between our respected Governor and certain officials of the War Department, and called forth a special message from the Governor to the Legislature) was returned to the old regiment,

"The Beginning of the End." Sin: For the last day or two the general inquiry

has been, "What's the matter with gold, that should cause it to fall thirty or forty per cent. in a few days, with no successes of our armies to cause the decline ?" The truth is, the people are taking this gold matter out of the hands of speculators, and the they gave on the 8th of this month in favor of the Government. That verdict was an unmistakable evidence of the determination of the people that this rebellion shall be put down, and every man of common sense knows that when it is accomplished gold can under no circumstances range above

twenty-five to thirty per cent. premium, and hence the holders of gold are beginning to stand from under. That verdict of the people amounted to a virtual endorsement by them of the Government securities, and when the news of this overwhelming verdict shall reach Europe, I venture the prediction that the foreign orders for our securities will be increased fourfold over what they ever have been, and I should not be surprised to see, in sixty days' time, the United States five-twenty gold-bearing bonds elling at 110 or 112 instead of 104, the price they are now selling for. I don't profess to be in the secret of our army movements, or in any of the movements four Government looking to peace, yet I venture he prediction that by the first of January you will see our gold-bearing Government securities at the premium I have mentioned. When I see some of our railroad mortgage securities, which pay only six per cent. interest, and that interest in currency, selling at 112 to 115, I know that United States securities paying the same interest in gold will sell quite as high, if not higher, the moment the people have confidence that peace is near at hand, and this confidence is fast becoming general in the minds of the people. Let us see if the future does not verify Rebel Barbarities to Prisoners.

The tale of rebel barbarity has come to be far more than a "twice told tale," but no matter how often it is told, it never loses in interest. Six captains and two privates, who escaped from a prison pen at Columbia, S. C., and made their way, after terrible hardships, to the blockading fleet off leorgetown, in the same State, arrived in New York on Friday. Their story chills the blood alnost in its recital, and it seems incredible that the atrocities to which they and their fellow-sufferer have been subjected could have been practiced outside of the territory of the most benighted savages on the face of the earth. We give the shameful facts just as they are told by Captain Thornton, of the 13th Tennessee Cavalry, one of the number: "During our stay at Columbus not an ounce of meat has been issued to us. We have had no shelter except what we could make for ourselves out of brush, which it was next to impossible to get in suf-ficient quantities. Our rations were corn meal and forghum molasses of a very inferior quality. We had no means of cooking, and were not allowed to pick up fuel. Those of us having no money starved to death, and the best of us scarcely were able to do more than exist. When we were captured we were robbed of every deliar and everything of value. Rebel officers and soldiers robbed allke, even taking the buttons off our clothes. The adjutant general We stayed almost an hour, deeply touched by the Mebel omeers and soldiers robbed alike, even taking the buttons off our clothes. The adjutant general of Major General Cleburne's staff took the hat off the head of the adjutant of the 16th Ohio, saying. This is a good hat, and just such a one as I want, and carried it off. It is universal among officers and men to rob every prisoner. Our treatment has been the most infamous and inhuman that could be conceived. No human being can live long and reverse. the most infamous and inhuman that could be conceived. No human being can live long under such treatment. Negroes were very kind to us, and helped us all they could during the twelve days that we were getting from Columbia to the gunboat Canandalgua. The private soldiers at Columbia are infinitely worse off than the efficers. The miseries of the men cannot be described. Many of them have nothing to cover their nakedness but a grain sack, with holes cut in it for their naked arms. Dozens crawl out of the prison pen every night, and are shot at by the guards. Many are killed in this manner. Those that escape to the woods are hunted by dogs, and torn and mangled. A Captain Parker escaped on the 6th of October, and was hunted by blood-hounds, who tore him so horribly that he died in a few days. If we had the time we could tell volumes of incidents we had the time we could tell volumes of incident; of this horrible character. There are about twentyone hundred prisoners in this pen at Columbus,
and hundreds are without pantaloons or shoes.
For days together all rations are withheld from
the prisoners, and then a rebel officer comes in
and offers food to those who will take the oath of

and oners food to those who will take the oath of allegiance and join the Southern army. In this way, under the pangs of hunger, many have taken the oath of allegiance to the Confederacy, but, of course, few feel that the oath, under such circumstances, is binding upon their consciences. It is impossible for any words to convey an idea of the utter wretchedness and misery of this prison-life at Co. wretchedness and misery of this prison-life at Co-The Trial of Muller. The London correspondent of the Tribune, writing on the 2d instant, gives an excellent description of the trial of Muller. The entrance of the legal dignitaries into the little dark court-room of the Old Bailey is said to have been quite impressive: Preceded by the mace and sceptre came the Chief Baron Pollock and Baron Martin, who were to try Baron Pollock and Baron Martin, who were to try the case, in long black gowns, red scarfs over their shoulders, and wigs, and with them the Lord Mayor in purple velvet robes with gold trimmings, and the train of robed Aldermen. With them, too, came General Peel, M. P. (Sir Robert's brother), a fine, frank, and strong-headed man, with Tory inscribed, and Mr. Roebuck, who is very ugly, but has a certain kind of crude intelligence about him. There was no other unofficial notoriety present, unless I may mention Miss Ada Isaacs Menken, who sat in the gallery during the trial. the gallery during the trial.

The respective counsel in the case are thus sketched:

sketched:

The Queen's Sollcitor was a common-looking man, with a rasping voice, who did not hesitate to produce a laugh now and then by affecting droll phrases—as "that alibi clock," &c.

Mr. Sergeant Parry, the prisoner's chief counsel, was a grand-looking man, and had great power; but it was felt that he was robbed of much of his force, unconsciously, by a lurking non-beller of his client's innocence.

Serging of the method of condusting the trial Speaking of the method of conducting the trial, the correspondent savs:

the correspondent says:

Although the probabilities are more than a hundred to one that the prisoner is guilty, yet I am convinced that such a case would have had a far more thorough investigation in America. Whether it was that insensibly the feeling had got possession of all minds that the safety of rallway travelling demanded that somebody should be executed for the murder, I cannot say, but the whole trial seemed to me to have been disposed of with almost levity. For example, the jury were absent only about five minutes. Now, there certainly are some mysteries in the case, and it is impossible not to suppose that the minds of the majority of the jurors were made up beforehand. The question whether he had already formed an opinion was asked of no juror when he was sworn in. Again, a Mr. Lee deposed that he had seen two men in the carriage with Mr. Briggs after it had stopped at Bow and that neither of them moved as if to get out, and his memory did not point moved as if to get out, and his memory did not point to Muller as either. One was a thick-set man with hiskers. Now, this evidence was sneered over—not invalida-

Now, this evidence was sneered over—not invalidated—simply because Lee gave utterance to some offensive sentiments of a general kind, or that he did not tell the police because he hated the bother of appearing! Now, also, it began to be seen that both Matthew (the cabman) and Muller had hats alike; the murder must have been done by one or both, a hat of that pattern and peculiar lining having been found. Both had their hats made to order; both were fastidious about the fit. The hat was in the court-room, in good preservation. Is it not odd that court-room, in good preservation. Is it not odd that no proposition to have the hatter try the hat upon the two men in the court, to see which head it fitted, was made? Is it not strange that no inquiry was made whether Matthew, who is a "low, thick-set man," of the kind Mr. Lee testified to seeing, beside helps ten times as prutal in appearance. man, of the kind in the testing is a prearance as Muller, had or had not whiskers up to the time of the murder? These are only a few things of the many, which a thorough, and religious investigation could not have passed over, but which were passed but failed to prove an alibi. It is said that the sin-

On the last day of the trial a woman endeavored cerity of her belief in Muller's innocence was apparently perfect and touching. When the Judge, in summing up, cast out her testimony-going out of the way to have a fling at her character, which had lip quivered, and he sat down with his face buried in his hands. It was clear that he had expected help of the alibi that really became a point against he prisoner are described as follows:

the prisoner are described as follows:

Never have I known a more sombre scene than that of the Old Balley on the afternoon of October 29. A heavy fog had fallen during the middle of the day, and the little daylight that, travelling under sheds and roofs, and over thick, walls, tries to enter the Old Balley ordinarily, now failed more signally than usual. The chaplain of Newgate, the Rev. Mr. Davis, appeared in full canonicals on the bench to add to the omens. The jury came in as the great Westminster clock tolled the hour of three over the breathless, crowd, and long ere the jury had spoken every soul had fore-let the fatal verdict. The chief baron leaned forward with his face hidden in the attitude of prayer, while the jury were questioned. The prisoner stood alone motionless, while Haron Martin assumed the black cap and gave the bitter-toned sentence. There was a deep feeling in those present. But the agitation of the prisoner was terrible. He began to speak, but broke down with tears, saying only: "I am satisfied with the jury and the laws of the country; but I have been convicted not upon a true statement—but false." veruict; not a voice in England, German, or other, has expressed a doubt of Muller's guilt. Some good judges think he had an accomplice, but the small-ness of the prize renders any such concert improba-ble. A confession is eagerly expected, and is likely to be given

GEN, BUTLER'S WIFE.—Some 18 or 20 years ago a young actress, a Miss Hildreth, played several evenings at the Dorrance-street theatre, Providence. I happened to see her in the tragedy of Jane Shore. Her part was a secondary one, that of the friend and confidant of Edward's beautiful favorite, but her confident of Edward's beautiful favorite, but her conception of the character surprised me by its originality and its impressive truthfulness. I felt that she had great dramatic talent, and often wondered that her name had so entirely disappeared from the stage. In the spring of 1849, while visiting a friend in Lowell, I found one morning, on returning from a walk, a card from Mrs. Benjamin Butler, with an invitation to take tea with her the following evening. I went with my host and hostess. No other guests were invited. The name of Mrs. Benjamin Butler had for me at that time no other significance than might have had the name of Mrs. John Smith. On our way to the house my host, a Webster Whig. Butler had for me at that time no other significance than might have had the name of Mrs. John Smith. On our way to the house my host, a Webster Whig, spoke of Mr. Butler not too flatteringly—as a successful lawyer, smart but unscrupulous, ready to take up the worst cases, and noted for always carrying his clients through. On entering the parlors I was surprised to find in the charming and graceful lady who received us the dramatic friend and confident of Jane Shore, whose talenthad so impressed me at the Dorrance-street theatre. Mrs. Butler was a young lady of Dracut, who, fascinated by the stage, and conscious of dramatic power, had obtained an engagement at one of the Boston theatres, and who was about two years earnestly devoted to her profession, when Mr. Benjamin Butler proffered his heart and hand, and won her back to domestic life. I found that she still loved the art, and prevailed on her to read to me some of her favorite passages in Shakspeare. She read, I remember, the sprison scene in "Measure for Measure," with a passionate pathos that made me hall regret that the "smart Lowell lawyer" had won her away from Melpomene and all her tragic glooms and splendors.—Cor. Prov. Journal.

OIL LAND IN OHIO.—Prof. L. D. Williams, of Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., is engaged at present in investigating the geological evidences of the existence of coal oil in Southern Ohio. It is his opinion that it will be found as abundant as in Pennsylvania and West Virginia, and that the coal oil region extends into Southern Indiana, forming a district of which Cincinnati is nearly the geological centre. have passed in their efforts in behalf of our beloved centre.

FOUR CENTS. THE ELECTIONS.

THE UNION MAJORITY IN PENNSYLVANIA.

THE STATE VOTE IN OCCOBER. Official Returns from New York, Wisconsin, Maryland, Vermont, Delaware, Maine, New Hampshire,

and New Jersey VOTE OF UNION PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

PENNSYLNANIA. HARRISBURG, Nov. 19.—Complete official returns from all the October Congressional districts in the State, as received at the office of the Secretary of State, give a Union vote of 255,981, and a Democratic vote of 242,122, being a Union majority of 18, 859. This includes both the home and soldiers'

In order to get the home vote, circulars have been issued from the Secretary's office to the several prothonotaries where such distinction was not made. and it is supposed that the proper responses will be made, which will settle this long vexed question. THE OFFICIAL VOTE AT THE OCTOBER

ELECTION. HARRISBURG, Nov. 19.—The following is the offi cial report of the vote of this State at the Octobe election. It includes the home and soldiers' vote: U. maj. D. maj. 2,022 3,677 4,460

13,859 NEW YORK. OFFICIAL RETURNS AS FAR AS RECEIVED. UNION MAJORITIES. Franklin...

 Wyoming
 1,554

 Warren
 230

 Wayne
 1,727

Total......50,522 Rockland Sullivan......588 The above returns from 47 of the 60 countles show NEW JERSEY.

that Fenton's clear majority over Lincoln's is 1,652. COMPLETE VOTE FOR PRESIDENT. Counties. Burlington..... Bergen..... Bergen..... Cape May..... Cumberland....

Union..... Warren.... Total...... 60,614 68,4
Parker's majority in 1862.....
McClellan's majority, 1864..... 68,016 46,710 DELAWARE. Although Delaware gave a small majority for Mc-Olellan, the vote shows such a decided progress that there is reason for congratulating the friends of freedom upon it. The official vote for President is as follows:
 Counties.
 Lincoln.
 McClellan.

 Kent.
 1,654
 2,402

 Newcastle.
 4,274
 3,813

 Sussex.
 2,229
 2,552

Majority for McClellan ... In 1860 the vote of Delaware for President was as follows:
 Counties.
 Lincoln.
 Bell.
 Breck.
 Douglas.

 Kent.
 1,070
 717
 2,087
 144

 Newcastle.
 2,074
 1,573
 2,979
 718

 Sussex.
 671
 1,574
 2,251
 161
 Total.....3,815 3,864 7,337 1,023 Uniting the votes of the three opposition candi-

dates in 1860, and comparing the two elections, we have the following: Here we have the overwhelming majority of 8,410 reduced in four years to 610. Lincoln yote in 1860 was only 3,814, whereas now it is 8,157, and the opposition vote is reduced from 12,224 to 8,767. Such progress as this is worth rejoicing over. Another year will bring the pro-slavery Democracy of Dela-MARYLAND.

THE FULL OFFICIAL VOTE. The following are the official returns of the State -including the soldiers' vote-for Presidential Electors, Attorney General, Judge of the Court of Appeals, and Controller of the Treasury. The returns for Governor and Lieutenant Govornor are PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

made to the House of Delegates: Isaac Nesbitt (I Wm. J. Albert (I H. H. Goldsborough) W. H. W. Farrow (I ATTORNEY GENERAL. Alex Randall.....(U.)....38,029 2,814.....40,843 Bernard Garter.....(D.)....31,932 298.....32,230 JUDGE COURT OF APPEALS.

VERMONT. The county clerks met in convention at Montpelier on Wednesday to canvass the vote for electors' for President and Vice President. The Convention was called to order by Gen. Hopkins, who nominat

ed Judge Tyler, of Windham county, for president,

and John C. Hall, of Bennington county, was appointed secretary. The following was the result of the canvass: For Lincoln and Johnson electors......42,419 For McClellan and Pendleton electors.....13,322 29.097 Union majority This is a gain on the Union majority of last September of about 10,000, and on Lincoln's majority in 1860 of over 6,000. The aggregate vote this year is over 11,000 larger than it was in 1860. NEW HAMPSHIRE.

PRESIDENTIAL HOME VOTE COMPLETE. McClellan. 4,594 2,547 Counties. I Rockingham....Strafford...Belknap... 2,405 4,766 5,324 2,436 2,012 4,575 1,454 Varrimac..... Sullivan.....Grafton.... 0008.....1,116 34,521 Lincoln maj., home vote 2,192

All the towns and places in the State are heard from but Jackson, Hart's Location, and Wentworth's Location, which last spring gave 108 Demo cratic majority. This deducted leaves Lincoln's

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

First Congressional district by from 200 to 300 ma-In the Legislature the Senate stands as follows Union, 23; Democratic, 10; and the Assembly Union, 69; Democratic, 34. THE OFFICIAL VOTE.

THE WAR PRESS,

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same

The money must always accompany the order, and

in no instance can these terms be deviated from, they afford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents fee

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by

ate, \$1.50 per copy.

THE WAR PRES.

Total60,225 43,777 61,803 44, 2II The above returns from 437 cities, towns, and plantations, give the Union electors a majority of 17,592. Covernor Cony's majority in the same towns in September was 16,448. The total vote at the Presidential election in these towns was 106,014 against 104,002 in September. The towns yet to be heard from voted in September: For Cony, 2,164; for Howard, 2,699: It is safe to say that Lincoln's majority in the State on the home vote will exceed

SOUTH CAROLINA.

From the Free South of Nov. 12.1 FIRST VOTING FOR PRESIDENT IN THE STATE. On Tuesday last, for the first time in her history, polls were opened in the Palmetto State on the och polls were opened in the Palmetto State on the casion of a Presidential election. Heretofore, when all the States were rocking with excitement over a Presidential contest, South Carolina, as if to show her contempt for the democratic element in our Faderal compact, was serene and undisturbed. A her contempt for the democratic element in our Federal compact, was serene and undisturbed. A few gentlemen in Columbia went, through the formality of choosing a few other gentlemen to cast the vote of the State in the electoral college for the pro-slavery candidates, who ever they might be.

Last Tuesday, however, a scene was witnessed in Beaufort which well might have made the bones of Calhoun stir in his coffin. This once most select aristocratic town was as much astir on election day as the most democratic of Yankee communities. American citizens of African descent were buslly drumming up voters with all the energy of veteran politicians. Indeed, we think the great "unwashed" of the "fierce Democratice" might have learned some new arts from those tyros in political canvassing. For, with all energy and excitement, fun, joility, and good humor ruled the hour.

In response to a notice signed on behalf of the "State Executive Committee" polls were opened in the Free South Bullding for the citizens and soldiers of other States, while those of South Carolina were invited to cast their votes at the Market House. No qualification was required save that the voter be twenty one years of age. Printed tlokets containing simply the names of the river House. No qualification was required save that the voter be twenty-one years of age. Printed tickets containing simply the names of the rival candidates were furnished. The polls were opened at 10 A. M. and closed at 4 P. M. At the market House polls Mr. E. G. Dudley acted as inspector and Mr. H. G. Judd as clerk; while at the Free South Building Mr. J. G. Thompson and Lieut. Baldwin were chosen inspectors, and Mr. M. J. French clerk.

were chosen inspectors, and Mr. M. J. French clerk.

Most of the interest centred in the Market Heuse poll. The colored people entered into the spirit of the thing with surprising enthusiasm. Most of the thing with surprising enthusiasm. Most of the proceeding, and were therefore not only cager to vote, but were anxious to give a large majority for Lincoln, whose name to them is synonymous with Freedom. A man who attempted to deceive them with McClellan tickets was detected and rather rudely hustled, but not hurt. We wonder how much life would have been left in a black man who had attempted the same game in the Sixth who had attempted the same game in the Sixth wardin New York city. The following is the result:

Lincoln's majority... In the 102d Michigan polls were opened, and 20 octes cast for Lincoln, none for McClellan, the VOTE AMONG OUR PRISONERS IN THE SOUTH.

A vote was taken among our prisoners at Colum

bia, S. C., on the 26th ult., with the following result:

New York. Lincoin. McClellar.
Pennsylvania. 187 35
Ohio: 142 15 51,607 Missouri Wisconsib Tennessee Louisiana Florida California.

Majority for Lincoln.....

The Exchange of Prisoners on the Sa-vannah River. fall, while the wires all over the land were beginning to tell the story of the President's re-election, the truce fleet of Lieutenant Colonel John E. Mul. ford steamed out of Hampton Roads, on one of the most gratifying, if not one of the most important, missions of the war. This fleet, which was to give back to freedom and their homes thousands of invalid prisoners of war, comprised some of the largest, swiftest, and best-appointed vessels of the Government transport service.

The fleet consisted of the following steamers:

New York, Captain Chisholm, flagship of Golomel

Nullord, Atlantic, Baltic, Northern Light, Illinois,

Horman Livingston, George Leary, Grescent, Vic
tor, Blackstone, Weybossett, General Sedgwick,

Karnak, Constitution, General Lyon, United States,

Varuna, and Stay of the South. Several of these—

the four or five last-mentioned, I believe—were left

behind; the Varuna to bring despatches on Thurs
day, and the others to sail directly for New York,

having been temporarily detached from Gol. Mul
ford's command, for the pupose of conveying troops

from the Army of the James to the metropolis, where,

it was supposed, they might be needed on grection

day. Some of the largest of the transports, the Atlan
tite, Baltic, Northern Light, and Livingston, received

their passengers at Point Lockout as early as the

26th ult., and remained with invalid prisoners on

board in Hampton Roads from that day until the

departure. Though each vessel had a surgeon, and Government transport service.

board in Hampton Roads from that day until the departure. Though each vessel had a surgeon, and many of them a representative of the Sanitary Commission on board, the mortality on shipboard was noticeably large. On the Atlantic there were forty deaths, but she was the first to arrive at Point Lockout, and received the worst cases from the camps. The deaths were principally from sourcy and chronic diarrices. The entire number of deaths up to the time of the fleet's arrival here was one hundred and two.

On Saturday morning the Livingston the Leary hundred and two.
On Saturday morning the Livingston, the Leary and the New York went to the point of exchange—a place about midway between Fort Pulaski and Savannah. From this point the fort and the city were in full 'elew. The tall spire of the Presbyterian Church, the steeple of the State House, the roofs of the houses—bright in the sunset glow that rested over them—made a picture which we watched for a time with deep interest. Here they were met by the rebel steamers Beauregard, Ida, Swan, and General Lee. The particularly striking feature of the scene was the grotesque appearance

Swan, and General Lee. The particularly striking feature of the scene was the grotesque appearance of the rebel steamers, the Swan and the Gen. Lee. In the first place, it conveyed the idea most vividly of a great destitution of paint in the Confederacy. On that point they tell a plain, unwarnished tale. Both vessels are great, slab-sided, flat-botto-bed affairs, like unsightly houses washed from their foundations. A spectator at a distance, without being blessed with a lively imagination, might have supposed these queer specimens of naval architecture to be floating hearses, the illnsion being fostered by the funeral-like plumes of Cimmerian smoke which waved from their slender chimneys. The two first named are quite comfortable-looking beats, with sidewheels and walking beams, close cabins, and the ordinary conveniences which it is possible to attach to a miniature tug fitted up in imitation of a Sound steamer. But the other two, possible to a track to a immature trace in factor in imitation of a Sound steamer. But the other two, as before remarked, are most remarkable specimens of naval architecture. The Swan is like anything but a swan in her appearance. She draws but eighteen inches of water when laden, is some two eighteen inches of water when laden, is some two or three stories in height, and was facetiously likened to a steam-outton factory as she came wheezing, puffing, snorting, and smoking down the muddy stream. She was built in Wilmington, Delaware, some years before the war began, and, picking her weather and her way along the coast, was eight months, it is said, in getting from that port to her destination. Very similar to the Swan in appearance is the General Lee, only that the latter seems like an older boat. Each is propelled by sidewheels whose paddles are scarcely visible, and each steered by three enormous rudders, swinging like huge barn doors at the stern of the grotesque crafts. Many were the laughs and queer instead of death. A merrier set of invalids were never got together than those freed rebels who were craimed on board the steamers, and fringed the low guards of the vessels with dangling legs, almost dipping into the water through the hilarious carelessness of their owners. They went off up the river, yelling their peculiar mule-like cry which passes for a cheer, with their ill-omened flag waving over them, leaving the proud banner of freedom behind, the love of which, for a time at least, they have madly rejected. It was quite dark before he yessels were unloaded. The rebel boats brought, down from Savannah a large number of the "Richmond Ambulance Committee," who were provided with medicines, stretchers, and tin cups in great mond Ambulance Committee," who were provided with medicines, stretchers, and tin cups in great abundance. They came prepared, it seemed, to handle every returned rebel as if he were a helpless babe; whereas, of those we delivered on Saturday—and there were over a thousand of them—there were not more than eight or ten who needed assistance. The members of the "ambulance committee," as they are termed at Richmond, wore broad orange-colored ribbons upon their hats, on which were printed the words "Committee for cur wounded." They manifested great concern for the comfort of their "guests," preparing hot coffee for them as they came on board. The latter, of course, seemed overjoyed at the prospect of soon reaching their homes after so long an absence.

EFFROT OF A COMMISSION.—The St. Albans raiders are evidently in better favor with the Canadian courts than they were a fortnight since. The production of a rebel commission by the leading raider has acted like a charm on the titleling raider has acted like a charm on the titleling Canadian judge, and he has agreed to a posiponement of the trial tills December 13th, to posiponement of the trial tills December 13th, to enable the prisoners to get, exculpatory evidence from Richmond. Judge Coursol, in granting this request, may be acting up to the strict line of his daty simply, but it, looks very much as though he had a fellow-feeling for the raiders, and was willing to help them all that is possible, which, if it proves to be so, will not tend at all to improve the relations between the United States and Canada. tions between the United States and Canada.— Springfield Republican.

majority. This deducted leaves Lincoln's, majority on the home vote 2,084.

WISCONSIN.

MADISON, Wis., Nov. 19.—Official returns from this State give Lincoln 7,000 majority on the home vote, and with the home and soldiers' vote together, about 15,000.

The representation in Congress stands four Union to one Democrat.

The soldiers' vote will elect General Paine in the