MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1864. we can take no notice of anonymous commu migations. We do not return rejected manuscripts Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

To Whom Should Peace be Offered? A special telegram of a contemporary quoted the Washington Intelligencer as authority for the statement that the President is about to send peace commissioners to Richmond. This is evidently an error. The Intelligencer, on the contrary, said, on

"Some journals speak of its being in the contem. plation of the President to send a commission to Richmond charged with the essential powers for an armistice and amnesty; but while we can readily suppose that the Government organ here and Gen. Butler in New York would hardly venture on so delicate a matter without feeling themselves in accord with the views of the Administration, and while we think it probable that such a commission, iudiciously constituted, would be wise, as it might lead to happy results, we are under the impression that thus far no such proposition has been seriously contemplated by the President. Having, as our readers are aware, no means of knowing the purposes of the Administration in this or anything else not patent to the public, our remark is of course only hypotheti-

We have already shown that the Government of the United States has been placed, by victories in the field and the result of the elections, in a position so far above the suspicion of weakness that it can afford, with dignity and honor, to offer new terms of peace. But we have never said anything that hinted at the sending of ambassadors to the rebel leaders. The offer of amnesty to which General BUTLER referred in his New York speech, and of which we have shown the probability, does not include a proposal to negotiate with JEFF DAVIS. No one who understands the military and political situation, and respects the Government, would desire such a conterpreted by the world as evidence of moral weakness at the least, if not of material exhaustion? The Charleston Courier of the 9th instant thus foreshadows the reception of such an offer to the rebel Govern-

There is a great deal less talk about peace at the present time than there was a month since. This is gratifying. The proffer of peace must come

sented this paper as suggesting anything further than an open and magnanimous proposal of terms of submission to the people have been grossly in error. The whole force of the legitimate argument for peace is based on the repudiation of any offer to compromise | island, it must come to it which they would sever? with the rebel leaders. The United States cannot stoop, in the hour of victory, to sue with the rebel leaders. The United States for peace to its sworn enemies—the Hannibals who have passed through the fires of rebellion to swear eternal hostility to a republic greater than Rome. To the Southern people we may offer more than they would dare to ask, but to their stubborn leaders nothing. The Union will never be restored by a voluntary admission, by the United States, that the rebel leaders are the representatives of the Southern people. On the contrary, the only policy of peace that promises success is that which aims to alienate the popular feeling of the Southern States from the purposes of their tyrannical rulers. Demonstrate to the people that their interests are unalterably opposed to the success of the rebellion; that their submission to the Union means peace, prosperity, freedom, glory, and happiness; that the Government of the United States is not the enemy, but the friend of the South; that submission to its laws will not be submission to punishment, but restoration to all civil rights; demonstrate the justice and the generosity of the purposes of the Government, and the folly and the suicide of the rebellion, and great good must result. An amnesty grounded on such ideas would be emphasized by every victory won by our soldiers; every defeat of the rebel leaders would give larger freedom of expression to the growing Union sentiment of the South; and the vigorous prosecution of the war upon the rebellion, accompanied by this sincere offer of pardon to the people, would be the inevitable ruin of the Richmond usurpation. To the Southern people—not to the rebel

chiefs-do we look for honorable submission and speedy peace. Free Labor. Have all the workmen of the North considered that this war, in its simplest principle, is one between capital and labor; between the free right to work free and the usurped right to own labor by robbing it of its inherent right? Have they ever thought that the latter condition operated upon the white laborer as well as the black, and locked up all the noble opportunities for rewarded toil in the South? This, nevertheless, is the case. White laborers are, as they have ever been, scarce in the territory now in rebellion, and the success of that rebellion must make their number still decrease, while the blacks, on the other hand, must multiply. The tendency of the South is, therefore, towards an absolute aristocracy, the proprietors of its entire labor. In such a state of feudal possession, there can be but two great classes, nobles and peasants, slaveholders and slaves. The place for the poor white man of the South, to whom an avenue for labor is denied, must become as low as that of the outcast, vagrant, or desperado. This is the inevitable degradation of a State where property owns its labor, where labor is not permitted to compete with property, but is merely retained as its vassal.

Let this, then, explain the meaning of much of what has been said of late touching the fate of the South, should it refuse all terms of peace that Northern honor can afford to present. In the last struggle between the free and the slave system the latter will be destroyed, and the former erected upon its ruins. As the battle appears more and more the warfare of slaveholders of the "peace-at-any-price" men to vote. against freemen, so more and more will it | The New York Daily News, the organ of be deserted by the masses whom it has be- the Peace party, which earnestly sustained trayed. Then we may justly exalt what | SEYMOUR, blames the War Democrats. has been so long abased, and open to the | This is the natural result of the two-faced common people of the South, and the loyal policy of Chicago. But we not believe to acknowledge the Union, it will not be | Democrats, who originally supported him, wonderful if the earth itself disowns the opposed his re-election because of his conrebel. This will be the decree of Nature, and not of man.

WE presume that the great trial of the forgers, now being prosecuted in New upon the part of the authorities and the banks against the counterfeiters. If the Opposition papers will only look sharp, there may be a chance to detect another "mealtub plot," another FELIX STIDGER, and another MARY ANN PITMAN. There is just room for a parallel between spurious patriotism and bank-note forging.

THE formal opening of the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, yesterday, had an by the members of the Catholic Church, for of a building so grand and beautiful Philadelphia may well be proud. It is the largest church in the United States, and there are few modern churches in Europe which surpass it in size and magnificence. It is an exact model of St. Charles' Church on the Roman Corso, lacking only that vesture of age which heightens the beauty of architectural effect. It is said to be able to contain 5,000 people. If this be a correct estimate, it is about one-tenth the capacity of St. Peter's at Rome, which will hold about 54,000 people, and approaches church of Paris, will accommodate about in this important question by crowding 25,000.

Catholic Patriotism. We have always entertained the view that the influence of highest rank and character and the intelligent masses of the Catholic Church has been upon the side of Union and anti-slavery during the existing war. We do not see why the religion of our generals has been made to pay tax to curiosity, except it be to show to the ignorant how far the spirit of those professing Catholicism is patriotic and Ameri-

can. The result of inquiry in this direction

will perhaps surprise those for whom such inquiry is necessary. We are told that among major generals Rosecrans, Meade, Gill-MORE, SHERIDAN, ORD, FOSTER, STONE-MAN, SHIELDS, SICKLES, STANLEY, NEW-TON, PLEASANTON, RICHARDSON, CARR, HUNT, are all Catholics; and of brigadiers, MEAGHER, SWEENEY, CONNOR, LAWLOR, EWING, DEVIN, STONE, DUFFIE, MULLI-GAN, COMYN, and a dozen other gallant men. Of bishops and priests we might, perhaps, name as many more excellent patriots: but the facts we have given will contribute to mature in the public mind a just, discriminating opinion and unsectarian view of matters Catholic. No Northern Catholic bishop has ever written a work in praise of slavery; no Catholic priest has ever held slaves; and, if we remember right, it was the Catholic Bishop of Charleston who publicly deplored slavery, and Pope GREGORY XIV. who denounced it to the world. From the present Pope, Augustus Cochin, the eminent French anti-slavery publicist, has received knighthood for his valuable work on emancipation in the West Indies. DUPANLOUP, MONTALEMBERT, and other well-known Catholic leaders of France, are in favor of the North. There is, therefore, no general dif-

ference between Protestantism and Catholicism in practical Christianity and patriotism; and no cause of complaint upon one side that is not balanced by similar cause upon the other. A higher view of Catholic patriotism is afforded in the recent Thanksgiving letter of Archbishop Purcession to be made. Is it not plain that it | CELL, one of the most able and distinguishwould be received by our enemies and in- ed Catholics in the United States, in whom Christian sympathy for the down-trodden slave, opposition to those who have revolted against the laws of both God and man, earnest desire for peace and obedience to the Church, unite with an enthusiastic love of the Union. Counsel more patriotic than the following has not been given by any churchman of any denomination:

This is gratifying. The profier of peace must come from our enemies. It is they who forced us to take up arms, and we must continue to fight until we oblige them to acknowledge their inability to conquer and enthrall us. We can only extort this confession by maintaining our position, by the thing and frustrating their well-laid plans, by beating back their powerful armies, by wrestingour territory from their grasp, and, if need be, by carrying the war into their own borders."

No. The amnesty we have thought the Government might justly, generously, and wisely offer, must be made to the Southern people. The journals which have represented this paper as suggesting anything curse not. And when bad men cursed the supporters of the Government, did they not reflect that they cursed the more than hundreds of thousands of Catholic voters, and Catholic soldiers of our army, who defend that Government in the field? Did they not reflect that its downfall would be halled with acclamation by our own hereditary oppressors across the ocean? Did they not reflect that if political salvation is ever to reach a far distant and beloved island, it must come to it from these United States, which they would saver?

themselves to believe that it was seriously commenced, even when forts had fallen and the blood of our people was shed by the hands of the South. And when force had to be repelled by force, when armies had to be raised, and, therefore, troops to be drafted to raise the blockade of our river and stem drasted to raise the blockade of our river and stem the tide of aggression, what more did our Government do than was done in the South? Where in the North was the draft, the conscription enforced as ruthlessly and as indiscriminately as in the South? Where was the citizen's property confiscated, without compensation, for the alleged use of the Government, as it was in the South? We have conversed with Irish Catholic refugees from Georgia, from Arkansas, from Alabama, and other Southern States, and we know how they were stripped of their money and their clothes, and cast into prison when they refused to go into the ranks of the Confederate army. Many an Irish laborer told us in the hospitals, here and elsewhere, that when the war broke cut in the South, and the public works were suspended, they were either violently conscripted, or lad to enlist, or starve.

pended, they were either violently conscripted, or had to enlist, or starve.

"We do not adduce these facts to excite unkind feelings against the South, but to put to shame the journalists of the North, especially the Freeman's Journal and Metropolitan Record of New York, who instigated our toe confiding people to evil words and evil deeds, and the people themselves who patronized such journalists and were duped and deceived by their malignity.

"It is time, therefore, now that the election is past, that all should return to their sober second thought, and that we should rally round the constitutional authorities, the 'powers' which the apostle commands us to obey, and, thus presenting an undivided front to the enemy, re-establish the Union, without which there can be no panaeca, present or prespective, for the ills we suffer. The South, beholding us thus of one mind, will, we devoutly trust, hasten to make peace, and we, on our side, will show them that we are ready and willing to make greater sacrifices for peace and union with make greater sacrifices for peace and union with them than ever we made for war.

"The reverend clergy will please recite the Litany of the Saints, in union with their beloved flocks, before mass, repeating three times the two prayers for peace, and the prayer 'O God! who by sin art offended and by recentracy pecifical to offended, and by repentance pacified, &c. "JOHN B. PURGELL,
"Archbishop of Cincinnati.
"Cincinnati, 18th November."

Thanksgiving.

There are four more days before "Thanksgiving Day" to be employed in the good work of Thanksgiving. True gratitude will largely take the form of aid and comfort to our soldiers, for, in fact, there can be no Thanksgiving which leaves them out. of the feast. The happy enterprise assumed by our Union League, of feeding the soldiers of Gen. Sheridan's army, has been postponed till Christmas; but, if possible, no soldier in the army should be without a turkey on the day of feast, for too much cannot be done for the gallant defenders of the flag whose arms have preserved for us a cause and an abundance for thanks. Charity celebrates itself by relieving those who suffer. Thanksgiving to God cannot be observed without gratitude to our soldiers. Let the day, then, be cele-

brated in a feast to them. Edwin Forrest. Our great actor, Mr. EDWIN FORREST, will this evening make his public return to his native city, much as "Coriolanus" after Corioli. The triumph of this new performance in other cities shows that FORREST has lost none of his power in acting, and has even gained in the ability to create. "Coriolanus" will be hailed as a great Shakspearean revival, and for this Mr. For-REST deserves the praise of scholars and of the public. Long neglected by the American and seldom performed on the English stage, it seems to have been left to him, by the common consent of his profes. sion, as the one most able to recreate and establish this grand and heroic character. Of his services to the stage and to SHAK-SPEARE, this must undoubtedly be classed

with his greatest. THE Cleveland Plain Dealer attributes the defeat of Governor SEYMOUR in New York to the refusal of some ten thousand defenders of the North, the forfeit lands of | that SEXMOUR lost the vote of one Peace the slaveholders. If the South will refuse | man; we know that thousands of War sistent infidelity to the principles he at first professed.

OUR readers will notice, by referring to our advertising columns, that a meeting of York, is nothing more than a conspiracy | the Pennsylvania Freedmen's-Aid Association is to be held in Concert Hall this evening. This meeting will, we have no doubt, be one of great interest. There can be no question that, next in importance to the suppression of the rebellion and the abolition of slavery, is the question of the education and elevation of the Freedmen. Any additional facts on the subject should claim the attention of the public, and we have no doubt that such facts will be forthinterest independent of that naturally felt | coming this evening. The speakers will be the Rev. PHILLIPS BROOKS, an eloquent and forcible speaker, who is perfectly at home on the question to be discussed this evening; Mr. REUBEN TOMLINSON, of this city, who has been for more than two years in the Department of the South as Government superintendent of Freedmen, and has a thorough and practical knowledge of their condition and needs; Mr. WM. F. MITCHELL, superintendent of Freedmen's schools in the Southwest, and J. M. McKim, Esq., of this city. Bishop Potter will preside, and, from his known interest in the subject, will doubtless have somevery nearly to St. Mark's, the grand Ca- thing to say pertinent to the occasion. We thedral of Venice. Notre Dame, the finest | hope our citizens will show their interest

the hall to night.

WASHINGTON. WASHINGTON, NOV. 20.

MR. FESSENDEN'S FINANCIAL POLICY—THE GOLD QUESTION. The story has been repeated over and over again that Mr. Fessenden has been selling gold to bring down the premium. There is not one word of truth in the story, though it has acquired a certain respectability by its age. When Mr. Fessenden at tempts to keep down the premium on coin, it will be by the adoption of public measures. They will not be hidden from the financial world. He is deliberating upon measures calculated to strengthen the Government securities, and to increase the value o the legal-tender currency, but thus far, since the

war began, the Government has not put one dollar of coin upon the market. The recent panic among the gold speculators produces a very good feeling in the Treasury Department, but it is accounted for principally by the military situation. To those persons who are aware of what is going on at this moment in the prosecution of the war, it is not surprising that gold trembles. Instead of the campaign being ended, there has not been a time for six months when the rebel Confederacy was in so much danger of defeat at different points in its ex-

tended lines as at this moment. THE BLOCKADE RAISED AT NORFOLK, FER-NANDINA, AND PENSACOLA. The ports of Norfolk, Va., Fernandina, Fla., and Ponsacola, Fla., having for some time past been in the military possession of the United States, it is deemed advisable that they should be opened to do

mestic and foreign commerce The President has therefore issued a proclamation. making known that pursuant to the authority vested in him by the act of Congress of June, 1861, the blockade of those ports shall so far cease and determine from and after the 1st day of December next that commercial intercourse with them, except as to persons, things, and information contraband of war, may from that time be carried on, subject to the laws of the United States, to the limitations, and in pursuance of the regulations which may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, and to such military and naval regula tions as are now in force, or which may hereafter be found necessary.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION COMMIS-SIONERS. The President, it is understood, has directed the unconditional release of the Pennsylvania Commis-

ioners and Agents of Elections. THANKSGIVING DINNER FOR SOLDIERS Extensive preparations are making by various parties to supply GRANT's army with Thanksgiving dinners. The Governor of New Hampshire has an thorized the furnishing of the needful supplies to the soldiers of that State, regardless of expense. CONTRACT AWARDED.

The Commissary General of Subsistence in Washington awarded a contract, yesterday, for corn meal, at \$7 per barrel. SOLDIERS DEAD.

GEORGE BARTENSTINE, 155th Pennsylvania EPHRAIM CAMPBELL, 150th Pennsylvania; GEO. PHILLIPS, 91st Pennsylvania, and J. A. DEVERAUX, 3d Rennsylvania Cavalry, died and were buried PROVOST MARSHAL APPOINTED. Major K. M. LITTLE, late assistant provost marshal of this military district, has been appointed

acting assistant provost marshal for the State of Taine. PERSONAL. Mrs. Annie Butler, wife of the absconding Conederate States Treasurer, who succeeded in making ds way to Norfolk, passed through here on Friday, n her way to join her husband. Mrs. BUTLER nade two attempts to escape from Richmond: the irst time she was captured and taken back, but she inally succeeded in making her way to Point Look out, and was brought up to this city yesterday in

the mall-boat Dictator. The seventy bounty-jumpers who deserted and vent over to the enemy, but who were recaptured n Kentucky by our forces, and who arrived here several days ago, were on Saturday sent in irons to Seneral PATRICK, at City Point, to await trial by court-martial. They were under charge of Lieut. GEORGE W. TIPTON and a detachment of men from the 10th Regiment Veteran Reserve Corps.

NEW YORK CITY.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] THE " WORLD'S HEALTH CONVENTION ended its important business by an afternoon and evening session on Thursday. Its unanimity of sentiment was somewhat remarkable, as may be judged from the following facts, which were indubitably proved: That by strict adherence to vegetable diet only ,men may acquire immortality and freedom from tooth-ache; that hydropathy embodies the only true theory of health; that the same may be said of homoeopathy; that the first question a teacher should ask of a female pupil is, "Mary, how's your back?" an interrogation somewhat similar to the fashionable English question, "How are your poor feet?" The Convention engaged itself partially in song-singing, emitting temperance patriotic, and humorous stanzas. A fair being in the Bloomer costume participated in the exercises, and made an address partly medical and partly patriotic. The audience was not large, and consisted mainly of be-spectacled reformers. The speakers were Dr. Cameron of Delaware, Dr. Ellis, Pofessors Dio Lewis, Clark, and Trall; Mrs. Farmer, the well-known expounder of Woman's Rights, and Miss E. H. Goodell, M. D. The next Convention

will be held in Boston, September, 1865. It will be remembered that in the month of May quite an excitement was produced in the legal reles of this city by the commitment as for a contempt for the Surrogate's Court of Mr. Fullerton, a prominent member of the profession. He was subsequently released on a writ of habeas corpus. ssuing from the Superior Court. By way of checkmate, the surrogate had the case up before the Supreme Court on a certiorari. Equally persistent on his own behalf, Mr. Fullerton commenced a suit against the surrogate, claiming that he was falsely imprisoned, and laying his damages at \$10,000. To this the latter in turn enters his demurrer, contending that he is not liable for acts done in his official capacity under such circumstances. The judge has reserved his decision.

Much interest in the case is being manifested by the profession, who, rightly enough, are jealous of anything which seems to approach the arrogation of the powers of commitment by inferior courts not of record.

THE BANK FORGERS do not find their case assuming an enviable complexion. Yesterday Edward G. Carlin, a Philadelphia detective, appeared at the Police Court and there charged that Walter Patterson, Michael O'Brien, Hugh McNellis, Spencer Pettus, and Ira Garadier, have been as he believes, guilty of swindling certain Philadelphia banks out of various amounts; praying that they may be held until the proper papers can arrive from that city. The proprietors of an up-town livery stable have likewise procured an attachment against Spencer Pettus, claiming the sum of \$40 due them for coach hire, &c. Their affidavit shows that Pettus has been living on the fat of the land at his home, in Fourth street, keeping fast horses, and generally keeping up with the mode. Coughlin, who is State's evidence, is literally "making a clean breast" of the whole af-

GOVERNOR FENTON. who is at the Astor House, is soon to be the recipient of a public reception, tendered him by his friends. He is well-nigh overrun with visitors. Tonight the customs inspectors design waiting upon him in a body. It is intimated that, after his induction to office, sundry political changes may be expacted in the various departments, both State and Federal, pertaining to this city.

of the past week exhibits the usual diversity, which is now considered a necessity by the public. What with the great moral menagerie, the circus, the manipulations of spiritual media, the round of concerts, and the theatres, we have assuredly no right to complain of any lack in the amusement line. Of theatres, there are eleven in actual opera tion; of minstrel bands, three; of opera houses, one. Then there are Heller's "Salle Diabo lique," the Hippotheatron, Van Amburgh's Menagerie, the Anatomical Museum, "Artemus Ward, his Lecture," a Stereopticon, a Troupe of Glass Blowers, and all sorts of minor shows and concerts, unworthy of any particular mention. All these exhibitions are fairly patronized, despite that advance of prices which the Bohemians predicted

would result in the bankruptcy of showmen, all and singular. Barnum has been advertising himself again by getting up a presentation to Commodore Nutt, the dwarf. It is "said" that the medal was the gift of the prodigy's "female admirers." After the patent mermaid business, however, it is well to suspect that the "female friends" were also gotten up by the indomitable Barnum himself. Perhaps not, however.

THE ATTACHMENT AGAINST GEN, BUTLER. A motion has been made before Judge Cardozo, of the Common Pleas, for the removal of this case to the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York. The hearing of the arguments has been set down for Tuesday next.

DEAD SOLDIERS. One of the most painful sights which now meet the eye of the Broadway pedestrian is the frequent passage of express wagons, each containing a dozen or more pine boxes, the coffin cases of dead soldiers who have been sent on to their friends from the scenes of their martyrdom. Labelled respectively at the ends "head" and "foot," jostled over the pavements, these envelopes of great quietness, in the midst of infinite turmoil and noisy life, impress the senses most dolefully. [By Telegraph:]

THE MONEY MARKET. Gold opened at 218½, and after selling at 215½, rose, on sensation rumors, to 221½, closing at 218. The loan market is unchanged. Seven per cent, is the nominal rate, but loans are offered to day on lower terms. The accumulation of capital seeking investment is increasing. evestment is increasing.

At the board the stock market opened with more animation. Governments are steady. Railroad shares are better. Large purchases were made to cover short contracts, and prices rose 1@1% per cent. At the close there was a reaction, and the advance was partially lost.

SHIPMENT OF GOLD.

The steamer City of Baltimore sailed to day with \$1,000,000 in specie, the America with \$300,000, and the Pennsylvania with \$155,000—in all \$1,455,000. THE PRICE OF GOLD.
Gold closed at 220 this afternoon.
At the Stock Exchange to night, gold opened at 218, rose to 220%, and closed at 219%.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Arrived, steamer Cotopaxi. Port Royal; ship Java, Glasgow; barks Julie, Antwerp; Gen. Cobb, Calcutta; Excelsior, Antwerp; brigs Fairhaven, Guantanamo; T. H. A. Pitt, Bermuda; schrs E. Kidder, Santa Cruz, Cuba; Maggie Louisa, St. Kitts. The steamer Galatea, from Providence, went ashore on the Gridiron in Hell Gate to-day, where she now lies. Tugs have gone to her assistance.

Union Celebration at Memphis. CAIRO, Nov. 19 .- A monster Union celebration was held at Memphis on the 17th inst. in honor of the re-election of President Lincoln. WE have no corroboration of the telegram that WE have no corroboration of the congram was Early has retreated on Lynchburg. It appears as if his army was still at Fisher's Hill. It is said that his army, which is asserted to number only 15,000 men, exclusive of such convalescents as rejoin him every day, is going into winter quarters at the THE WAR.

GENERAL SHERMAN'S MOVEMENT. HIS ARMY PREPARED FOR A LONG MARCH,

THE RECENT UNION REVERSE IN TENNESSER. SAFETY OF GEN. GILLEM. Official Report of the Rebel Breckinridge.

UNION VICTORY NEAR KNOXVILLE Repeated Repulses of the Enemy

CAPTURES BY OUR BLOCKADING FLEET, BEAUREGARD REPORTED AT CORINTH DEATH OF GENERAL CANBY

AFFAIRS ON THE JAMES RIVER A Rebel Attack on our Pickets Repulse A Successful Naval Expedition in Florida

ALARM AT HAGERSTOWN, MD Threats of Moseby to Destroy the Town

REBELS REFUSE TO EXCHANGE PAPERS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- Advices from the Army of the Potomac state that the rebels yesterday refused to exchange papers. This is considered positive proof that Sherman is successfully accomplishing his movement southward. The rebels never have suppressed news unfavorable to us. SHEEMAN'S ARMY PREPARED FOR A LONG MARCH Washington, Nov. 19 .- A private in Sherman' army, writing to a friend, says that every man had been supplied with two pair of shoes, and that the general preparations were for a sixty-days campaign, but that none knew of the destination of the

GEN. MEAGHER ASSIGNED TO A COMMAND-GEN GILLEM SAFE AT KNOXVILLE. Louisville, Nov. 19.-The Chattanooga Gazette learns that Major General Meagher has been ordered to report to Major General Steadman for duty with instructions that he be assigned to the com mand of all the troops belonging to the 15th and 17th Corps now in this district. Gen. Gillem, in the late encounter with Breckir ridge, had four hundred men killed, wounded, and

missing. Gillem is safe at Knoxville. ATTACK ON OUR TROOPS NEAR KNOXVILLE. CHATTANOOGA, Nov. 19 .- The rebels attacked our forces at Strawberry Plains, (eighteen mile above Knoxville.) in force, yesterday morning, a daylight. The fight continued at intervals all day. Our forces held their own, and repulsed the enemy in

every attack. RUMORED DEFRAT OF GENERAL GILLEM BY BRECK-LOTTEVILLE, NOV. 19-240 A. M. Intelligena deemed reliable says that very recently the rebe General Breckinridge, with ten thousand men, at tacked General Gillem, near Bull's Gap, and, after a desperate fight, the latter was defeated, with loss of four hundred prisoners. The number of killed and wounded is not stated. No fears of an invasion of Kentucky as a consequence of this reverse are apprehended, as the military authorities are fully prepared to meet any advance of such a force

REBEL REPORTS. Hon. James A. Seddon, Secretary of War:

General Breckinridge reports that on the night of the 18th he turned Bull's Gap, when the enemy at-tempted to retreat. About I o'clock on the 14th, with Vaughn's and Duke's commands, he struck their column and routed it. Several hundred prisoners, ten stands of colors, six pleces of artillery, with calessons and horses complete, fifty loaded wagons with teams, ambulances with medical supplies, ac., were captured.

R. E. Lieb. BEAUREGARD REPORTED AT CORINTH-FORREST

TO JOIN HIM-POSITIONS OF REBEL FORGES-PAROLED PRISONERS. CAIRO, Nov. 19 .- Memphis dates of the 17th say that reports placed Beauregard, with a considerable rebel force, at Corinth, and that Forcest would join him there. The rebel Captain Thompson was conscripting every man he could find in the neighborhood of Germantown. There are about 4,000 rebels at Mount Pleasant, Miss., twelve miles from Collierville. This is the only large body near Mem phis, but there are several smaller forces not far away. Chalmers and Longstreet are reported at Holly Springs. Twenty-six paroled Federal officers arrived at Memphis on the 15th, under the escort of the rebel commissioner of exchange. The crew of the steamer

Cheeseman, captured on the Tennessee river by at Memphis.

THE ATTEMPTED SALE OF THE GUNBOAT RATTLER. CAIRO, Nov. 19 .- New Orleans papers of the 12th nst. confirm the statement concerning the attempt of the captain of the gunboat Rattler to surrender his vessel to the rebels. He was to receive 100 bales of cotton, \$200,000 in greenbacks, and was to be passed through the Mississippi department to

CAIRO, Nov. 20 .- The clerk of the steamer Stickney, from New Orleans on the evening of the 12th inst., says that he was told by the quartermaster at New Orleans that General Canby died that afternoon, at one o'clock, and on the arrival of the teamer at Morganzia the latest telegraphic depatch received there confirmed the statement of he General's death. CAIRO, Nov. 20.-390 bales and 45 sacks of cotton

have arrived from Memphis for St. Louis. GENERAL GRANT'S ARMY. REPULSE OF A REBEL ATTEMPT TO FORCE THE PICKET LINE AT DUTCH GAP. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20.—The City Point mail boat brings information that, on Thursday night, firing occurred on Butler's front at Dutch Gap, caused by the rebels attempting to force our picket lines. They were easily repulsed.

THE GUERILLAS. OSEBY THREATS TO DESTROY HAGERSTOWN. Washington, Nov. 10.—Parties arriving here from Hagerstown. Maryland, state that some alarm is felt there lest Moseby should make a dash across the river to burn Hagerstown, as he has threatened hands recently say that it is the intention of the rebels to do so in retaliation for the destruction of the property in the Valley. This fear has been increased by an attempt, several nights ago, to fire the court house, which is situated in the very heart of the town. It was discovered in time, however, to prevent a serious conflagration. Arms have been furnished to citizens, and companies have been formed in the county for nome protection. It appears to be the determination of the Union citizens to defend themselves from guerilla depredations, and a number of them have volunteered as scouts. Scouting parties are out day and night.

The retreat of Early will doubtless cause Moseby to seek another field of operations.

CAPTURES BY OUR BLOCKADING FLEET. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- The following capture are reported to the Department: The English schooner Lucy, with an assorted cargo, by the United States schooner Seabird. The crew-all escaped to the shore in small boats, except one man who was too drunk to move or say anything. She was from Bahla, and cleared for Matomoros. Acting Volunteer Lieutenant Schmidt, commandng the United States steamer Nita, reports the capture of an unknown schooner on October 24. The crew also escaped to the shore in small boats and fired the schooner, but the flames were soon extinguished. A small sloop, no name, was captured October 24, by the sloop Rosedale. All the capturing ves-

Squadron. On Wednesday night a collision occurred near Point Lookout between the Dragon and the Freeborn, gunboats of the Potomac flotilla, whereby the bow and apron of the latter were knocked off, causing her to leak badly. By the use of pumps she was kept affoat until she arrived at St. Inigoes, where DESTRUCTION OF A REBEL FISHERY.

Rear Admiral Stribling communicates to the

sels are attached to the East Gulf Blockading

Navy Department the particulars of the destruction of a valuable rebel fishery on Marsh Island, north of the Ocklokonee river, Florida, by an expedition from the steamer Stars and Stripes. The fishery, which was a large and valuable one to the Confederacy, was entirely destroyed, and six teen prisoners captured, without any loss on our side THE ATTACK ON WILMINGTON ABANDONED. BALTIMORE, Nov. 19 .- The steamer Adelaide ar. rived this morning. Her passengers report that the mission upon which the fleet at Fort Monroe was to be engaged had been virtually abandoned. Many of the vessels comprising it have been ordered to rejoin the blockading forces. Nothing new or ineresting from the front. OUR FLEET IN MOBILE BAY.

NEW YORK, Nov. 19.—The transport California from Mobile Bay on the 8th instant, has arrived. She left in Mobile Bay the United States steamers Hartford, Richmond, Lackawanna, Monongahela, Kennebec, and Metacomet: and the monitors Chickasaw, Manhattan, and Winnebago. Left at Key West United States steamers Proteus, Sagamore, Conemaugh, Dale, and Magnolia. THE PONTIAC SHELLED FROM ONE OF THE CHAR-LESTON HABBOR FORTS-A NUMBER OF HER CREW KILLED AND WOUNDED. WASHINGTON, Nov. 20 .- A private letter from the fleet off Charleston says that recently the steamer Pontiac, sighting a blockade-runner slipped her cable and gave her chase without effect. Returning subsequently to get her anchor, the rehals opened on her. either from Fort Marshall or Black Inlet, to which she paid no attention until a 10 inch shell struck her on the forecastle, killing seven and wounding a number of men.

WILLIAM HOLLAND, the Democratic Senator from Dorchester county, Md., has resigned because of circumfrances of a domestic character beyond his control. His resignation is important, from the fact that the Democrats had carried the Senate by a majority of two, and should a member of the op posite party be chosen in his place, the Lieutenant Governor, under the new Constitution, would have the casting votes

THE INLAND SBA OPENED BY THE ALLIED FLEET-THE AMERICAN VESSEL LEAKING IN ACTION-MRETING TO ADJUST INDEMNITIES. SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19 .- Official advices of October 28th, from Yokohama, Japan, confirm the report of the opening of the inland sea of Japan by the allied fleet. The engagement was brief, an the allies lost only twelve killed and fifty-two wounded, while the Japanese had nearly three hundred and fifty killed and wounded. The steamer Sea King, chartered by Minister Prnyn to accompany the fleet to represent the United States, did good execution with her 32-

pounder Parrott gun. She was afterwards sold to the Japanese Government for \$108,000. The indemnity to Americans is expected to reach The commissioners of the allies were to meet the Japanese officials at Kanagawa on October 19th, to edings the amount of indemnities to the various no tions. The forts are to be dismantled, and the fieet will remain to see that the Taeping keeps his pro

It is believed that hereafter the Japanese Governent will be able to keep those unruly nobles in CALIFORNIA AND MEXICO. THE EMPIRE GAINING GROUND—A REGIMENT FOR HARBOR DEFENCE IN SAN FRANCISCO: SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 19 .- Advices from the Mexican coast represent the people as divided, but the Empire is gaining ground, and Manzanilla will soon be occupied by its friends. The Costa Chica Indians had rebelled against Alvarez.

The Governor of California has issued a procla

mation calling for another regiment of volunteers

in accordance with a requisition from the War De

partment. The new regiment will be used to garrison the harbor defences of San Francisco. Recruiting to fill up old regiments goes on briskly. Death of a Newspaper Correspondent. HARRISBURG, Nov. 19.-Mr. U. J. Jones, wall known in Philadelphia as a Legislative reporter and ewspaper correspondent, was instantly killed here last night by being run over by a train arriving a

A Savings Bank Robbed. ROSTON, Nov. 19 .- The Savings Bank, in Wal pole, N. H., was robbed last night of \$13,000 in

United States bonds. Loss of Shipping on Lake Eric. BUFFALO, Nov. 19.—The Free Press, of Detroit, estimates the value of the fifty vessels, with their

cargoes, destroyed by the recent gale on Lake Erle at a million of dollars. Railroad Accident in Tennessee. LOUISVILLE, Nov. 19.—A freight train leaving Nashville carly on Friday morning broke one driv ing wheel of the locomotive, and at every revolution roke a rail, until some 1,200 rails had been destroyed and rendered useless. This occurred between Nashville and Gallatin, and damaged the road to the extent of \$20,000.

CATHEDRAL OF SS. PETER AND PAUL FORMAL OPENING AND BENEDICTION.

GRAND RELIGIOUS PAGEANT Immense Attendance of Clergy and Laity

Three Archbishops and Twelve Bishops Present. distinguished visitors of all denominations.

SERMON BY ARCHBISHOP SPAULDING. OF BALTIMORE.

The great Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, the corner-stone of which was laid in 1846, was yesterday dedicated to the service of the Almighty, with all the pomp and magnificent ceremonial-o the Roman Catholic Church. The building was begun at a time when Catholicity numbered comparatively few of the people of Philadelphia, and in a portion of the city then considered out of the way and suburban. Yesterday witnessed no small triumph for the Catholics of the Philadelphia diocese. Their great church was at last perfected. years of toil and hope had been rewarded, and the future promised them much prosperity. It was no idle affair, this dedication of their Cathedral: it was an event in the civil and religious history of our country, interesting alike to the people of all religious denominations. Every new church erected in our midst has a bearing upon the welfare of society, and, as instruments of good, they cannot but be hailed by every one with something like a feeling of satisfaction. The number of the devotees of all religious persuasions has largely increased since the corner stone of the Cathedral was laid, and the Catholics bear their full proportion in this increase. Their churches are dotted all over the city, the diocese has become so populated that it had to be subdivided twice, and the great Cathedral, on Logan Square, may be raid to be in the exact proportion with the number of the people who will worship there. The building cost many thousands of dollars, and yet we believe no contribution was more willingly or cheerfully bestowed than that given for this purpose by the poor and the rich of the Catholic portion of our community. In fact, their pride in behalf of their magnificent temple amounted to an enthusiarm, and it was natural that the dedication services should have brought together so vast an assemblage The order and decorum which prevailed throughout the day was highly creditable, when we consider the vastness of the multitude and the anxiet they manifested to see and hear all that was trans impressive and solemn, and notwithstanding the opportunities for disorder, there were during the mor impressive part of the service within the church one or two occasions when a quiet reigned as if no living person had been within the building. The Cathedral, as it now stands, is the largest church in North America, north of the City of Mexico. With the exception of one or two churches there, it is the largest on the western hemisphere. It exceeds in size the Montreal Cathedral, and as a monument of massive architecture, will last as long as the ground

on which it stands. The building was commenced, and the cornerstone laid, September 9, 1846, by the lamented and memorable Archbishop Kenrick, the then Bishop of Philadelphia. The splendid church adifice, just completed, is a high tribute to his memory. After the promotion of Bishop K. to the archbishopric of Baltimore it was continued by the late Bishop Neumann, and has progressed to completion under the mann, and has progressed to completion under the auspices of Right Rev. Bishop Wood.

The edifice, which is entirely of brown stone, is 186 feet wide, 216 feet long, and 101 feet 6 inches high to the apex of the pediment. The extreme diameter of the dome at its base is 71 feet, and its total height over 210 feet. The place of the relief total height over 210 feet. The plan of the edifice is that of the modern Roman cruciform churches having in the centre a great nave. The vaults over the nave and transepts are about 78 feet high, cylin-drical and panelled. Over the intersection of the cross vaults is the celebrated pendantive which is in the highest degree grand and imwhich is in the highest degree grand and imposing.

The side aisles and transepts are divided from the nave by massive piers. These piers support the arches on which the clerestory is built, the piers being richly ornamented with foliated mouldings, relieved by fluted pilasters of the Corinthian order, with enriched bases and capitals. These pillars support an entablature, including the architrave, frieze, cornice, and blocking course, over which springs the vaulted semi-circular ceiling. The nave and transepts are each 50 feet wide, and respectively 122 feet and 128 feet long, the vaulted ceiling being high. The domed aisles are 22 feet wide and 47 feet high. The sanctuary or chancel is 50 feet wide and 162 feet and 128 feet long, the varied ceiling being high. The domed aisles are 22 feet wide and 47 feet high. The sanctuary or chancel is 50 feet wide and 44 feet deep. The chapels on each side are 22 feet wide and 39 feet long. The interior of the main dome is 61 feet in diameter, and its height 156 feet above the pavement. Unlike most buildings in this country, there are no side windows, and all the light is introduced from above, which, taken in conjunction with the prevailing color of the whole interior, (made to resemble Paris stone), heightens the architectural effect, and imparts the solemn and religious tone appropriate to such an edifice. This novelty attracts great attention, and elicits considerable comment, inasmuch as but few can readily understand the principle of action. The light is mainly introduced through the lanterns of the great dome, the small pendentive domes over the aisles, dome, the small pendentive domes over the sistes, and the large semi-circular windows at the west end. The sanotuary at the east end is fifty feet square, and the high altar within it will be one of square, and the high altar within it will be one of the most magnificent in America, being approached by a flight of marble steps, gracefully relieved as to color, and exceedingly chaste in design and neat in execution. There are two broad steps, intended for the deacon and sub-deacon, which are a great improvement upon the system generally in vogue, inasmuch as the steps to be occupied by these officials are very generally too narrow and contracted in size. The very richest style of the Roman Corinthian order prevails throughout the building. The front on Eighteenth street is a beautiful design by John Notman, Esq., of a highly decorative character. The plan consists of a portice of four gigantic columns, sixty feet. if a portice of four gigantic columns, sixty feet high and six feet in diameter, finished with richly culptured bases and capitals. Over these are an entablature and pediment, in corresponding architectural taste, and upon the frieze is engraved the
Latin inscription, "Ad Majorem Dei Gloriam." (For
the greater glory of God.) The main entrance is approached by a flight of steps 49 feet long, and over
the central doorway is the large west window, and
over the side doors there are niches, to receive the
figures of the patron saints of the Church S. Beter over the side doors there are niches, to receive the figures of the patron saints of the Church, SS. Peter and Paul. These niches, together with the doorways and the large window, are relieved with a bold and richly executed architrave. The wings, which are lower than the central façade, are also decorated with columns, pilasters, and entablatures, and surmounted by towers rising to the altitude of 110 feet. 110 feet.

The pavement, which is of black and white marble, is laid on brick arches, covering the whole area of the building. The railing surrounding the sanctnary is of the most superior quality of Italian marble extant, highly chaste in design and neat in exe-

ble extant, highly chaste in design and neat in execution.

There is a fresco painting of the Crucifixion, on the main altar, from the pencil of Constantine Brumidi, Esq., as well as all the other paintings. They are magnificent works of art and will be permanent and lasting being genuine, frescoing upon the fresh mortar. At the feet of the agonized Saviour is seen the Blessed Mother in an attitude of keen anguish, whilst the beloved disciple St. John and St. Mary Magdalen are close at hand; in the rear is Nicodemus and a Roman soldier, whilst far off in the distance are groups of Pharisees in exultant glee, their desire of revenge satiated with the ceath of the Saviour. In size, the painting corresponds with the dimensions of the Cathedral. The painting above the Crucifixion represents the Eternal Father, and the Holy Ghost under the usual symbol of a dove. There are four figures in chiaro oscuro, representing the four Aposties, St. Peter, St. Paul, St. John, and St. James the Greater. There are also four medallions, in the corner of the dome, which represent the four Evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, whilst a massive painting, in the apex of the dome, Evangelists, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John, whilst a massive painting, in the apex of the dome, represents the glorious Assumption of the Blessed Virgin into Heaven. The ends of the transept are decorated by two large paintings, representing the Nativity of our Lord, and the adoration of the Kings from the East. The eight small niches are filled with statues in chiaro oscuro of the remaining Apostles. The paintings are all artistically beautiful, and are deservedly a marked feature of the splendid edifice. splendid edifice. Over the main altar, in prominent letters, are placed tha memorable words of Christ to St. Peter: "Tues Petrus, et super hanc petram adificabo eeclesiam meam?
— Thou art Peter, and on this rook I will build my

Church."

Over the large window at the west end, and overlooking the choir, are the words of St. Paul: "Vas
electionis est mihi iste. ut portet nomen meum coram
gentibus"—"Thou art to me a vessel of election;
that thou mayest carry my name before the Gen The pews are of white pine, with a capping of ma-The pows are of white pine, with a capping of ma-hegany, and are made to turn like railway seats, to face in either direction. The pulpit is placed at the southwest pillar of the dome.

The plastering of the building was executed by Mr. William J. Pascoe, and is double panelled, and has two rows of enrichments, which is of a kind has two rows of en rarely to be found. WITHIN THE CATHEDRAL. Long before the hour of commencing the dedication exercises yesterday, every seat in the immense building was occupied. The audience amused themselves with admiring the chaste and beautiful work of the building, the elegant paintings, and the beautifully arranged altar. Among those present in the audience we noticed Hon. Alexander Henry, mayor of Philadelphia, Edwin Forrest, and a

number of other distinguished gentlemen.

THE PROCESSION.

At about twenty minutes before eleven o'clock the procession entered the main door on Eighteenth street, in the following order: 1. The Second Master of Ceremonies, F. P. O'Neil, with thurifer (incense). The Pontifical Cross was carried at the head of the procession, by Rev. Father Carter, of the Church of the Assump-2. Brothers of Christian Schools and Brothers of the Hoty Cross.

3. Ecclesiastical Students of the Preparatory and Theological Seminaries.

4. Reverend Clergy of the Diocese, in cassock and 5. Reverend Clergy of other Dioceses, in cassock and surplice.

6. Very Reverend and Reverend Clergy of the

Diocese, in chasuble, without stole or maniple.
7. Very Reverend and Reverend Clergy of the other Dioceses, in chasuble, without stole or mani-8. Very Reverend and Reverend Clergy of the 9. Very Reverent and Reverent Clergy of the Diocese, in copes, with amict over the surplice.

9. Very Reverend and Reverend Clergy of other Dioceses, in copes, with amict over the surplice.

10. Mitred Abbots.

11. Rt. Rev. Bishops, in copes and mitre, attended by Chaplains and mitre-bearers.

12. Rt. Rev. James F. Wood, D. D., Celebrant, in cope and mitre, attended by Assistant Priests, Deacons, Honorary Deacons, and sub-Deacons, and other Ministers.

13. Mest Rev. Archbishops from other Provinces, in cope and mitre, attended by Chaplains and mi-

tre-bearers.

14. Most Rev. Archbishop of the Province, pre-ceded by his Cross, and attended by the usual Minis-The procession numbered about 450 persons, and in the vestments of the Church presented a solemn and imposing spectacle. THE DEDICATION.

The first verse of the Miserere was sung by all in the procession, in plain chant, and every alternate verse, in harmony, by the chanters alone. . The procession then sang Litanies to the Sanctuay. After the usual genufiections and salutations he Master of Ceremonies directed each one of the Most Reverend and Right Reverend Prelates, and the Very Reverend and Reverend Clergy, to their The Right Reverend Celebrant, Rishon Wood, inished the ceremonies of the dedication after the

Litanies, accompanied only by his ministers and choristers, reciting the prayer, "Domine Deus, qui icet cœlo et terra non caplaris." &c. The Bishop, in going around the Cathedral. sprinkled the walls with holy water while the above prayer was being said. Then followed the prayer, 'Omnipotens et misericors Deus," &c., and the 113th Psalm. "Ad Dominum cum tribularer clamavi," and the 120th Psalm, "Levavi ecules mees in mentes unde veniet auxilium mihi," &c., and the 211th Psalm, "Lætatus sum in his, quæ dicta sunt nihi," &c.

PONTIFICAL HIGH MASS. The Pontifical Mass was then sung by the Right Reverend Bishop of the Diocese; assistant priest, Very Rev. William O'Hara, D. D., V. G.; Rev. Jas. O'Reilly and Rev. John J. Elcock, deacons o honor: Very Ray. James O'Connor, deacon, and Rev. J. F. Shanahan, sub-deacon of the mass. Rev. Aug. J. McConomy, first master of ceremoties, and Mr. Francis P. O'Neil, second master of The Gospel, being the 16th chapter of Matthew.

DISTINGUISHED VISITORS. The following dignitaries of the Church were present, and took part in the procession and dedica tory exercises:

Most Rev. Archbishop M. J. Spalding, D. D., of Baltimore; the Most Rev. Archbishop John Mc-Cloekey, D. D., of New York, and the Most Rev. Archbishop John B. Purcell, D. D., of Cincinnati. Of the bishops there was a large concourse: Rt. Rev. Dr. J. Sweeney, St. John, N. B.; Rt. Rev. Dr. Lynch, Toronto, Canada; Rt. Rev. Dr. Farrell, Hamilton, Canada; Rt. Rev. Dr. Simon, Buffalo; Rt. Rev. Dr. De Goesbriand, Burlington, Vt.; Rt. Rev. Dr. De Goesbriand, Burlington, Vt.; Rt. Rev. Dr. Domenick, Pittsburg; Rt. Rev. Dr. Laughlin, Brooklyn; Rt. Rev. Dr. Bayley, Newark, N. J.; Rt. Rev. Dr. Luers; Fort Wayne, Indiana; Rt. Rev. Dr. McFarland, Providence, R. I., and Rt. Rev. Dr. Fitzpatrick, of Boston, were present to asone of the most venerable looking men in the Church, was in the procession. There were also present within the building, in iddition to the clergy composing the procession

eighty religious women, representing twelve different religious orders in the diocese, including Sisters of Mercy, Nuns of the Sacred Heart, and Sisters of Charity. Rev. B. J. McQuaid, of Seaton Hill, N. Y. Rev. P. Cudditry, Massachusetts. Rev. Thomas Tracy, Clearfield. Rev. Thomas Flinn, Columbia, S. C. Rev. B. Gleason, St. Ann's, Brooklyn. Rev. J. J. Williams, Boston. Rev. J. J. Williams, Boston.
Rev. J. McKay, Orange, N. J.
Very Rev. Dr. Carogh, Quebec.
Rev. Dr. Mornogh, New York.
Rev. W. Luhrman, C. S. S.
Very Rev. B. Keenan, Lancaster.
Very Rev. Chas. J. Carter, Church Assumption.
Rev. Henry Fitzsimmons, Wilkesbarre.
Rev. Daniel McGowan, Port Carbon. Rev. Daniel McGowan, Port Carbon Pierce Maher, Harrisburg. Father F. J. Barbelin, St. Joseph's, Phila. Rev. Balle Goshenhoppen.
Rev. James A. Miller, Cathedral.
Rev. John C. Gillingham, Lock Haven.
Rev. Patrick Nugent, Manayunk.
Rev. J. A. Walter, Washington.
Rev. P. F. Sheridan, St. Paul's, Philadelphia. Rev. P. F. Sheridan, St. Paul's, Philadelphia.
Rev. Nicholas Cantwell, St. Philip's.
Rev. P. O. Farrell, Phoenixville.
Rev. Hugh Lane, St. Theresa's, Philadelphia.
Rev. Wm. Hatnell, O. S. A., Chestnut Hill.
Rev. Geo: Strobel, St. Mary's, Philadelphia.
Rev. John Walsh, Brandywine.
Rev. Richard O'Conner, Kellyville.
Rev. Michael Malone, Minersville.
Rev. W. F. Martin. St. James'.
Very Rev. John Balf, D. D., Theological Semiary, Philadelphia. ary, Philadelphia.

Rev. James Cullen, Bristol.

Rev. Thos. Reardon, Easton.

Very Rev. P. A. Stanton, Com. Gen. O. S. A.

Rev. John Kelley, St. Malachi's.

Rev. J. A. George, S.-J. Rev. A. Hanland, Chester. Rev. P. A. O'Brien, Wilmington. Rev. P. P. McGrain, U. S. Chap. Rev. John Pendegrast, West Chester. Rev. Wm. M. Laughlin, Tremont. Rev. Francis Kunzer, Manayunk. Rev. Sylvester Eagle, York. Rev. Moses Whitty, Scranton. Rev. Wm. Lean, Oathedral Cemetery. Rev. Wm. Lean, Cathedral Cometery.
Rev. Francis O'Connor, Reading.
Rev. Michael Finlay, Hawley.
Rev. John Cobbin, New Castle.
Rev. John McGovern, Frankford.
Rev. Bed. Murray, Danville.
Rev. P. Noonan, Lockport.
Rev. Mark Crane, O. S. A., St. Augustine's.
Rev. P. Carlin, Holy Trimity, Philadelphia.
Rev. P. R. O'Reilly, St. John's.
Rev. Thos. Kierans, St. Michael's.
Rev. D. O'Haran, Norristown.
Rev. John Scanian, Hecksherville. John Scanian, Hornstown.
John Scanian, Hecksherville.
Jas. McGinn, Philadelphia.
M. Blacker, Mauch Chunk.
M. Kenner, Bridesburg.
J. B. Bach. A. Cook, Chester. E. McCook, Chester. E. McKee, Catasaqua. J. P. Dunn, St. John's

Rev. J. P. Dunn, St. John's.
Rev. Hugh Monahan, St. Joseph's.
Rev. Holm Monahan, St. Joseph's.
Rev. John Vinner, Pottstown.
Rev. A. J. McConomy, Cathedral.
Rev. C. Nagle, Wilkesbarre.
Rev. J. Newfield, Wilkesbarre.
Rev. J. L. Wright, Joy Mills.
Rev. J. Shannal, in Preparation Seminary, Media.
Rev. C. McGonigle, St. Ann's, Philadelphia.
Rev. Patrick Toner, Towanda.
Rev. Thos. Fox, Philadelphia.
Rev. John Monahan, Philadelphia.
Rev. Arthur McGinnes, Columbia.
Rev. Arthur McGinnes, Columbia.
Rev. M. Evoy, Mahanoy City. Rev. M. Evoy, Mahanoy City.
Rev. M. Evoy, Mahanoy City.
Rev. John M. Cox, Scranton.
Rev. M. Murphy, Hazleton.
Rev. W. F. McCarthy, Philadelphia.
Rev. James O'Reilly, Cathedral. Rev. John Laughlin Blois. Rev. W. McEnros, Allentown. Rev. T. McGovern, Bellefonte. Rev. F. Kæler, Dushore. John Fitzmaurice, St. John's. Hugh Galvey, St. Anne's. F. Buthe, Honesdale. W. P. Gillen, St. Patrick's. C. McFadden, Parkersburg.

C. McFauden, Parkersburg.
A. Gallaher, Sharon.
J. Brehony, St. Clair.
P. Sullivan, St. Francis'.
Jus. Kaelen, Allentown.
John Linfert, Nippenose Valley.
J. McHyain, Pottsville. J. McHvain, Pottsville,
A. D. Filan, Philadelphia.
F. Marion, Lancaster.
H. McGarvey, St. Paul's.
James Ball, Gettysburg.
Ed. Conwell, St. Mary's.
G. Sullivan, St. Paul's.
J. Mulholland, St. Patrick's.
Wm. Leuhrman, C. S. S., St. Peter's.
John Gorderman, Chambersburg. Rev. John Gorderman, Chambersbur Rev. Thomas Hopkins, Philadelphia. Rev. Herman Delpman. Rev. C. Mariani, St. Mary Madelaine . Rudolph Kunzar, Manayunk. Rev. James Kelly. Rev. Joseph Hamm.

Rev. Thomas Foley, Baltimore. Rev. F. McNerney, New York. Rev. S. P. Dozne. Newark. Rev. S. P. Donne, Newark. Rev. C. H. Burgess, Cinoinnati. Rev. E. J. Sourin, S. J. Very Rev. Thomas Haydm. Very Rev. S. J. Hecker. Very Rev. F. Berlin, Emmettsburg. Very Rev. F. Berlin, Emmettsburg,
Rev. C. C. Pise, D. D., New York.
Rev. W. Quinn, D. D., New York.
Rev. W. H. Nelligan, New York.
Rev. L. A. Bernagh, Emmettsburg.
Rev. L. McEiroy, S. J.
Rev. Domine M. Young, O. S. D.
Rev. Domine M. Young, O. S. D.
Rev. N. S. Reynoids, Loretto, Pa.
Rev. James Tracy, Pittston.
Rev. J. Sullenger, Blairsville.
Very Rev. James Moran, V. G., Newark.
Very Rev. Bernard A. Maguire, S. J., Washington,
Very Rev. John Conway, D. D., Dist. Col.
Rev. James T. Han, S. J., Georgetown, D. C.
Very Rev. John Conway, D. D., V. G., and Adm.
of Albany. of Albany.
Rev. Jno. McCaffrey, D.D., President of St. Mary's
College, Emmettsburg.
Rev. James Brady, Newry, Pa.
Rev. J. D. Bowles, Burlington, N. J.

Also, the secretaries to the Bishops, respectively

s follows:

The Gospel of the day having been read, the hymn "Yen! Sancto Spiritus" was sung by the choir, after which the Most Rev. Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, ascended the pulpit, and delivered the following sermon from the text: Let women be subject to their husbands, as to the Lord:
For the bushand is the head of the wife, as Christ is the Head of the church. He is the Saviour of His body. Therefore, as the Church is subject to Christ, so also let the wives be to their husbands in all things. Husbands, love your wives, as Christ also loved the Church, and delivered himself up for it;
That He might sanctify it, cleaning it by the laver of water in the Work of Life:
That Hemight present it to Himself a glorious Church; not having :put or wrinkle, nor any such thing; but that it should be holy and without blemish.—5. Ephesians, 22-27. The Church of which the inspired Paul is speak-

THE SERMON.

The Church of which the inspired Paul is speaking in this remarkable passage is the organized body of the followers of Christ, having but one faith, practicing but one worship, being bound together by the one spiritual government—spiritual, not visible or external. The Church is one—one in heart, one in soul, one in body—it presents a ononess in all its parts, in everything connected with faith, morals, worship, and government. This is the Church which is the body of Christ, of which Christ is the head. This is the Church which is the spouse of Christ, the bride of the Lamb; the Church which Christ left, for which Christ delivered himself up unto the death, that by the layer of water deriving unto the death, that by the layer of water deriving its wondrous efficacy from the layer of his blood, the

spouse of his bosom might be washed and become spouse of his bosom might be washed and become pure, undefiled, without spot, without wrinkle, without be mish; a glorious Church, worthy to be the bride of the glorious Saviour, God, subject to him in all things; and, in this, a precedent and a model for the injunction which he lays upon wives to be subject to their husbands. The Church is the bride of the Lamb. The Church is subject to Ohrist in all things, as inspiration tells us. Then the Church cannot by possibility fall away from Christ, who is verily our God. The Church, as His lawful bride, partaking of the attributes of His divinity, cannot be taking of the attributes of His divinity, cannot be severed from him. And what God hath joined together, let not man put asunder. It was the spouse of Christ, its divine founder, and shared, of course, in all the feelings and sympathies of Christ. The bride of Christ, subject in all things, it did not wish a higher lot than that which befel the theu bridegroom. The disciple was not to be above the master; and as He was scourged through the world by the tongue of calumny, and by the lash of the executioner, so the bride is to be scourged through this world by the same weapons. And as He fell under the scourge

same weapons. And as He fell under the scourge of the cross, sometimes she has faltered, or seemed to falter; but as He always triumphed in the end, so she has always triumphed in the end. As He, though put to death, rose again, bright, resplendent, to die no more, so she, after every apparent death, hath risen again, brighter than ever. For eighteen centuries has she made this pilgrimage of scoffs and of blood, as the bride of the Lamb, and she has come out of it with brow erect towards the heavens—a glorious Church, not having spot, or wrinkle, or blemish.

Eighteen hundred years have not weakened has Eighteen hundred years have not weakened her Eighteen hundred years have not weakened her vigor nor dimmed her marvellous beauty. There she is now what she was proclaimed by the inspired Paul, eighteen centuries ago—the bride of the Lamb and our mother. For if she be the bride of the Lamb, she is the mother of the children of the Lamb, who is the God-man. We then see the philosophy of that saying, which is as old as St. Cyprian, and which expressed the general sentiment of the Church from the beginning, "You cannot have God for your father unless you have the Church for your or your father unless you have the Church for your mother."
This Christian Church, established not by man-

This Christian Church established not by man—
(for if it had been established by man, it would have
come to naught long since)—this Christian Church,
which has stood up amids: revolutions and storms,
amidst the tottering of thrones, the breaking of
sceptres, and the downfall of dynasties for eighteen
centuries—this noble bride of the Lamb is not only
the brightest jewel in the crown of Jesus, but she is
the crowning monument of his divinity. Either he
was not God, or she is divine. This wonderful
bride of the Lamb stands up weak in herself but was not God, or she is divine. This wonderful bride of the Lamb stands up, weak in herself, but strong because she is weak, just as an infant leaning on the mother's bosom is strong in the mother's love and in the father's right arm. She stands up meek and humble, and in the hour of direct need she lifts up her head, for she knows that the day of her salvation has already dawned, and that when human hope fails, her divine bridegroom is just coming to her assistance. This Christian Church, thus wondrous in her history, stands here on this earth, everywhere on this certh. christian Church, this wondrous in her history, stands here on this earth, everywhere on this earth, and everywhere the same. She stands here now intermediate between the ancient religion of the Jews, succeeding that of the patriarchs and the glorious constellation which awaits her and all who glorious constellation which awaits her and all who are her children, between the earthly Jerusalem which has long since passed away, and the heavenly Jerusalem which is her real, her eternal home. She looks back to the past, and she recognizes it as the past. The shadows, the mists, the types, and figures have passed away before the trays of that glorious Sun of Justice which is her bridegroom. The past is past; she hath fulfilled it. The future is before us; and with straining eyes and yearning heart she looketh to the future. The source of consolation, the secret of her strength, her bridegroom is there. Her heart is intertwined with that blessed Jerusalem which is above us. A pilgrim, she is jour

Her heart is intertwined with that blessed Jerusalem which is above us. A pligrim, she is journeying on. The masterwork of God on earth, she is progressing to the infinity from earth to Heaven, from time to eternity, from sorrow to joy. Meantime, during her pligrimage on earth, she erects her different stations, if I may use the expression. She rears her temples and scatters them over the face of the earth. They are the resting places for her myriad spirits. They are as cases in the desert of this miserable pilgrimage. Around them cluster the bounties of God. Within them are myriads of bright angels. She rears them over the earth. They may be overturned by earthquakes, or destroyed by conflagrations. She them over the earth. They may be overturned by earthquakes, or destroyed by conflagrations. She rebuilds them. They may be torn down by rufflan hands. She patiently rebuilds them. She is in no hurry; she has eternity before her, and divinity is her birthright. She knoweth full well that "the earth is the Lord's, and the fullness thereof." She knoweth what Solomon' said in his prayer on the dedication of the Jewish temple, that God, who filleth the heavens and the earth, cannot be contained nor circumscribed within the bounds of a temple built by human hands, is literally true: but tained nor circumscribed within the bounds of a temple built by human hands, is literally true; but she knoweth, also, that God may consecrate certain spots and choose certain edifices for the manifesta-tion, not only of His greater power, but of His greater beneficence. Among those hallowed spots, to which, in ancient times, the hearts of the people instinctively turned, was that on which the head of the partiarch Jacob reposed when he was flying from the wrath of his brother Esau. A pligrim forlorn, he slumbered on the summit of Mount Bethel, in which he had that mysterious vision of a palpable intercommunication between earth and heaven by two angelic bands, one ascending and the other descending. He awoke from his sleep after receiving the cheering promises which warmed up his heart again and made him exclaim, "How terrible is this place; this is none other than the house of God and the gateway of Heaven." Such in ancient times, the hearts of the people instincting house of God and the gateway of Heaven." Such another spot was that in which God, either in the form of man, as some suppose, or in the form of His highest messenger, appeared to His servant Moses, in the burning bush. Moses was approaching this prodigy to see what it might mean when a voice came forth from it—"Draw not nearer; loose the shoes from thy feet, for the ground whereon thou standeth is holy ground." Such another was the spot near the banks of the Jordan on which Joshua had the interview with the private messenger having an unsheathed sword in his hand. The same admonition was addressed to him: "I am a prince of the heavenly host; loose the shoes from off thy feet; the ground whereon thou standeth is holy ground." Such another place was Mount Sinal, on the summit of which, amidst the thunders and lightnings, God gave his law to His servant Moses. The vast multitude were not allowed to approach nearer than the foot of the mountain. On the occatask in their endeavors to reach some of the gate

nearer than the foot of the mountain. On the occasion of that terrific manifestation of God's power, they fell trembling at the foot of the mountain, and acknowledged that God was great and they were nothing. Such another was Solomon's Temple. The nothing. Such another was Solomon's Temple. The ground was selected and the plan made, especially the most minute details of ornamentation, and the vestments to be used in the sacrifice, by Almighty God himself, who was the architect thereof; and, in answer to the prayer of Solomon, Almighty God declared that He would hear the prayers of those who would pray in that place; that-His eyes might be opened and His ear attentive to those who would pray in that place, He established it as his holy place. Now, a greater than Solomon's Temple, in all its glory, is here, and a greater than Solomon would have been had he persevered to the end, we will have here upon that altar in a few the end, we will have here upon that altar in a fer moments after I will have terminated this imperfec moments after I will have terminated this imperfect address. A God will come down from Heaven and be offered in sacrifice for the first time in this temple. A Christian temple is opened for the service of God, with Christian influences and graces and reminiscences clustering around it. Oh! it is a grand object. It is truly a safe place; a terrible place. How short to the gateway of Haaven! The Christian church is not allecture room to which persons come movely to heav instruction. cersons come merely to hear instruction. It is first, the house of prayer, and, secondly and mainly, the house of the highest species of prayer, which is sacrifice. Christ himself, the bridegroom, appear-ing upon the altar as the lamb, as it were, slain, or ing upon the altar as the lamb, as it were, slain, or offering himself up as the head of the people to His Eternal Father, and his people bowing down worshipping him, and uniting their prayers and their offerings with His prayers and His offerings. The religion according to which Solomon worshipped was a religion of types and figures; there was nothing in it but types and figures—a religion of weak and needy elements, containing simply, as St. Paul intimates, the shadow of the good things to come. In this religion, the worship of which will be performed for the first time in this newly-opened temple, there is no more type or figure—there is a living and breathing reality. Tell me not that, in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper. me not that, in the sacrament of the Lord's Suppe as our dissenting brethren usually style it, or in the sacrament of the Eucharist or Thanksgiving, as we more commonly call it—tell me not that there is naught but mere bread and wine. If that were the case, then instead of progressing from the reli-gion of the Jews to something higher, we have fallen backwards, for the Jews had a much more lively and appropriate type and figure and representation of the death of Christ on the cross than we have. They had the lamb one year old, without spet, slain hastily—the most lively image that could be presented of the Lamb of God who was slain upon the cross. Now, sup-pose that we have nothing but mere bread and wine, pose that we have nothing but mere bread and wine, where is the appropriateness of it? Where is the liveliness of representation as compared with the Jewish representation? If that be the truth, is it not a fact that instead of advancing by the great mystery of Christianlty, we have retrograded since the days of Jesus Christ? I wish not to enter upon polemical subjects, but I state what every one knows to be a fact, that all the old Christians for fifteen hundred years, with a single exception, (and that soon ceased to be an exception,) the Greek Church, the Latin, the Armenians and Nestorieus believed in the presence of Jesus Christ in the holy sacrament of the altar. tions of his company, and has recently made some

of Jesus Christ in the holy sacrament of the altar and believed in it as firmly as they believed in their ling on different subjects, and had been torn from the bosom of the Old Church on speculative differthe bosom of the Old Church on speculative differences in regard to the Trinity, the Incarnation; yet all of them, however much at variance in their views on other points, agreed on this one; and the first man who dared to attack it, and who gained followers, was Zuinglius, who denounced Martin Luther, the inaugurator of what was called the Reformation. And, to this day, perhaps four out of five of the Christians on the face of the earth believe in this mystery. And it never could have been thus believed in if it had not been taught by Jesus blimself. This is enough to satisfy taught by Jesus himself. This is enough to satisfi us, and this is the glory of the Catholic worship us, and this is the glory of the Catholic worship. This it is which distinguishes the Catholic from the dissenting worshipper. This is the reason that we turn our faces reverently towards the altar. Oh, yes, we have an altar! St. Paul said, writing to the Hebrews: "We have an altar—an altar for offering up sacrifice." "Wo have an altar," said he, "as well as the Jews; those who serve the tabernacle (that was the Jews) worship) cannot partake of our altar." We have an altar, as we had from the beginning; not a mere nominal altar, but an altar for offering up victims and sacrifices, and we turn reverently to that altar as the contre of our hearts' attraction. The pulpit is quite secondary. our hearts' attraction. The pulpit is quite secondary. In the pulpit we talk to man. We turn to the altar and talk to God. At the sltar we do not talk to be heard by men, as the Pharisees did when they stood on the corners of the streets; we talk in our lumost ouls.
This church is nominally an ornament to thi

beautiful city of Philadelphia, the second in this country, and it is a credit to those who are engaged in its structure. Every man, every woman and child who put a dollar in this church has, to that child who put a dollar in this church has, to that extent, erected a monument to his or her memory for future ages. Of its order of architecture, it stands at least peerless in this country. It is modelled, I have been told, after the church of St. Charles Borromeo, in the Corso, in Rome, and is about the same size and more beautiful in its front. I have often been in that Church of St. Charles Borromeo, and I think it is superior to that edifice in its exterior, and almost equal to it in its interior, with the exception of the ornamentation, paintings, sculpture, and all that springs up almost instinctively in Catholic countries, and especially in the beautiful and of Italy. With that exception, viewed proportionately, attaining as far as this size of a church can attain to the beautiful and almost the sublime, it is equal to that church. Of course, it is not equal to other churches in Rome. I made a calculation yesterday of the relative dimensions of this church, which is the largest, or, at any rate, among the largest in the United States of its kind, (for I have been comparing Gothic structures, and other structures and after a which is the largest, or, at any rate, among the largest in the United States of its kind, (for I have been comparing Gothic structures, and other structures not Gothic, nor precisely Roman), and after a rough comparison I find that, upon a gross calculation, this church, large as it is, could be placed inside of St. Peter's, at Rome, about fitteen times. If you would put it in one corner of St. Peter's, you would hardly notice it; so that though we here, in this enlightened country, may think we are doing wonders, (and we are doing wonders), we must not suppose that we have engrossed all that is great and grand in the world.

Now, this Cathedral has cost more than any other fullding of the kind in the United States. I am told it has cost very nigh half a million of dollars. That amount has been contributed by the generous and noble hearted Catholics of this diocese. I have no doubt that many who were not members of the Church also contributed. It has been contributed generously and nobly, except the amount of debt which still remains; but this I consider already paid, because I know that those who so nobly began this because I know that those who so nobly began this

work will terminate it as nobly, and that this day, in giving this beautiful edifice to Almighty God, they will give it to Him free of debt and of incumbrance.

There is another characteristic distinctive of the building of this church, which approximates it in some respects to the building of those larger churches some respects to the building of those larger churches in Europe. It has taken a longer time than any other church with which I am acquainted, and perhaps a longer time than the much larger and more magnificent one to be built in New York will take when it is come enced. Eighteen years have been spent in its erection. Begun by the venerable Kenrick, my illustrious preceptor in Kentucky, who was for a great number of years in Philadelphia, and then my houred predecessor in Baltimora its was for a great number of years in Philadelphia, and then my honored predecessor in Baltimore, it was continued by his saintly successor, the venerable Neumann, who was very efficiently aided by his coadjutor, the present Bishop of Philadelphia, to whom belongs the honor and glary, and, I am sure, the hearty satisfaction, of having finished this building, and of having been able to dedicate it to Almighty God this day. And I congratulate him—

gratulate all who are present, upon the sympathy which has been felt in the erection and completion of this building, manifeated by the very large attendance of Most Reverend and Right Reverend three archbishops, and twelve bishops, I think three archbishops, and twelve bishops, I think three of them from Canada and the British possessions in the North being present. It is seldom that a more church dedication has drawn together so many, but there is an interest attracting to this Cathedral, from the fact that it has been begun by a man to whom every Catholic heart and every Catholic eye in the United States turns whenever his name is mentioned, Kenrick, of Philadelphia and lastly of Baltimore; that its erection was continued by another of different nationality, and that it was finished by another man for still different nationality. A man born in Ireland begun it—a man born in Bohemia comes to complete it. Here you find the tide of contribution going on without regard to the nationality of the person. Christ is the head of the whole Church triumphant in Heaven, and of the Church militant on earth, and there is an intimate union of sympathy between those who are struggling here and those of the Church who are safe in the bosom of God. We believe in the communion of saints. Every heart that beats for Jesus, whether it be on earth or in heaven, is the heart of a brother or a sister, and the union, the love, is more tender than any that could ever exist between brother and sister on this miserable earth. Now, dearly beloved, at the august moment of consecration heaven opens, and Jesus, the Divine Founder of the Church, descends, not in his natural form, not with that form and glory which surrounds Him in hasven, for then our eyes could not bear the vision; but, under the humble garb of our daily food and nourishment, He cometh, the king of heaven and earth—He cometh surrounded by thousands and tens of thousands of archangels, who will cluster around that aliar, and fill up that sanctuary. We may well exclaim, "How gratulate all who are present, upon the sympathy which has been felt in the erection and completion of this building, manifested by the very large attendance of Most. Reverend and Right Reverend

I congratulate the Catholics of this diocess-I cen-

we now see but in an obscure manner. May God grant it. THE CHOIR AND ORCHESTRA. The choir consisted of fifty male and female voices. and the orchestra of thirty-five instruments, and the organ of the Cathedral chapel. The Mass sung was Haydn's No. 3 in D, together with the Te Deum by the same composer; Alma Virgo by Hummell, and a double Quartette, Veni Sancte Spiritus. The sopranosingers were Mrs. John R. Welsh, and Misses Welsh, of the Cathedral choir; the alto, Miss Bradshaw; the tenor, Mr. Faulkner; the bassi, Messrs. A. R. Taylor and Thos. E. Harkins. The choir and orchestra were together powerful and eautiful, and made an important part of the dedicatory services. They were under the direction of Prof. B. C. Cross. Too much praise cannot be given to Right Rev. Bishop Wood, to whose management, in attention to detail, the successful dedication of the Cathedral

is in a great measure due. After the ceremonies the audience slowly separated. The guests and visitors from a distance were invited to a dinner prepared for them. The whole affair will long be remembered by every lover of art and enterprise in our loved city, and will be thought of as the day on which hopes long cherished were in the highest degree realized by every Catholic in our

the highest degree realized by every Catholic in our midst.

Scenes outside.

As early as eight o'clock in the morning the people began to assemble in the vicinity of the church, and finally to spread themselves around Logan Square. The morning was damp, the clouds lowering, the atmosphere raw and chilly. Towards nine o'clock the crowd augmented, and from this time to ten o'clock the people came in droves. Every street from the north, east, south, and west, was alive with moving throngs, all tending to the great centre of attraction. The steps of the surrounding houses, Wills' hospital, and other prominent places were beseiged with spectators, while around the railing of Logan square the mass was dense, reaching in many places to the curbstone. It was certainly impossible for thousands to see any of the movements in the Square. No person was admitted into the enclosure unless he or she was provided with a green licket. At each gate a member of the general committee of arrangements was stationed, who acted with the utmost regard to discipline. Besides this gentleman several police officers were stationed to prevent intrusion. On a number of the trees and other prominent places were cards announcing the important fact that it required a green ticket to entitle-a person to admission into the square. There were only a few individuals, so far as our personal observation extended, who endeavored to enter the enclesure without tickets, but they had to take the back track. Several police officers desired to let the reporter of the "outside scenes" enter the square, but the gentleman of the committee was inexerable. Consequently we were entirely unable to obtain even a glance of the doings inside the railing. Quite a number of parsons entirely unable to obtain even a glance of the doings inside the railing. Quite a number of parents having the requisite document for admission had a difficult time in reaching the gates of entrance, because of the dense throng around them. It may be air to presume that a few gave it up as a hopeles

The space in front of the church on Eighteenth street was kept clear by strong lines of police offi-cers extending across the thorougfare. Strict or-ders were given that no one should be permitted to pass the lines, and this we believe was strictly adhered to. Many carriages containing wealthy members of the church, or distinguished persons from abroad, stopped in streets adjacent to the building, where the passengers alighted and were admitted by other entrances than the front, in accordance with a well-defined programme that had been perfected several days previously.

The procession was to move at quarter past ten o'clock, but at this time rain began to fall, and hundreds of persons, who had no umbrellas, were subsetted a greenblux

dreds of persons, who had no umbrehas, were sub-ject to a drenching.

At about half-past ten o'clock an alarm of fire prevailed, and this caused a stampede, in which many young men and boys, who had been attracted there by curlosity, joined, and for a short period quite a lively time prevailed. The rain made all out doors very unpromitions for any public display. quite a lively time prevailed. The rain made all out doors very unpropitious for any public display, and thousands of persons soon wended their way homewards, feeling sad and disappointed, no doubt, because of the disagreeableness of the weather. It being expected that the immense crowds would attract the attention of professional thieves about the city and from other places, the entire detective force of police were present. It may be said that everything passed off well with the exception of the showers of rain.

A JESUIT MISSION. A service known as a "Mission" was commenced last night at the Cathedral, under the direction of the Fathers of the Society of Jesus. It will continue for several days, and the devotions will be as follows:

MORNING. Meditation. Mass. 61/2 ... Mass. Spiritual reading—Rosary. Mass. Private devotions-Examination)

orscience. 12 o'clock—Angelus. AFTERNOON. o'clock-Instruction. "Spiritual reading,
"Rosary.
"Discourse—Benediction of the Most
sed Sacrament—Night prayers.

Public Entertainments. CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Mrs. Bowers' engagement terminated with considerable ectat on Sa-Saturday night. Her personation of Camille met with universal approbation, the death scene particularly obtaining great applause. The minor characters of the play, however, were not supported in a manner to render the performance an even one broughout. Armand Duval is a part in which Mr. Mordaunt is not at present fitted to shine. This actor, admirable as he is in many characters, does not portray the polished gentleman with the neessary finish and elegance. His "manners have not that repose which stamps the caste" of the drawing room habitué. In love scenes, also, he s usually wanting in force. The vows of devoto breathe, seem in Mr. Mordaunt's mouth to be mere lip-service, not homage of the heart.

The manager seems alive to the weakness of por-

valuable additions to it, among whom Miss Belle Vaughn, a really good actress, is the most notice To night, Dion Boucleault's drama of "Pauvrette" will be performed for the first time in this country. Miss Effic Germon, whose late absence rom the stage has caused considerable regret, will ustain a leading character in the play. WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—The first rendition luring the present engagement of Miss Western's specialty-" East Lynne"-is announced for tonight. The version performed by this lady has advantages over its competitors in being the first dramatization of Mrs. Wood's well-known book. It s nearer to the original work, more forcible and pathetic in its situations than Mr. Tayloure's second attempt at the same subject, performed recently by Mrs. Bowers. It is quite as delicate, too, we think, though delicacy seems to be a matter particularly nimed at in the later play. Surely Lady Isabel's frequently-alluded-to abandonment of Levison, after her desertion of her husband is less natural than the sequence of that ill-advised act in the novel, and it is not more delicate because the frequent alusions to the fact rendered necessary to make the audience believe it, are not pleasant to the mind.

It was in this play that Miss Western first achieved reputation in this city, and it still remains her best performance. ense at this popular establishment on Saturday night that it was necessary to find accommodation on the stage for several hundred ladies and gentlemen. New performers, with Professor Hutchinson's. trained dogs, will appear for the first time this eve-

ning. LARGE AND ATTRACTIVE ASSORTMENT OF 875 LOTS FRENCH AND SAXONY DRY GOODS, FURS, &c., THIS DAY.—The early and particular attention of dealers is requested to the choice and desirable assortment of French, German, Swiss, and Saxony dry goods, furs, &c., embracing about 875 lots of fancy and staple articles, (including dress goods, silks, shawls, ribbons, &c., to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, precisely, to be continued all day without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers. Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

SALE OF BOOTS AND SHORS .- The early attenion of buyers is called to the large and attractive sale of 1,000 cases boots and shoes, to be sold by catalogue, for cash, this morning, Monday, Nov. 21, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce street.

The history of the Bible which was sent to Hon. Richard H. Dana, Jr., and which is supposed to have been a waif from a vessel shipwrecked on the coast of Formosa, has been traced to the lady whose name it bears. It was presented by Mrs. Rebecca H. Burgess, (as we learn by a note from that lady,) to David Graves, steward of the ship Challenge, of which her husband was master. The book was a testimonial to the steward for his unremitting attentions to Captain Burgess, who died in sight of the Island of Juan Fernandez, December II, 1856. Graves was subsequently steward of ship Ringleader, Captain White, when she was wrecked on a reef off Formosa. The crew were taken off and subsequently landed at Shanghae. This was in 1862. Mrs. Burgess has not since heard from the owner of the Bible.—Boston Journal. THE history of the Bible which was sent to Hon.

THERE are two amendments proposed to the Constitution of the United States. One is to abolish slavery forever in the United States; the other is to provide for the election of the President and Vice Fresident of the United States by the direct vote of the people; not, as at present, by an electoral college. A RAT attacked a lady while asleep at Machias. Maine, a few nights ago, and bit her severely in the neck and ear. It also attacked a child in an MCCLELLAN has received the smallest vote of any Presidential candidate since the election of 1904, when Pinckney, the Federal candidate, had only

fourteen votes.