The Press.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1865.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. 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 be paid for.

HON. THADDEUS STEVENS ON "THE GREAT TOPIC OF THE HOUR."

There are few public men so well qualified to speak on "The great topic of the Hour," as THADDEUS STEVENS; and there is none who, by his early protests against human slavery, and his unwearied opposition to its intrigues and its iniquities, has earned the right to utter his thoughts with a more certain and almost authoritative weight. Although he has been a conspicuous actor in party conflicts for nearly fifty years, he was one of the most prominent characters in those exciting struggles of the rebellion, which made the halls of Congress the scene of fiery debates, and caused a continent to tremble under the shock of contending hosts, fighting for the control of a mighty Republic—the one in the name of Civil Liberty, the other in the interest of Slavery. THADDEUS STEVENS is in his seventy-third year, and though born in Vermont, has lived in Pennsylvania since he was seventeen. He has frequently represented the people in the State and National Legislatures, and in December begins his sixth term in the United States House of Representatives, which, should he live to complete it, will make twelve years almost continuous service in that body. During all this period, as well as five years of service in the popular branch of our State Legislature, and a laborious term as a member of the convention to reform the Constitution of the State, a leading principle of his action, if not his reigning motive, was a strong, stern, and uncompromising antagonism to slavery—in fact to every form of tyranny over the minds of men. It is something for such a leader to say that he has lived to see many of his predictions made good; but it must be a source of profound satisfaction that he has also lived to see slavery die. And if to this thought we add the fact that Mr. STEVENS finds himself supported and sustained by many who did not see the danger to the public liberties as early as he saw it, and are now to be ranked among the warmest abolitionists of the times, he may be said to enjoy a privilege, and indeed, a happiness not often enjoyed by conscientious statesmen—the happy privilege of living, as it were, in the midst and helping to reap the harvest of the good seeds he assisted to plant in the face of incessant ridicule and misrepresentation. The speech of this distinguished American (which we publish entire this morning), pronounced at Lancaster, on Wednesday last, must have a material bearing on the several questions and duties that press upon intelligent and inquiring minds. While we could have wished to see Mr. STEVENS take a more hopeful view of the future, we feel like thanking him for the perfect candor of his statements.

There is much that he says which we cannot approve, especially his argument as to the manner of paying the interest, and ultimately the principal of the national debt; and still more especially his gloomy prophecies that unless his remedy is adopted, or something like it, we may "produce" repudiation. The impossibility of such a system of confiscation as he advocates, so sweeping and so indiscriminate, is to our mind as clear as the impossibility of the repudiation of any dollar of our national debt, principal and interest. Some of our over-sensitive friends shiver whenever the word repudiation is mentioned, and seem to think that he who does not take the most sanguine view of the national debt and of the nation's capacity to meet it, is at heart in favor of repudiation. But this is not our notion. We propose to make repudiation innocuous by showing it to be impossible. Mr. STEVENS has always been rather a lamenting Jeremiah on the subject of the national finances. Whenever in the last four years he had a favorite measure to carry, he threatened Congress and the country with precisely the catastrophe which he now evokes to make his present strong remedy popular. We recollect how he made the dry bones of the Third and Wall-street brokers rattle last winter and the winter before; and yet his plans did not all prevail. The treasury weathered the storm, the interest was paid punctually, and the people rolled in their taxes without grumbling. Now, if there is in this broad land a man who hates repudiation more than THADDEUS STEVENS, we do not know him. We recall a period in our own State history in which he was the giant who fought against this great crime when it seemed to be possible, and he crushed it with his Titanic blows. And even as he now holds it before us as a not improbable contingency, he has, we feel, no more fear of it than JAY COOK himself. May not his earnestness in this respect be the product of his intense antislavery feeling? In that part of his speech which he devotes to the national debt is the following:

"Four hundred and seventy millions to be raised by taxation in peace! impossible! it will not, in ordinary years, produce but little more than half that sum. Can all our people bear double their present taxation? He who unnecessarily causes it will be accursed from generation to generation. It is fashionable to belittle our public debt, lest the people should become alarmed, and political parties should suffer. I have never found it wise to deceive the people. They can always be trusted with the truth. Capitalists will not be affected, for they cannot be deceived. Confide in the people, and you will avoid repudiation. Deceive them, and lead them into false measures, and you may produce it.

"We pity the poor Englishmen, whose national debt and burdensome taxation we have heard deplored from our childhood. The debt of Great Britain is just about as much as ours, ($4,000,000,000,) four billions. But in effect it is but half as large—it bears but three per cent. interest. The current year, the Chancellor of the Exchequer tells us, the interest was $131,806,950. Ours, when all shall be funded, will be nearly double.

"The plan we have proposed would pay at least three-fourths of our debt. The balance could be managed with our present taxation. And yet we think that even that is to be perpetual is sickening. If it is to be doubled, as it must be, if "restoration" instead of "reconstruction" is to prevail, would to God the authors of it could see themselves as an execrating public and posterity will see them."

By a strange coincidence, we find the following in the speech of an English gentleman, delivered on the 9th instant, at Meadville, in this State, at the banquet given to the British capitalists who had invested eighteen millions of dollars in that stupendous work, the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad, and whose investment, bold and daring as it was supposed to be, proves to have been one of the most fortunate ever known. This gentleman, Sir MORTON PETO, one of the devoted friends of our country during the rebellion, thus spoke of our national debt as compared with that of England, and also of the relative ability of the two countries to pay their interest and principal. We ask the reader to note how unconsciously the eminent Englishman meets and dissipates the apprehensions of the eminent American—THADDEUS STEVENS:

"You have made great sacrifices for your country. You have expended treasure and blood in support of the great principles of human freedom, and I believe that, despite as we may deplore the blood which has flowed, the result of the struggle will be to cement a bond of unity which no future time will ever sever. [Loud cheers.] The world says you have accumulated a mighty debt. Well, the figures do look large; but it may be some consolation to know that your debt is not so large as ours, the figures being as eight hundred million pounds sterling to six hundred million pounds sterling. The interest at present will be at a greater rate of charge in your country than our own; but such is the enormous extent of your territory, and such its rapid development, and such, I believe, the self-reliant attitude of your people, that no difficulty will arise in your meeting the annual charge. Our own progress as a nation was shown to be so great in a recent speech by Mr. Gladstone, that, by the showing of the people themselves in their income tax and property returns, the increase in ten years has exceeded the total value of our entire national debt. Let me adopt familiar explanation: Suppose each American spent on his dinner one shilling a day for a year, your people would consume as much as the entire national debt you have incurred. [Laughter.] Look at the railway whose completion we are here celebrated. Why, it has cost one-sixtieth of your entire national debt, and yet it has been subscribed mainly by foreign capitalists during the period of your struggle, and the receipts show it to be a highly remunerative investment. Again, let me refer to another fact: We pay in London on cab hire and omnibus hire yearly, in that single city, as much as the income and property tax of our entire kingdom; and when I look to the enormous development and rapid increase of the population and wealth of your country, which I look for instance at the oil districts over which I have passed to-day, where I saw evidences of unexampled wealth and prosperity on every side; and where I saw in one place, where, on the 1st of June last, not a single shanty had been erected, at the present time, on this 6th of September, four hundred houses finished and inhabited, two churches built, six banks established, two telegraph stations, and the extension of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, began only four months since, within a month of its completion—I say, sir, when I see such facts as these, there is nothing in your debt which need create anxiety or make you feel you have incurred responsibility which you cannot honorably meet. I say, sir, though we cannot too much deplore all the blood shed and its lamentable consequences, there is nothing for you to deplore in your future. You have only to base your taxation equitably, fairly, and in such a transparently honest way that every class may see that none are excepted and none are unfairly treated. Be true to yourselves, and the world will not be slow to appreciate your position, and do you full justice. [Loud and prolonged cheering.]"

A better vindication of our country could not have been made at a more opportune period. That portion of the speech of Mr. STEVENS which bears upon the theory of treating the late insurgent States as conquered territories, is very quite as an essay; but it lacks a practical value in view of adjusting facts of daily occurrence. Mr. STEVENS concedes that we may act upon either remedy "if for the interest of the nation." We may, or we may not, treat them as "alien enemies." There is, then, no wide difference between him and President JOHNSON. Indeed, he cites the President on his side in at least two cases, though evidently deploring the general policy of recognizing the late insurgent States as still inside of the Union. It is enough for us, that the President has decided to administer his construction of this doctrine in so stern and resolute a manner that even men of Mr. STEVENS' views will finally accept his action as a very satisfactory solution of present and prospective perils. The President has called his plan an experiment. Mr. STEVENS offers one on a far more comprehensive and revolutionary scale. Why shall we not be glad to take the former, if (as we think it is daily doing) it effects all, or nearly all that we fought for and hoped for, instead of trying the cumbrous machinery and drastic remedies of the eminent statesman from Lancaster county?

THE UNION CANDIDATE FOR MAYOR.

Are the friends of the Union in Philadelphia awake to the tremendous importance of electing the Union candidate for Mayor? Nobody doubts the capacity, integrity, and enthusiastic loyalty of Mr. MCMICHAEL, and yet these are not more clear than the fact that his defeat would be an unspeakable calamity to all our material local interests, and to the cause of the country generally. We have only to suppose a police force composed of such men as followed FERNANDO WOOD, and shouted after HORATIO SEYMOUR, in the great New York riots of 1863, organized and led by a "Democratic" Mayor in this city, to show why we should make MCMICHAEL the successor of HENRY. There are a thousand other reasons pleading in the same direction. This one will suffice to think upon for a day or two.

How the President Honors Loyalty.

[From yesterday's Chronicle.]

Mischievous men in the Southern States will probably gather instruction from the course of the President in response to the appeal of the people of Mississippi, in their convention, by which they abolished slavery and the slave-codes of their own State, and prepared to take their place in the ranks of free American commonwealths. As if to mark his dissent and disapproval of the bad faith of his men in Virginia, Missouri, and Tennessee, and other States, he confirms the action of Provisional Governor Sharkey in organizing the State militia, and gives his reasons with characteristic plainness. We have already published these reasons, but they deserve repetition, and are as follows:

"If there was any danger from an organization of the citizens for the purpose indicated, the military are there to suppress, on the first appearance, any move insurrectionary in its character. One great object is to induce the people to come forward in the defence of the State and Federal Governments. General Washington declared that the people, or the militia, was the arm of the Constitution, or the arm of the United States, and, as soon as it is practicable, the original design of the Government should be resumed under the principles of the great charter of freedom handed down to the people by the founders of the Republic. The people must be trusted, with their Government, and if trusted, my opinion is that they will act in good faith, and restore their former constitutional relations with all the states composing the Union. The main object of Major General Carl Schurz's mission to the South was to find, as much as practicable, in carrying out the policy adopted by the Government for restoring the States to their former relations with the Federal Government. It is hoped such aid has been given. The proclamation authorizing the restoration of State government, and calling on military to aid the Provisional Governor in the performance of his duties as prescribed in the proclamation, and in no manner to interfere or throw impediments in the way of the consummation of the object of his appointment, at least without assisting the Government of the intended interference."

In other sections of the South, where the rebels denounce and attempt to defy and evade the oaths imposed upon all who are chosen to represent the people in the Legislatures and Congress of the United States, national troops are retained of necessity; but here in Mississippi, where there is manifest good faith, preparations are being made to remove these forces, and to let the people organize their own troops, and conduct their own government. This is in accordance with the President's theory. Those who may suppose that he is conferring too much power even upon the men who are proving their desire to come back to their fealty in Mississippi, have only to recollect that, if the President should be deceived in this noble generosity, there is still a remedy left in Congress itself. Nor need the apprehension be indulged that the jurisdiction of the Government over all classes of freedmen may be in the slightest degree withdrawn in Mississippi or elsewhere. Any attack on the part of local tribunals, either by unwillingness or prejudice, or by reason of defective State machinery, or by the existence of some law declaring colored persons incompetent as witnesses, or to deprive them of the blessings enjoyed by their present masters, will be investigated, exposed, and corrected under the authority of the Freedmen's Bureau, of which Major General O. O. Howard is the head.

Haunted Places.

TWO MORE INSTANCES—A CHURCH AND A HOSTELRIE THIS TIME OCCUPIED.

The letter from our Bristol (Pa.) correspondent, printed a few days ago, does not detail the last "ghost" sensation. The Jersey City *Standard* of Saturday furnishes another, saying:

"In this city at the present time there is a most startling and alarming occurrence nightly, which, although known to but few, is a source of great terror, and as yet remains an unfathomed mystery. Unearthly yells, piercing shrieks, and horrible groans, about twelve o'clock every night, emanate from within the stately walls of a church edifice in the upper part of the city, and which have proved a terrible cause of alarm to the people in that neighborhood. At that solemn hour of the night, "when church yards yawn and graves give up their dead," the stillness of that locality is suddenly disturbed by these piercing cries, which ring out loud upon the air, and then gradually die away, only to be again renewed, at short intervals, until the approach of day, when they finally cease. The people within the sound of these most dismal and unearthly yells and criesfor trouble, spring from their beds in great terror, and rush to the windows as if expecting to see parties engaged in mortal combat, or the victim of some brutal murder gasping the last breath. But nothing is visible, there is no movement of any living thing about the edifice, and they return to bed to disturb their repose again disturbed by the same causes.

This is the first public ghost within our recollection. We had the ghost of St. Peter's churchyard in this city more than a score of years ago; then the houseneat the court-house in Hudson City; then the Hobokenvenue ghost, in the same city; then the New York shade, which chose for the scene of its operations a house in Twenty-sixth street; then the Bergen-tunnel apparition, which so frightened a conductor of the Morris and Essex Railroad, that he, at the risk of his life, leaped from the cars and fled from the place; then the Bristol ghost; and, last of all, the Bridgeton Hotel (N. J.) ghost. We have a circumstantial account furnished us by a correspondent in that town, which we will use when opportunity offers.

Horrid Barbarity — The Inquisition Again Enforced in Panama.

[From the Panama Star August 31.]

One of the most atrocious pieces of barbarity ever perpetrated since the dark ages is that reported to have been inflicted on Sunday night last on a sailor of the American schooner General Harney. Soon after the arrival of the vessel in port the unfortunate man was arrested and placed in jail as a witness to prove that the Harney had brought rebel troops from Buenaventura and landed them near Panama. The authorities being unable to get any statement to that effect by fair means from the prisoner, put him on the rack in order to force false evidence from him against the vessel and her owner. The man says he was suspended by the heels, and his legs pulled apart until he thought he should be torn in two, but he still maintained the truth—that no troops were brought up on the vessel. In this way he was tortured until his tormentors feared they had carried their brutality too far, and he was released from his fearful position. During the torture the man retained his senses, and stoutly defended the innocence of the captain and owner of the vessel, but on being set at liberty he fell senseless to the ground. The poor fellow's legs are badly swollen and mangled, and he could hardly move with pain.

—The Union men of Pennsylvania are to hold a grand mass meeting at Williamsport during the Agricultural State Fair at that place. Arrangements are already on foot to render the demonstration one of the most imposing ever made by the friends of the Government in Pennsylvania.

PENNSYLVANIA'S SHARE IN CRUSHING THE REBELLION.

A NOBLE RECORD FOR OUR STATE.

MORE THAN FOUR HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN FURNISHED BY HER.

She Sent More Troops into the Field, and Made the Largest Sacrifices of any of the Free States.

HARRISBURG, Sept. 11.—The account current between Pennsylvania and the Federal authorities, concerning the number of troops furnished by the State for the Federal armies is about being closed. The following letter from the Provost Marshal General's office contains the official summing up of the number of men recruited in this State from April 17, 1861, to April 30, 1865:

WAR DEPARTMENT,
PROVOST MARSHAL GENERALS OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 2, 1865.

To His Excellency A. G. Curtin, Governor of Pennsylvania:

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that the number of men furnished by the State of Pennsylvania, from April 17, 1861, to April 30, 1865, is three hundred and sixty-one thousand nine hundred and thirty-nine (361,939,) without reference to priority of service, which varied from three months to three years. Please acknowledge the receipt.

I have the honor to be, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JAMES B. FRY,
Provost Marshal General.

This account, with a fractional difference towards the tax, tallies with records on the same subject in the Adjutant General's office of Pennsylvania, but there are additions to be made to the grand total of troops furnished by Pennsylvania, which largely increase the aggregate of the service rendered by the people of the State during the war. This aggregate is reached by the following recapitulation:

Number of troops recruited in Pennsylvania, as credited in the United States Provost Marshal's Office, Washington, from April 17, 1861, to April 30, 1865	361,939
Number of troops furnished for State defence, and in response to calls for emergencies	90,000
Number of troops who left the State to enlist in other military districts, for the purpose of receiving large bounties	25,000
Number of colored troops recruited in this State to fill up colored organizations in other States	2,500
Total	479,439

As an evidence that the number of troops was very large which left this State to enter organizations of other States, it will be remembered that the Legislature passed a law fixing a severe penalty for officers from other States who engaged in recruiting within the limits of this Commonwealth. It will also be remembered that a full regiment for the State of California was recruited in the city of Philadelphia, and that another full regiment for Western Virginia was recruited in Allegheny county.

In this account no allowance is made for the number of sailors and marines who left the State to enter the navy. It is sufficient to set up the claim, however, that Pennsylvania furnished more men to the national armies than any other State in the Union; that she suffered more materially than any other loyal any other free State; one of her most flourishing border boroughs having been burned by an invading force of rebels; that the military expenses of the State were very many thousand less than the same expenditures in any of the other free States; that during the three years of the war Pennsylvania reduced her State debt almost two millions of dollars. Such a record is more worthy the pride and consideration of the impartial historian than the mere recapitulation of the hasty telegrapher.

	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Due from Banks.	Due to Banks.	Deposits.	Circulation.
1861, Dec. 28	$4,000,000	$4,000,000	$93,000	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
1862, Mar. 29	4,000,000	4,000,000	93,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1862, June 28	4,000,000	4,000,000	93,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1862, Sept. 27	4,000,000	4,000,000	93,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1863, Dec. 26	4,000,000	4,000,000	93,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1864, Mar. 26	4,000,000	4,000,000	93,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1864, June 25	4,000,000	4,000,000	93,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1864, Sept. 24	4,000,000	4,000,000	93,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1865, Dec. 25	4,000,000	4,000,000	93,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1865, Mar. 25	4,000,000	4,000,000	93,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1865, June 24	4,000,000	4,000,000	93,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
1865, Sept. 23	4,000,000	4,000,000	93,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

POLITICAL.

—There seems to be some doubt about Gen. Slocum's acceptance of the nomination the New York Democracy have thrust upon him. The editor of the Syracuse *Journal*, who says he knows the general intimately, assures us that he is confident that the general has not compromised himself, exclaiming:

There is some infernal jugglery here, in which Gen. Slocum is made the victim, but of which he is made the unconscious victim.

The *Journal* has received a letter from Slocum, dated Vicksburg, August 27, in which he says:

I received a letter last week from a friend in Syracuse, proposing I should be a candidate for Secretary of State. I replied at once that I could not become a candidate for civil office, while in my present position, and that I was under obligations to remain here at present. *I do not wish to enter politics at present.* I can afford to wait. If I ever enter politics you can say, in my behalf, that *I will not, under any circumstance, be a candidate this fall.*

This declaration the *Journal* regards as "entirely conclusive."

The New York *News*, in this connection, sardonically says:

"*It is currently reported that if General Slocum should decline the nomination of Secretary of State, General Richard Busteed is to take his place.*"

—The Republican State Convention of Minnesota has nominated Gen. W. R. Marshall for Governor.

—The Massachusetts Union State Convention meets at Worcester on Thursday next, for the purpose of nominating candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Secretary of the Commonwealth, Treasurer, Auditor and Attorney General.

—A board for equalizing the valuation of property in the State of Wisconsin as a basis of taxation, met at Madison on Tuesday last.

—Gen. Benton is the Union candidate for Governor in Iowa. The St. Louis *Democrat* says: "Strong efforts have been made to have him decline the nomination, a prominent negro-suffrage man declaring it would be done if it cost a hundred thousand dollars."

—The Central Executive Committee of the "Conservative Democracy" of the parish of Orleans, Louisiana, have issued a long address to the "Democracy" of the State, asking them to ratify the decisions of the "State Central Committee, even though the Central acts with only a color of authority. The Democracy are requested to meet on the 21st instant, and in solid column elect delegates to the State Convention, to be held in New Orleans on the first Monday in October.

—The Cleveland *Leader* states that a part of the Democratic programme in that State is yet kept scrupulously secret, but nevertheless fully resolved on by those "in the ring." It is nothing less than the carrying of the next Legislature and the election of Clement L. Vallandigham as the next United States Senator from Ohio. The Democracy do not, of course, expect to carry the State on the general ticket, nor will they attempt it; but they will lend every effort, by colonizing votes, by trading votes, by spending special labor on every district that can be possibly carried by a Democrat, to obtain control of the next State Legislature, and thus elect Vallandigham.

—A. E. Reynolds, of Tishomingo, and John M. Simonton, of Itawamba, have been spoken of for Governor of Mississippi. John B. Lewis announces himself a candidate for State Treasurer. The name of Richard Cooper, of Hancock county, is suggested for Attorney General. John H. Echols has been appointed by Gov. Sharkey Secretary of State, in place of James R. Yerger, resigned.

—The colored people of North Carolina are to hold a convention in Raleigh on the 29th instant.

—The election on the constitution of Colorado occurred on the first Tuesday of September. The regular annual territorial election occurs on the second Tuesday of September (to-day).

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* heads it ticket "the white man's ticket."

—The election for delegates to the Alabama State Convention took place on the 31st ult. The next mail will bring us the result. Our mails reach to the 31st ult.

—The South Carolina election took place on the 4th instant.

—The North Carolina election will be held on the 21st.

—Gen. M. R. Patrick, who is one of the candidates on the New York Democratic ticket, does not hold a very high place in the affections of army correspondents, who remember him only as a bbor; and there were boors around him, too, in subaltern positions, for "birds of a feather perch together." In the course of the campaign the scavenger of the Army of the Potomac will be shown in his proper light, by many a ready and caustic pen.

—In view of the coming election, an important duty devolves upon every ward, township, and county committee throughout our cities and State. All should see that the soldiers who were absent from home when the last assessment was made are properly assessed now. The absence of the soldier from his home, and his acquired right in the meantime to vote in the field, rendered it unnecessary to embrace his name in the new assessments during the war. In addition to this, many of the soldiers have changed their residences, by which reassessment is also necessary. The 30th of September, ensuing, is the limit of the time appointed for these assessments. This is a very short period for the performance of such an important duty, and the committees in the various election districts should at once collect a list of all the unassessed soldiers as well as citizens, and have their names placed on the proper duplicates. Every returned soldier must be assessed, or he will forfeit his vote.

PERSONAL.

—General Thomas Francis Meagher was at Denver, Colorado, at last accounts, *en route* for Montana.

—Miss Hannah F. Gould, the poetess, died at her home in Newburyport, on Tuesday. She was born near the close of the last century, at Lancaster, Mass., from which place the family removed to Newburyport in 1800. Her first volume of poetry was published in 1828, and from that time until shortly before her death she was a fertile writer.

—Jesse D. Bright has been heard from. On board an Ohio river steamboat he remarked to a Southern lady of secession proclivities, who was complaining about the loss of her slaves, "To you, madam, and all other ladies who have upheld the cause of the suffering South a reward will come. Your cause is over for the present."

—Mrs. E. K. Kane authorizes us (N. Y. *Express*) to state that the Philadelphia telegram on Saturday to the Associated Press, pronouncing as a "canard" the report recently appearing in the journals about Dr. Kane's marriage with herself, no "canard" at all, but a substantial fact.

THE COLCHESTER CASE.—The Buffalo *Commercial* says: "Judge Hall will give his decision in the Colchester case on the 19th inst. The maximum penalty prescribed by the law is $300 fine and two years' imprisonment."

The Tables Turned.

AN INSTANCE OF THE WAY IN WHICH THE MIGHTY HAVE FALLEN.

The following extract from a private letter, written from Beaufort to a gentleman in this city is at once suggestive and a powerful evidence of the effects of the rebellion on those who were duped into upholding it:

"DR. Sam, why moved 'Oaklands' (our former residence on St. Helena), has come back, and lives in one of the deserted negro cabins. One of his former slaves lives in the mansion house, which he bought of the United States Tax Commissioner; the doctor tried to get a room in the house; but Harry would not suffer him to occupy any part of it. The building is a poor one; but the cabin where Sams now lives is not as habitable as many Northern pig-pens. Can retribution go further than this? The former owner of a hundred slaves now lives in an abandoned hovel on the plantation which he owned. That plantation has been divided into small tracts; sold, and occupied by his former chattels. Dr. Clarence Tripps asks the patronage of the people of St. Helena; his card (written by himself) says: 'He will be found from 10 A. M. until 1 P. M. at the house of John Major, Esq.' That John Major, *Esq.*, was formerly his slave." * * *

CONSISTENCY.—The Doylestown *Democrat*, owned and edited by Colonel Davis, the Democratic candidate for Auditor General, has an editorial in defence of the infamous Captain Wirz, who starved and murdered our prisoners at Andersonville. It asserts that the Military Commission before which he is on trial is a usurpation of power, and that the prisoner has not been fairly dealt with.—*Pittsburg Gazette, Monday.*

LARGE PREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, TRAVELLING BAGS, CLOTH HATS, &c., &c., THIS DAY.—We request dealers in boots, shoes, &c., to examine the choice assortment of the best city and Eastern makes, comprising samples of 1,200 packages of seasonable goods, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, this morning, commencing at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following is a statement of the condition of the Philadelphia banks yesterday, as compared with the previous week:

	Sept. 4.	Sept. 11.
Capital stock	$14,449,950	$14,449,950
Loans	56,006,474	49,693,095
Specie	1,100,142	1,075,636
U. S. legal-tender	19,038,164	17,690,755
Deposits	38,517,172	37,082,478
Circulation	6,980,936	7,007,737

WEEKLY BANK STATEMENT.

The following statement shows the average condition of the banks in Philadelphia for the week preceding Monday, September 11, 1865:

BANKS.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	L. T. Notes.	Due from Banks.	Due to Banks.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia National	$500,000	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]	$[illegible]
Commercial National	500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' National	500,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Southwark National	150,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Penn National	200,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Mechanics' National	300