MUSIC FROM A DAVIS ORGAN. The change which recent events have ocen causing throughout the South is well exhibited by the altered tone of the editorials of the old-established and well-known journals. The Mississippi Clarion, for many years the leading organ of JEFFERson Davis, and the representative of his particular political opinions, is now strenuously urging upon the attention of its readers the necessity and justice of opening the courts to all classes of witnesses. It expresses the opinion that all existing prejudice on the subject would be speedily eradicated if the community individually would fully consider and rightly appreciate the difference existing between the competency and credibility of a witness. In justice, every one able to observe or relate a fact possesses the indisputable right to a hearing. The established tribunals require all such assistance in the pursuit of their investigations, and it is the province of the court and jury to decide upon the value of the testimony and the reliability of the witness; and therefore, all objections against the truthfulness of the negroes as a class could be most properly presented and effectively used in such cases where the individual witness is proved to be unworthy of credit. To find the Clarion uttering such opi-

conduct, to the new order of society, which is the necessary result of recent events. The progress of this utter, complete, and fundamental alteration in the condition of society finds a still further illustration when we see this editorial of the Clarion copied and most fully endorsed in a newspaper edited by colored men in the city of Nashville. Truly and in very deed, when JEFFERSON DAVIS strove so long and so hard to inaugurate a revolution, he saw not whither it would tend!

nions is indeed a curious evidence of the spirit of the people of Mississippi, and must

be accepted as a proof of the fact that the

masses, even in the most ultra Southern

States, are willingly and rapidly conform-

ing their opinions, as well as their outward

WASHINGTON.

GOVERNOR PIERPOINT'S ADVICE TO THE VOTERS OF VIRGINIA

He Requests Them to Support only Those able to Take the Oath.

UNION MEN MURDERED IN WEST-ERN ALABAMA.

General Beauregard Suing for Pardon.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POSITION ON THE MEXICAN QUESTION SAME AS HERETOFORE,

[Special Despatches to The Press.] Washington, October 5, 1865. The Freedmen in Mississippi. The Secretary of the Treasury recently re-ceived an important communication from the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, transmitting a suggestion made by a citizen of Ohio in reference to the employment of freedmen along the Mississippi, under the direction of the officers of the Government, or otherwise, in repairing the broken levees on the lower coast of the Mississippi river, in order to give employment (as the statement reads) to thou sands of freedmen out of work, and by so doing to aid the land-owners on the Mississippi in restoring the country in that section to its for ner condition. In order to reimburse the Government for the labors performed by the freedmen, it is proposed, after the completion of the levees, that a tax be levied upon the land-owners benefitted by the improvement. Secretary McCulloch referred the matter to the Commissioner of Freedmen's Affairs, with the following endorsement: "Assuming the condition of the freedmen and of part of the country as represented, it would appear desirable that some plan to meet the exigencies of the situation should be devised." General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau, referred the papers to Colonel Eaton, Assis ant Commissioner of the Bureau, who having connected with freedmen's affairs in Mis-

the repair of the Mississippi levees has been a subject frequently agitated by the planters and officers on the river. Some of them were and officers on the river. Some of them were destroyed by the rebels, some by our armies. They never have been cared for by the General Government. They could be filty, at present, it seems to me, only as part of the military work connected with the war. The war has closed. I should deprecate the General Government taking upon itself special expense, especially discharging the duties of municipalities or States.

The endeavor is to give to each States the fullest trial of its power to restore peace and prosperity. fullest trial of its power to restore peace and prosperity.

The General Government can no more assume to repair all the damages done by the rebellion than assume the rebel debt. The people owning the property along the river are specially interested in having the levees repaired. Their condition does not materially affect commerce. The Government is interested in them only as it is interested in the prosperity of each different locality in the country. The prompt organization of industry and faithfulness in fulfilling obligations assumed will speedily find means to make all repairs.

sissippi, was competent to place the matter in

assumed will speedly that means to make an repairs.

A minute acquaintance with the care of freedmen, and facts and figures in regard to all relief establishments, warrant me in saying that not an able-bodied man can be found supported in idleness by the Government on supported in idleness by the Government of the river.

Instead of an increase of dependents, the reports show a constant and rapid decrease.

The organization of industry on a normal basis is far better than by aggregations in temps or crowded communities. These have been a necessary incident to the provision against suffering caused by the war, and should pass away with it. mation has been received at the Freedmen's Bureau, from Colonel Thomas, assistant commissioner for the State of Mississippl, that

he Mayor of Vicksburg, having signified his the Mayor or vicesours, having significant its willingness to allow negroes the right to testify before his courts, and to impose the same penalties upon negroes violating State laws or city ordinances as would be imposed upon

the case may be.
"All negotiations of purchases and sales of goods not otherwise provided for in the act, subject the negotiator to a commercial broker's

license tax. If a produce broker makes sale exceeding \$10,000 per annum, he becomes liable to a commercial broker's license tax.

"It is immaterial how the party in question is paid for his services, inasmuch as paragraph 9, section 79, of the law of June 30, 1865, (conserved as a paragraph 9, section 79, of the law of June 30, 1865, (conserved as a paragraph 9, section 79, of the law of June 30, 1865, (conserved as a paragraph 9, section 79, or served as a paragraph 1865, (conserved as a paragraph 1865), (conserved as a paragraph 18 (amended,) contemplates that a broker is acting as such, when he makes purchases and sales on his own account, in which case he would of course receive no salary or commission

whatever."

Secretary Harlan.

The Secretary of the Interior, who is now absent from the city, will return to Washington on Saturday.

have Dioken out west of Fore Interior to be thus far this scourge seems to have been confined to the great channels of human travel and the marts of commerce. There is no information, however, that it has appeared in sary.

ton on Saturday.

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the interior of Spain. The consul says that, from information received at Port Mahone, it The Trial of General Briscoe. The Trial of General Briscoe.

The court-martial, of which Major General GREN is president, and Maj. BURNHAN, judge advocate, for the trial of Brovet Brigadier General Joseph Briscoe, met this morning at ten o'clock. The accused is a fine-looking officer, apparently about thirty years of age, with light hair, moustache and goatee, blue 6765, and clear complexion. He listens to the Gyidence against him with interact lust with. evidence against him with interest, but with out any manifestations of embarrassment, and frequently consults his counsel as the various features of the case are developed. features of the case are developed.

Capt, Alberger, cross-examined by Governor Ford,—Witness had known Lackey since February or March of this year; saw him nearly every day about the camps from that time till the middle of April; did not sae him again till in September; Lackey was under the influence of liquor when he accosted witness at the Lynchburg depot on the night of the 21st of September; witness had been acquainted with General Briscoe since the 12th of January, 1865; had been at Lynchburg since the 1st of Angust; his relations with General Briscoe were amicable until two or three weeks ago, when the General had threatened to have witness dismissed the service; this was previous to the proposition from Lackey to rob the safe; witness was under the immediate orders of General Curtis, to whom he communicated the facts the night before the robbery was committed.

Samuel Worthley, of Lynchburg, superin-

Samuel Worthley, of Lynchburg, superintendent of the quartermaster's office under Captain Alberger, and John Odell, one of Baker's detectives, severally testified as to their looking down through a hole on the movements of General Briscoe in the room below, where the money was deposited. The atter subsequently searched General Brisco and found the missing treasure in his private office. The money and bullion, and the money-bags and packages, were identified by this

that at his second interview with Captain Alberger, at Gordonsville, he said General Brisproposed to get him out of the difficulty by throwing suspicion on a former rebel officer who was the owner of the safe. In conversa tion. Captain Alberger said they appeared to be down on him. After General Briscoe's ar-rest he said to witness, "I thought I was a better detective than you; I wanted to get the principal." The witness replied, "That is is too bungling, General; I don't see how you can catch the principal after committing the burglary yourself."

The trial will probably be concluded this State of Affairs in Western Alabama The Commissioner of the Freedmen's Rureau, to-day, received an interesting report from Major Charles A. Miller, who passed through portions of Western Alabama on an inspecting tour. The report represents that the freedmen were generally satisfied and do-ing well, and their only source of regret was heir separation from their wives and families, who were left in different parts of the State in their flight from tyrannical masters to the protection of the bureau. They were working for a portion of the crop, varying on different plantations from one-twentieth to one-tourth, esides food, quarters, and clothing. Cases have frequently come to the notice of the assistant commissioner of the murder of loyal people for their expressions of devotion to the Government. The most recent case was

the murder of Dr. Grierson, one of the most prominent citizens of the State, by a gang of prominent citizens of the State, by a gang of desperadoes, on account of his well-known sympathy for the Government.

In the vicinity of St. Stephens an aged freedman, who had not seen his wife and family for several years, called upon their master, named Flerenen, and asked that they be permitted to return with him to his home. Flerenen, in cold blood, without reply, shot him, and, be, fore his victim ceased to breathe, severed his fore his victim ceased to breathe, severed his head from the body.

The cowardly miscreant escaped, but no IMPORTANT INTERNAL REVENUE RULING doubt will soon be captured. One of the war repay....
guards stationed near Claiborne, when a few Navy pay....

yards from his post, was attacked by a party of rebels and murdered. Not satisfied with the death of the soldier, they cut off his ears. These are a few illustrations of the temper of a portion of the Western Alabamians. The eport closes with the opinion that the ignorance of the people is unparalleled, and that many will not believe the war is over. The soldiers of the late Confederate army are the least obnoxious, and their deportment is in ommendable contrast with the action of the oath of allegiance is but a mockery. The Forthcoming Virginia Election.

To-day's Richmond papers publish the an-"The following address to the people speaks for itself. It is from gentlemen well-known for their good sense and sound judgment. They represent all shades of opinions, and their advice is well intended. They call upon the people to sustain the President and sustain the Governor. They warn them against the most serious and fatal error into which the people can now fall. We sincerely trust, and confidently believe, that the voters of the State will faithfully respond to these whole-some counsels. The letters of the Governor and President, to which allusion is made, are

appended:

To the People of Virginia:

Fellow-citizens: That the President of the United States earnestly desires to restore the States and people of the South to all the rights enjoyed by them before the late unhappy war, must be evident to every candid mind.

His earnest and patriotic advice will surely, then, be heeded and duly appreciated by a considerate and grateful people.

The wise and conciliatory policy of Governor Peirpoint has jastly endeared him to the people of Virginia.

Who, then, who loves Virginia, will turn a deaf ear to the counsels of one who has proved himself io be our firm friend and safe counsellor in the hour of our adversity?

Both these eminent men have given us the results of their experience, and the evidence of their deep interest they feel in the success of our efforts to secure representation in the next Congress; in their advice that we shall select as our representatives only TRUM AND LOYAL MEN, TO WHON NO OBJECTION CAN BE MADE. Appreciating the importance of the approaching State elections, and the effect of these elections upon the fortunes of our beloved old Commonwealth for weal or woe, we are constrained to adjure you, as you love your State, and desire to strengthen the hands of the noble patriots who are contending for your rights and laboring for your welfare, to MAKE THE ADVICE OF THE PRESIDENT AND GOVERNOR YOUR WATCHWORD in the coming election.

This no time for the indulgence of personal proferences or old nerty antimatibles. To the People of Virginia: a proper light, as he does in the following

AND GOVERNOR YOUR WATCH.

AND GOVERNOR YOUR WATCH.

This no time for the indulgence of personal preferences or old party antipathies.

Be true to your country! Vote for no man to represent you in Congress who will not take the required oath.

To cnable the President and the Governor to help us, we must help them!

WM. S. WHICKHAM, II. W. TROMAS,

WILLIAM GREEN, I. TAZEWELL,

T. S. HAYMOND, R. T. DANIEL,

JAMES NESSON, THOMAS BRANCH.

RICHMOND, Va., September 7, 1865.

J. W. Lewellen, Eag.:

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 2d inst., asking my opinion as to certain interrogatories therein propounded, is before me. Were it not that I have received numerous letters and inquiries of the same import from other persons, I should decline answering because of the delicacy of the subjects and my own position. Indeed, I do not know that my opinion will be heeded by the voters, or by those who are candidates for their suffrages.

It is peculiarly painful at this time, in the disturbed condition of the State, while there are so many petitions at Washington on file for pardon, and meetings being held in a large number of counties in the State, shile there are number of counties in the State, passing resolutions declaring the loyalty of the people to the Federal and State Governments, that there should be reason for raising these questions. Congress, acting under a provision of the Constitution of the Cnited States, which is in these words, to wit: "Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns and quairfeations of its own members," has passed a joint resolution declaring that all its members shall take the oath to which you refer.

That resolution, prescribing the oath, will have to be repealed before any member who cannot conscientiously subscribe to it can take his seat. It is not to be expected that Congress will repeal that resolution in order to give seats to members who cannot take the oath. This, I believe, answers your first question. RICHMOND, Va., September 7, 1865.

repealties upon negroes violating State laws of city ordinances as would be imposed upon white persons committing the same crime, officers of the bureau at Vicksburg have been instructed, in no case, to interfere with the city authorities in the discharge of their duties, and not to take cognizance of cases coming within the jurisdiction of the Mayor of the city of Vicksburg, but to turn all such cases over to the Mayor for trial. The colonel cases over to the Mayor for trial. The colonel has also notified the judicial officers and magistrates of the Provisional Covernment of Missisppi that when they allow negroes the same rights and privileges as are accorded to white men before their courts, officers of the bureau will not interfere with such tribunals, but will give them every assistance possible in the discharge of their duties.

The Commissioner of Internal livenue has directed the following letter to A. Wells, and continued repetition for men to run for congress will repeal that resonate to members who cannot take the city within the jurisdiction for cases to the federal number of the bureau will not to the state if she is not title a representation will do her so much good, but it will be a great voit to the State is not in the election of members who cannot take their states of the federal number of the control of the Logislature of the bureau will not one the constitution of the State must be repealed before they can take their seasion, and thus deprive the counties of its ession, and thus deprive the done by them, when they all thought of the federal number of to take upon itself any responsibility for such injuries, of any nature whatever. The comduty.

Official Account of the Ravages of the Foreign mails, received at the State Department to-day, bring further intelligence relative to the ravages of the cholera. The United States consul at Port Mahone, writing under date of September 13th, says that the cholera at Palma Mayorea has carried off many people, and there is no diminition of the discuss. A panic prevailed there. The cholera has also appeared at Cuidadela. It is now admitted hat about seventy pilgrims died of cholera at quarantine at Port Mahone, and others of various diseases. The cholera is represented to have broken out west of Port Mahone. But

General Beauregard. Several weeks ago a lady friend made appli-ation to the State Department for a passport for General BEAUREGARD, that he might avail

is believed that the scourge will again visit the west, and that information has also been received there that the Russian pest, which was thought to have disappeared, has broken out in Liberia. The accounts of this pest are frightful beyond anything heretofore known. Assassination near Charlottesville, Va. To-day's Richmond Times says: "We learn that a day or two since a military guard was sent to or near Charlottesville, Virginia, with instructions to arrest a Mr. Harris, who was considered an important witness against Ben-Jamin W. Green, committed to Castle Thunder, on Monday last, for alleged fraudulent dealings in Government horses. The guard, it is said, visited Harris' house at night, and, ascending to an upper story, began rattling at the window, upon hearing which, Mr. H. got out of bed and approached the direction of the noise. Reaching the window, he shoved the blinds open, when one of the guard outside drew a revolver and fired, killing him instantly. HARRIS' wife being close behind, the second barrel of the pistol was then fired at her, but fortunately the load did no other damage than cutting off one of her fingers.
"At this time a gentleman named Heiskell who was visiting Mr. HARRIS' family, sprang from his bed and ran to the door in the first story of the house to see what was the matter, when either the same guard, or another equally intent on murder, levelled his revolver at him, and was in the act of firing

by, doubtless, saving Mr. Heiskell's life. "Why the guard, simply sent to make an ar-rest, should have thus so strangely acted, is a nbject of great mystery. "Mr. Harris, we learn, was highly respecta de, and his untimely death has caused great tement in the vicinity of the occurrence. Internal-Revenue Ruling. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue this rning ordered the following ruling: Travelling agents of manufacturers, and dealers re-garded as commercial brokers, under decision of August 15th, are required to take out licenses only from August 1st, instead of May

when an officer suddenly came up and knock

d the weapon out of the fellow's hand, there-

ist, at a charge for the remaining portion of the license-year of fifteen dollars, instead o twenty dollars for a full year. Regiments Discharged. The Secretary of War orders the discharge o he following regiments: Illinois.—118th infantry.

Indiana.—47th infantry. Maine.—9th unattached company, infantry. Missouri.—Two companies 49th, infantry, still Missouri.—I woodmpanies 35th, infantry, still in service.

Massachusetts.—Company I, 3d heavy artilery and 3d cavalry.

New York.—56th, 153d, 159th, 162d infantry.

Ohio.—Companies I and M, 2d cavalry.

Tennsylvania.—Company M, 2d, and Companies A and B, 3d heavy artillery.

Vermont.—Battalion 9th infantry, still intervice. ervice. Wisconsin.—20th infantry. United States Colored Troops.—Company F 4th infantry; Battery G, 2d light artillery. Circular from the Freedmen's Bureau. General Howard, of the Freedmen's Bureau. has issued a circular in which assistant com missioners of the bureau are ordered, in their reports of abandoned and confiscated lauds, o arrange the names of former owners of such lands in each county, district or parish in alphabetical order. The number of acres, as therein required to be stated, will always be

given as nearly as the same can be ascer The Treasury. The following is a statement of the number of pay and repay warrants, drawn on the Preasury by the War and Navy Department,

warrants, as compared with the statement of nterior Department (Indians and Penreasury and Interior pay..... 1,61

The amounts for which they are drawn from five to ten millions of dollars. Sentence Commuted.

The proceedings and findings in the case of G. St. Leger Greenfield, citizen, convicted and sentenced to be hung for attempting to liberate the rebel prisoners held at Chicago, and conspiring to destroy that city by fire have been approved by the President, but, in consideration of the recommendation of mem-bers of the commission, and the success of the Government in suppressing the rebellion, the resident has commuted the sentence to imprisonment for life at the Dry Tortugas, Floida. The prisoner has been sent there under guard.

Preparations for the Base Ball Match for the Championship of America. The National Base Ball Club of this city are making great arrangements for the entertain-ment of the famous Athletic, of Philadelphia, and Atlantic, of New York, which clubs play a match game here this month for the cham-pionship. It is expected the President and Cabinet will honor the occasion with their Personal.

Major General F. P. Blair arrived here this

morning from St. Louis. G. J. Pillow, of Tennessee, and Rev. Dr. Wilmer, of Virginia, are stopping at Willard's. Hon. Z. CHANDLER, of Michigan; Dr. Chalmers, of New York; Ed-Mund Burke, of New Hampshire, and: Hon. ECORGE H. WILLIAMS, of Oregon, are at the Coreals Received.

The Department of Agriculture has just re-ceived from Europe ninety varieties of cereals. They will be used in experimenting in the grounds belonging to the department located Surgeon General's Office.

The building now occupied by the Surgeon General being in a wretched state of repair, Surgeon General Barnes has addressed a comnunication to the Secretary of War relative to an appropriation for the better protection and preservation of the records of the office The matter is now under consideration. Restoration of Property. The Freedmen's Bureau has recently re

stored a large amount of property to parties in Virginia, heretofore held by the Bureau as handoned. Applications for the restoration Richmond Markets. To-day's Richmond papers state that the markets of that city continue to be well supplied with meats, at prices ranging from 15 to 31 cents. Fish are yet abundant. Vegetables, such as potatoes, cabbage and turnips, are plentiful at reasonable prices. Fruit has nearly lisappeared, with the exception of apples

The fall pippins were never finer.

Revival of a Richmond Paper. The first number of the German Advertiser which was published up to the time of the vacuation of Richmond, in April last, will reappear in that city, on Saturday morning, uner its old management. Freedmen's Affairs in Alexandria. An employment agency has been established at Alexandria by the Freedmen's Bureau. The first day the office was opened one hundred applications were made by colored people for

Frost in Virginia. Frost was observable in some portions of Henrico county, Virginia, along the water courses on Tuesday morning. To-day's Richmond Whig says: "This was the first frost of the season in that vicinity."

[By Associated Press.] [By Associated Press.]

The Russian Telegraph.

Minister Clay has transmitted to the State
Department an official copy of the conditions
stipulated between the Russian telegraph department and Hibam S. Sibley, for the estab-Hishment of telegraphic communication be-tween Russia and America, by which the exclusive right is granted to the latter, representing the American Western Union Tele graph Company, for thirty-three years from the day the line shall be opened; the Russian Government to grant a further term, as it may judge convenient. In order to encourage the undertaking the Government grants to the company an allowance of forty per cent. on the net produce of despatches transmitted by it over the lines to and from America, and, in order to contribute as much as possible to the uccess of the present undertaking of public utility, will adont the measures necessary for securing the company's telegraph from being maliciously injured by the local population, but at the same time the Government refuses

pany is allowed to import materials free of Pardous Granted. The President granted fifty-eight amnesty the and Union Base-ball Clubs. The score pardons to-day, forty-one of which were to stood Atlantics 58, Union 30.

stood Atlanties 58, Union 30.

Arrived, steamship City of Limerick, from General's office, are those of General Feck, of the late rebel army, who fought at establishment of prisoners, and fire which the state of the late rebel Confederacy.

Colonel H. L. Rodinson, superintendent of United States military railroads, recently sold at auction at Manchester, va., twenty-five locomotives and one hundred and sixty passenger cars. They were purchased principally by Southern railroad companies, and brought \$417, 2000 (in each, or about two-thirds of the original cost. Forty or fifty locomotives and one hundred and sixty passenger fair, v. a. Much of this stock was taken South to be used for the transportation of General Sherman's advancing army, but Lar's capitulation rendered its employment unnecessary.

PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1865.

himself of the official order permitting such offenders to voluntarily exile themselves dur-ing the pleasure of the Government; but it is understood that the same Southern lady who was at the President's house to-day, is now inresting herself to procure for him the Execu re clémency. Louisiana Politics.

C. Bullert, United States marshal at New Orleans, has informed the President by telegraph of Governor Wells' nomination by aclamation for Governor by the Democratic onvention, who also endorse the President's Mexican Affairs.

The Government, it is certain, has taken no recent action inconsistent with the policy eretofore declared, namely; the mainte sance of absolute neutrality between the bel igerents in Mexico. Consul Recognized. The President has recognized Henry Pinok-NEY WALKER as British consul for the States f North and South Carolina, to reside a

The Secretary of State.
Secretary SEWARD, who left Washington yes erday afternoon with his family, for Auburn, Removal of a Postmaster. It is said that Mr. Russell, nostmaster at Davenport, Iowa, has been removed, and Ger Sanders appointed in his stead.

THE TRIAL OF WIRZ.

Witness Reasserts that there was Plenty to Eat and Wear in the Stockade.

Washington, Oct. 5.—George W. Trebner who yesterday testified before the commission to the thriving business affairs at Audersonville, &c., was crossed-examined by Judg Advocate Chipman. sion to the thriving dusiness attaurs at addersonville, &c., was crossed-examined by Judge Advocate Chipman.

The witness arrived at Andersonville on June 1st, 1864, and had nothing with him but his clothes; he started business there by selling his daily rations of corn bread for ten cents, and subsisted on the balance of his ration, which was bacon and a pint of raw beans; about the 10th of June witness purchased sixteen dozen eggs at three dollars and fifteen cents per dozen; purchased them on tick; that could be done there among men of honor; and witness always considered himself a man of honor wherever he went; the witness did not rob any one; he always considered it consistent with his honor to trade with any man; witness generally gave a portion of the money be made to his friends; when he left Andersonville, on August 4th, he had \$52 in greenbacks; at one time he had \$5,000; witness purchased and sold flour, beans, peas, potatoes, apples, butter, onions, sorghum sprup, &c.; had purchased two barrels of sorghum; flour was \$70 per sack, and witness purchased a sack each day, and some days his sales of flour amounted to one thousand dollars; potatoes were \$50 per sack, and onions sixty dollars per sack; they were purchased of the post adjutant; witness bought onions and potatoes daily.

The dealers sold ham and eggs, beefsteaks,

jutant; withese bought onions and pottuces daily.

The dealers sold ham and eggs, beefstaks, noney, fruit, cake, beer, etc.; any one could get a meal for ten dollars in greenbacks, and be furnished with biscuits, tea or coffee, fried steak, onions and potatoes; a thimblefull of whisky sold for three dollars; he had seen as many as twenty barbershops at one time; some of the barbers acted as doctors, and had medicines for sale, and also dyed the prisoners' whiskers; he had seen men cut their own throats and die; he did not know the reason, excepting they were skin and bone, and in a destitute condition.

The cross-examination was continued up to the time of adjournment.

GENERAL HUMPHREYS UNDOUBTEDLY ELECTED GOVERNOR.

NEW YORK, Oct. 5.-A special despatch to the Herold, dated Jackson, Miss., October 4th, says General Humphreys has been chosen for Governor of that State. Governor Sharkey had before declared that, if elected, he would use every endeavor to have his application for pardon, now lying at Washington, granted. The success of Humphreys is considered unfortunate by the best Union men here.

A. M. West, who has been elected to Congress rom the Fourth district, and is a good Union E. Walker, who is doubtless elected At-

torney General of the State, and is an eminent NORTH CAROLINA.

North Carolina State Convention. RALEIGH, N. C., October 5.—The report of the committee on secession, entitled an ordinance leclaring null and void the ordinance of May 20th, 1861, came up in convention to-day, when a ubstitute was offered proposing to repeal the A discussion sprung up, which lasted till the hour of adjournment.

No vote was taken, and nothing matured. Though this is the fourth day of the session nothing has been done. The outside feeling is one of disappointment and dissatisfaction. It s hoped that a vote will be taken to-morrow.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 5.—Brigadier General Burkhart, provost marshal general of the Department of Tennessee, has been mustered out of the service, and his office will be filled by Brigadier General P. W. Johnson, formerly listrict commander at Murfreesboro. The court-martial in the case of Colonel Joseph C. Crane, which convened to-day, will be

Doylestown Agricultural Fair, DOYLESTOWN, Oct. 5.—The fair of the Doyles-town Agricultural and Mechanics' Institute closed this evening. The attendance was again to-day very large, and the fair has been ronounced by all parties a success. The anagers say the attendance has been at least fifty thousand. The grand race came off this afternoon, and was won by the Baltimore horse owned by Mr. Nelson, Time—2 min. 47 sec.; 2 min. 37½ sec.; 2 min. 29½ sec.—three straight heats. All assed off without any disturbance or acci dent.

Surveying Vessel on the Lakes. OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 5.—The Government steamer Little Ada, formerly a blockade runner, put into this port this morning for coal. She came from Washington via the St. Law-rence river, and is to be employed on the upper lakes in the coast survey service. Massachusetts Politics.

Boston, Oct. 5.—At a meeting of the Republi\* ans, held at Lawrence last night, delegates were elected to the Sixth Congressional Dis-trict Convention who are favorable to the choice of General Banks in that district for Congress. Union Meeting at New Brunswick.

and enthusiastic meeting was held at New Brunswick last night. It was addressed by Hon. James M. Scovel and Major Haggarty The prospects of Marcus L. Ward brighten Movements of General Grant. HARRISBURG, Oct. 5.—General Grant and staff arrived here at eight o'clock this morn-

ing from Pittsburg, and left at 1,30 this afternoon for Washington. Troops Homeward Bound. Louisville, Oct. 4.-The 58th New York leave here to-day, and expect to reach home on Sa-

turday morning. NEW YORK CITY. NEW YORK, Oct. 5, 1865.

THE FENIAN BROTHERHOOD—A GENERAL CON-GRESS TO BE HELD IN PHILADELPHIA.

The Central Council of the Fenian Brother-hood, now in session at the Astor House, in this city, have called a special General Congress of the entire organization in the United States, to meet at Philadelphia on Monday, the 16th of the present month.

BILLIARD MATCH. The match at billiards, three ball caron

game, between Pierre Carmé and Dudley Kava-nagh, came off to-night. The Frenchman, Carmé, was the winner by 26 in a game of 250 points. Kavanagh was ahead in the first part of the game, which was tied at 188 points. THE PRICE OF GOLD.

Gold closed this evening at 147/4. BASE-BALL NATCH. A match came off to-day between the Atlan-

THE EPISCOPAL CONVENTION SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Resolutions of Thanks for the Nation's Deliverance Proposed and then Withdrawn.

UNANIMOUS TRIBUTE TO THE MEMORY OF ADMIRAL DUPONT.

NAMES OF THE STANDING COM-MITTEES APPOINTED.

Two more Southern Bishops Take their Seats in the House of Bishops.

The House of Clerical and Lay Delegates of the Twenty-eighth Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States reassembled vesterday morning, at 10 o'clock. pursuant to adjournment, in St. Andrew's Church, Eighth street, above Spruce. The assemblage of spectators was not as large at the hour of meeting as on the previous day, but as the day wore away and the deliberations of the body increased in interest, the numbers of the audience gradually increased until, at one time, the building was much crowded.

Morning prayer was read by Right Rev. Thomas March Clark, D. D., bishop of Rhode Island, assisted by Right Rev. Thurston Gre. gory Bedell, D. D., bishöp of Ohio. The 24th Psalm was sung by the people, and the first lesson concluded with the 1st chapter of Isaiah. The 20th verse of the 17th chapter of Island was then read after which followed. the audience gradually increased until, at one St. Luke was then read; after which followed

the 90th Psalm commencing:

"Praise ye the Lord! our God to praise
My soul her mimost power shall raise."

The benediction was pronounced by the Lord Bishop of Montreal, An interesting feature of the service was the fact that the two officiating bishops were formerly connected with St. Andrew's Church; Bishop Bedell, the son of the first rector, and Bishop Clark having been the second successor of Dr. Bedell in the rectorship.

Divine service having been concluded, the House was called to order by the president, Rev. Dr. Craik, D. D., of Kentucky. The secretary, Rev. Dr. Randall, then called the roll of dioceses, when the following deputhe roll of dioceses, when the following deputies, not present yesterday, answered to their names and presented their credentials:

CLERICAL DEPUTIES.—Rev. Messrs. Stubbs, of New Jersey, Erastus Burr, D. D., of Ohio, and R. B. Duane, of Rhode Island.

LAY DEPUTIES.—Messrs. John Love, of Indians, J. W. Stevenson, of Kentucky, Wm. G. Harrison, of Maryland, Arnold Briggs, of New Hampshire, C. L. Olden, of New Jersey, A. Q. Kensley, of New Jersey, John Hamilton Fish, of New York, Albert Douglass, of Ohio, C. P. Farnsworth, of Rhode Island, R. Richardson, of Vermont.

The minutes of the previous day were read, The minutes of the previous day were read, when it was proposed to so amend the resolu-tion offered yesterday in regard to the admis. sion to the floor of certain persons.

the vestrymen of St. Luke's and St. Andrew's churches, as to make more explicit that portion of it referring to the latter. The proposi-tion was affirmatively considered, when the minutes, as amended, were adopted.

Mr. Weish reported that all of the seats on the platform and the six front pews on the north wall were assigned to the bishops and their families, and the six corresponding pews on the south wall to the families of the clerical deputies.

Rev. Wm. Cooper Mead, D. D., of Connecticut, then addressed the convention, as follows: Mr. President, if I am in order, I rise to offer a resolution of the convention of the to offer a resolution of the convention of the to offer a resolution of the convention of the conventi minutes, as amended, were adonted.

those under which we met in 1862. I will make no remarks upon it, as the resolution will speak for itself. I will read it:

Resolved. That the House of Bishops be regulated to appoint a day during the present session of the General Convention to be observed the speak of the General Convention to be observed the speak of the theorem of the restoration of seat and and especially for the restoration of seat and and especially for the operators of the celestastical Union; and that they invognous each thus presented of the speedy rested to perform the celestastical Union; and that they of service for that day, including the celebration of the Holy Communion and prayers that the desolation of the war may speedly be repaired; that the grace of God may keep from our councils every word or act that the anticipated reunion of our Church may, through the healing influence of the Holy Glost, be biessed with a speedy and happy consummation in truth, in mutual honor and in brotherly love.

Mr. Wm. Cornwall, of Kentucky. There are several parts of that resolution upon which I would like to have a vote separately. In oxder that the question may be taken on each distinct proposition, I move that the vote be taken separately.

Rey. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., of Pennsylvania, offered the following as a substitute for the foregoing resolution:

Whereas. In the General Convention of 1862 the house of Clerical and Lay Deputies, by solenia sessitution, progenity in the covered with speedy and complete success, to the grovy one dained the restoration of our beloved University on and and the restoration of our beloved University of and and the restoration of our beloved University of the Allender of the seathers of these objects and convenience, and we trust, permanent peace; for the perpetuation of our payers we bound to return bearing the province of the demand of the content of the authority over all the land.

Resolved, As the sense of this house, that we are bound to return bearing of the content of the order of the entire of the ent

turn the reporte of our grainfulle limb these calculations are overpast.

Rev. Mr. Yarnall seconded the motion to substitute the latter for the former resolutions.

S. Coming Judd, Esq., of Illinois, moved that the resolutions be laid upon the table.

Rev. Dr. Edw. Y. Higbog, of New York, said that upon a subject of so much importance and one likely to produce debate it was necessary to weigh carefully the proper mode of procedure before entering upon any course. If resolutions upon the question were to be received at all, it would be better to receive those only upon which the convention would be most likely to agree.

those only upon which the convention would be most likely to agree.

lev. Dr. Mead moved to lay the whole subject on the table.

The president stated that the resolutions had not yet become the property of the budy, not having been read by the secretary.

S. Corning Judd, Esq., then moved that they be not received. S. Corning Judd, Esc., then moved that they be not received.
William Welsh, Esq., of Pennsylvania, suggested, as he had understood the House of Bishops were at gresent considering this subject, that the resolutions should be withdrawn for the present, and that in case of the reception of a message from the House of Bishops on the subject, they might be received. Rev. Dr. Mead signified his entire willing-ness to withdraw the original resolution if the substitute would be withdrawn. Rev. Dr. Howe said that, in accordance with the rulings of parliamentary law, he would withdraw the resolutions he had offered. Both series of resolutions were accordingly withdrawn, and the matter dropped for the present.

withdrawn, and the matter dropped for the present.

Rev. Chas. Breck, of Wilmington, Del., offered the following:

Whereas, This House of Clerical and Lay Deputies desire to express and record their profound grief on the announcement of the death of Rear Admiral Samuel Francis Dupont, a delegate elected from the diocess of Delaware to this House; therefore, Resolved, That the aminoble and noble traits of his character endeared him to his family and friends in no common degree; that his long, faithful, and brillant public series rank him with eminent naval commanders; and that his consistent life manifests the sincerity of his profession of the Christian faith. Resolved, That this House condoles with the family of Admiral Dupont in their great bereavonent, and that the foregoing preamble and resolutions be communicated to them.

William T. Read, Esq., of Newcastle, Del.,

william T. Read, Esq., of Newcastle, Del., seconded the resolutions in a lengthy and powerful speech, in which he delivered a most cloquent tribute to the character of the noble dead read. The preamble and resolutions were unani-

Rev. Alex. Burgess, of Maine, offered the following:

Resolved. That this House place upon its records this expression of its grateful memory of the late Hon. Robert Hallowell Gardner, of Maine, deceased since the last convention, and for many years a member of this House.

this expression of its grateful memory of the late Hon. Robert Hallowell Gardner, of Maine, deceased since the fast convention, and for many years a member of this House.

Hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers, of Maryland, said: All those who attended the House, at the last convention, will remember the Hon, Robert Hallowell Gardner; and those who have attended former conventions will remember with what zeal he labored to promote the interests of the Church at large, being constantly in attendance upon this House since, I think, the year 1896. At the last convention, he claimed to be at that time, as I suppose he justly was, the oldest lay member of the House. And we cannot fail to remember his deep interest in the Board of Missions, and his constant attendance at the annual meetings of that board. No one who knows the history of this man in the diocese of Maine, where for many years he was the strength of the dioeses, will fail to vote for these resolutions.

Rev. Dr. Wm. E. Armitage, of Michigan, seconded the resolutions in some remarks of much power and pathos. At the moment the resolution was offered he was engaged in preparing a resolution to the same effect, and was now happy to afford an opportunity to those who would come after us to know what a man was lost to the church when it pleased God to take from it to his reward our departed brother. The resolutions were then unanimously carried.

Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, said that while he esteemed as highly as any one the memories of the distinguished men who had been referred to, he would remind the convention that many of them had travelled thousands of miles to do business, and he hoped that measures would be taken to save time by placing eulogistic notices of those who were dead on the body, that cheered and sustained its members of the House, when meeting together from time to time, frequently after the lapse of a year, than to remember the brilliant and shining lights that once shed their lustre on the body, that cheered and sustained its members by their counsel a

that, to save time, these culogies should be entered on the record instead of being delivered.

At the suggestion of the chair, Dr. Adams then withdrew his resolution.

Hon. Hamilton Fish offered a preambleand resolution, substantially, in form and sentiment, the same as the resolutions previously offered, in regard to the decease of flew. Wm. Crayton, D. D., for many years the president of the House. He made some appropriate and eloquent remarks in support of the resolutions and eulogistic of the personal worth and high character of the deceased.

Rev. Dr. Mead, of Connecticut, seconded the resolution in a few remarks, in the course of which he said that Dr. Crayton, during his ministry, had been his personal friend, and that the affection which existed between them was of the most real and enduring character. The lamented doctor had all of a woman's gentleness, with a mind of most infexible firmness upon all questions of duty. His loss to the Church was irreparable.

In putting the question, the president remarked that he had known Dr. Crayton only as the presiding officer of the house; but all who had witnessed his administration of affairs would bear witness to that sweetness of disposition and goodness of character which were radiant in his face and person; and that he exercised a most powerful influence upon the character of the House, and, therefore, upon the character of the body more important than to remember these good men.

The yote upon the resolutions was a unanimous age.

Hon. Samuel B. Ruggles, of New York, presented the following communication from the

Hon Samuel B. Ruggles, of New York, presented the following communication from the Diocese of New York, on the subject of the provincial system:

sented the following communication from the Diocese of New York, on the subject of the provincial system:

To the General Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the United States of America:

This certifies that on the 28th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, the convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church, in the Diocese of New York, passed the following preamble and resolutions, viz.

Whitereds, The time has come when, by reason of the church in these United States, a greater number of bishops is now or is likely soon to be required; and, whereas, it is desirable that in providing for this increase in the number of bishops with their dioceses, as little change as possible should be made in the conservative spirit of the church; therefore, the country should be stabilished; it, therefore, prays the General Convention to make provision for the organization of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States of America hido pixeling do, the twenty-eighth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, in the city and diocese of New York.

MILITALE E. EIGENMOOTH.

Secretary of the Convention of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Plotestant is the protestant of the Protestant is the protestant of the Protestant all into this subject at length, but merely to make a few preliminary remarks. A subject of so much importance—seeking a fundamental change in the constitution of the church, I hope will not be acted upon without the most mature and anxious examination. It is possible that, during the present session, some satisfactory result will be arrived at, but such a result can be the product only of thorough discussion. By such a settlement, much of the Ghurch will be healed.

The change is to affect the character of the Church will be healed.

The change is to affect the character of the Church peculiarly in its nationality, by dividing this great Church of thirty-seven diocesses into a number of provinces, as y

Church to the other, and which must necessarily come up in the discussion of this question. So that the result of the discussion, which ever way it may go, will have an important bearing in the history of the Church for centuries to come.

The speaker added that he was not committed to the project, but had merely introduced it in pursuance of the instruction given him by the deputation. In order to prevent any precipitate or unadvised action, he moved that the paper be laid upon the table without further action until to-day at one o'clock. The resolutions were accordingly laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Rev. Henry M. Mascan, D. D., of Maryland, submitted a resolution that, the House of Bishops consenting, a joint committee, to consist on the part of the House of five clergymen and five laymen, be appointed to report to this convention on the expediency of arranging the existing dioceses and missionary jurisdictions into provinces, with their several provincial conventions, etc., with a view to provincial organization.

Mr. Ruggles moved that all papers on this subject be laid on the table and printed, and that they should be the order for to-day at one o'clock. Carried.

Rev. M. A. DeW. Howe, D. D., of Pennaylvania, from the committee appointed at the last convention to prepare and report a body of additional bymns, and to review the part of which the last convention to prepare and report a body of which will be layd party two hymns, a copy of which will be layd party two hymns, a copy of which will be layd party two hymns, a copy of which will be layd party two hymns, a copy of which will be layd party two hymns, a copy of which will be layd party two hymns, a copy of which will be layd party two hymns, a copy of which will be layd party two hymns, a copy of which will be layd party two hymns, a copy of which will be layd party to have a consisted which will be layd and the committee on the report was laid on the table, and the resolution adopted.

S. Corning Judd, Esq., of Illinois, moved that t

dead.

The preamble and resolutions were unantmously adopted.

Rev. H. M. Mahan, D. D., of Baltimore, Md., proposed the following:

Il hereac, it has pleased Almighty God, in His was providence, to take to thimself the soul of our deceased brother, Rev. William E. Wyatt, D. D., the project of the control of the soul of our deceased brother, Rev. William E. Wyatt, D. D., the president of the American for many years an honore of the same, for many years an honore of the same, for many years an honore of the same therefore.

Resolved. That we capability thank God for the good accomple of this convention in the withdrawal from smong us of this honored presence.

Resolved. That we sympathize with his diocese, parish and family in the loss sustained by them. Resolved. That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the same.

Hon. Ezekiel F. Chambers, of Maryland, rose to second the resolutions. He disclaimed any intention of eulogizing the deceased; his memory did not require it. Although not previously informed that such resolutions were contemplated, and therefore, to that extent, unprepared to speak upon them, yet to allow them to pass without a word from himself would be recreancy to a very plain duty. He had known him intimately. During the fifty years which had intervened since then, no word of censure had ever been uttered against profession for which he had been selected. He was a made of a parish minister, as well as an ecomplished gentleman; and if a universal extinct miterly he considered as an evidence, the many procession for which he had been selected. He was a model of a parish minister, as well as an ecomplished gentleman; and if a universal extinct miterly he considered as an evidence, the miterial procession for which he had been selected. He was a model of a parish minister, as well as an ecomplished gentleman; and if a universal extinct miterly he considered as an evidence of the consensus. P. J. Wisconsin. fexas; F. W. Shelton, Ltr. David Keene, D. D. Rabook, Western New York; David Keene, D. D. Wisconsin.
Committee on General Theological Seminary.
Rev. Mossrs. Mito Mahon, D. D., Maryland; Wm Shelton, D. D., Western New York; Wm. Payne D. D., New York; Wm. G. Spencer, Missouri; And B. Patterson, D. D., Minnesoda; Messrs. Horac Binney, Pennsylvania: Horatio Seymour, Wester New York; Samuel B. Ruggles, New York; V. F. Horton, Ohlo.

Charles C. Trowbridge, Michigan; A. H. Chutchill, Kenthicky.
Committles on New Bioesect.—Rev. Messrs, D. H. Buell, Vermont; Wm. Adams, D. D., Wisconsim: Charles Breck, Delawsre; Solon W. Manney, D. D., Minnesota; John N. Norion, D. D., Kentucky: Messrs, Wm. Welsh, Pennsylvania; S. B. Ruggies, Sew York; S. B. Otts, Illinois; W. G. Harrison Maryland.
Committee on Elections.—Rev. Messrs George M. Randall, D. D., Massachusetts; Issac G. Hubbard, D. D., New Hampslire; Geo. W. Durell, Maine; Thos. F. Billopp, New Jersey; John A. Wilson

In con

THREE CENTS.

Michigan; Messrs. Robert H. Ives, Khode Island; R. Richardson, Vermont; Edward D. S. Rand; R. Richardson, Vermont; Edward D. S. Rand, Massachusetts; James M. Camphell, Maryland. Committee on Expenses.—Rev. Messrs. John Boyd. Ohio; Daniel Keńskaw. Rhode Island; James Briell, Indiana; Charles B. Stovet. Iowai James Cameron, Calliorinia Messrs. Wm. W. Boardman. Connecticut; Wm. T. Rend, Delaware; George P. Lee, Illinois; George Green, Iowa. Committee on Unfinished Business.—Rev. Messrs. R. L. Goldsborough, Delaware; N. O. Preston, Kankas; Wm. A. Babeock, Massachmetts; Milton C. Lightner, Michigan; James A. McKonney, Maryland; O. P. Furnesworth, Rhode Island; George C. McWhorter, Western New York; A. L. Pritchard, Wisconsin; Charles A. Tutts, New Hampshire.
Rev. Dr. Clarkson moved that the Committee on Canons be requested to consider the Dropriety of so altering the cândhs of the Church as to give the foreign missionary bishops scats in the House of Bishops; and to remove the restrictions upon their eligibility as diocesan bishops.
The account of the treasurer, Mr. Herman Cope, of Philadelphia, was fead by the secretary, who also read a letter from the same genticman asking that his resignation be accepted. Dr. Randall höpéd that Mr. Coppes request might not be acceded to. He also stated that for the first time in fifteen years the convention commenced with a balance in the treasury.

that for the first time in fifteen years the convention commenced with a balance in the treasury.

The question of accepting the resignation was not acted upon.

Rev. Dr. Vinton offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Caaons to report an amendment to the canon disposing of the communion alms, providing that on Easter day the alms contributed be deposited with the bishop of the diocese for his distribution. The resolution was referred.

Rev. Dr. Adams, of Wisconsin, addressed the convention in regard to the disputed point in the Apostles' creed, involved in the punctuation of the passage, "I believe in the Holy Catholic Church, the communion of Saints."

The point was whether a comma or semicolor should be used. Dr. Adams said that the decision of this givestion would decide whether he must try to be a Roman Catholic or a Presbyterian, and he begged to have it referred to the Committee on Prayer Books for decision. He offered a resolution to that effect, as follows:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on for decision. He offered a resolution to that effect, as follows:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on Prayer Books to ascertain what is the pointing of the creed in the article: "The Holy Catholic Church, the Committon of Saints" in the English "Sealed Book," in order that it is be found a semicolon it may be restored to our prayer book.

Rev. Dr. Wharton said that if this was a mere inquiry he would say nothing. But it struck him that this was a direct instruction to the committee on a subject about which we had not sufficient knowledge. He asked the gentleman to amend his resolution so as to limit it to a simple inquiry.

Dr. Adams stated that it was not designed to give any power to act to the committee.

Dr. McMasters suggested that action of this sort should only be taken in conjunction with the House of Bishops.

Dr. Howe, of Pennsylvania, advocated the resolution of Dr. Adams, considering it purely one of inquiry.

A Giant Tailoring Machine.

wrought needle, over which a slit casing act

wrought needle, over which a six teaming acting as taseen fingers, descends over the needle as it retires, picking up the rivet, placing it in a pair of jaws, then carrying it to a little anvil, there to receive the finishing blow from a hammer worked by the operator's foot. It is,

upon the whole, a marvellous piece of machinery, and we do not wonder that it was

righly complimented by the patent office as

As a labor-saying machine it stands unri-

valied. By its use a boy can do the work of third men, attaching 10,000 buttons a day to fabrics! It never fails to turn off its work uniformly, securing buttons and material to

getler forever, under any usage, however long and severe. This indissoluble union of mate-rial and the Patent Bur-eyed Button is effect-

say supply a great public want, have been also successfully applied to yest-buttons made of

gutta-percha, vegetable ivory, horn, and bonc-the bright, burnished miniature cup on the rivet-head-adding much to their beauty.

The discovery of this pretty and durable metallic fastener will no doubt soon become a

eneral favorite with the public, and super

This is a small, portable patent machine,

remarkable for its great simplicity, accuracy,

remarkable for its great simplicity, accuracy, and efficiency, by which a boy can do the work of affeen men. It is made of iron, mounted on a table of the same material, and is so made as never to get out of order, performing its work, for the most bungling and careless operator, equal in all respects to the most skilful one. By seeing a single operation any one can use it with perfect ease. In the use of this machine, a Hollow-foot Needle (also the patented invention of W. H. Reed, Esq., a Philadelphian, we are proud to say) is used, and is in-

phian, we are proud to say) is used, and is in-dispensable, for the purpose of leading the rivet up through the material without injury

perienced for the last twenty years, by in-yentors, in punching rivet-holes in the mate-rial—cutting its fibres, and rendering its appli-

cation worthless for use.

The machine is admirably adapted for Mer-

chant Tailors' use, and we learn is fast becoming a popular fixture in the workshops of
some of the leading Merchant Tailors of this
city, among whom we notice the well-known
firms of J. B. Mageegh, C. Stokes & Co., Bennett & Co., of Tower Hall; Painter, Read & El-

to its fibres; thus overcoming a difficulty ex

edo the use of the "Sewed Button." Still another important instrument, from the hands of the same ingenious inventor, is

what is termed the "TAILOR'S SHOP MACHINE,"

resolution of Dr. Adams, considering it purely one of inquiry.

Rev. Mr. McAllister stated that there were two punctuations in use in the editions authorized by Bishops Onderdonk and Potter.

Rev. Dr. Cummins, of Illinois, acknowledged that he knew little about the "Sealed Book," and he offered an amendment, asking the House of Bishops to instruct this House what the proper punctuation of the passage in the rise in coal. is the proper punctuation of the passage guestion.

Rev. Dr. Vinton said that a copy of the "Sealed Book" was within reach, and the Committee on Prayer Book could answer the mooted question to-morrow, if necessary. He thought its reference to the Bishops unneces sary.

Judge Chambers said that while they were
discussing this question he would introduce

Judge Chambers said that while they were discussing this question he would introduce another point of the same sort. He referred to the omission of the word "again" in the sentence of the creed, "Rose again from the dead." He thought if the committee was to take both.

Dr. Cummins' substitute, referring to the House of Bisnops, was opposed by Dr. Mead, of Connecticut, who thought we ought to know our own opinion before we asked that of the Bishops.

Rev. Dr. Whartonoffered a substitute, which was accepted by Dr. Cummins, instructing the Rev. Dr. Wharton offered a substitute, which was accepted by Dr. Cummins, instructing the Committee on the Prayer Book to report what is the proper pointing of the Creed.
Judge Chambers recalled the attention of the Convention to the discrepancy he had already pointed out in the Creed. He offered as an amendment a resolution referring to the Committee on the Prayer Book this question of the use or omission of the word "again."
The substitute proposed by Dr. Wharton was then adopted.
Judge Churchill, of Kentucky, offered the following:
Resolved. That the Committee on Canons be in-In answer to a correspondent, we state that com-pound interest-bearing notes are not legal-tenders, and that they can be held by the National Danks as

security for circulation. Resolved, That the Committee on Canons be in-Accorded, that the Committee of Sanoth Sirvered to inquire into the expediency of amending the canons of the Church so as to forbid any elergyman or candidate for holy orders from entering the army or havy, except in the capacity of chapiain. The resolution, after debate, was adopted. Rev. Dr. Mead offered the following, which was correct to: Sales of Stocks, October 5.

OUTSIDE SALES BEFORE BOARD. 100 Keystone Oil.... 134 100 Keystone Oil 200 Maple Shade.... 7 100 Reading.... 

Rev. Dr. Mead offered the following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That it be referred to the Committee on the Prayer Book to inquire and report whether the omission of the word "again" in the Greed, in the article "Rose again from the dead," be in accordance with the standard prayer book of 1814, and if so, whether it be a correct reading.

chusetts, the convention adjourned till to-day at 10 o'clock A. M.

The session of the House of Bishops is being held in a room in an upper story of St. Andrew's Church. On yesterday, Bishops Lay, of Arkansas, and Atkinson, of North Carolina, took their seats in the body as members.

The triennial sermon before the Board of Missions was preached last evening, in St. Luke's Church, by Bishop Coxe. A collection was taken up on the occasion for foreign and domestic missions. A new and, we believe, one of the most im-portant inventions of modern times is Reed's Patent Automatic Button Rivetter. The mere fact of a machine being invented to rivet buttons on a garment is certainly a novelty. Nevertheless, it is an accomplished fact, and one that is probably destined to revolutionize an important branch in the manufacture of an important branch in the manufacture of clothing, to all who are engaged in which, the machine in question will at once be acknowledged to be as indispensable as the sowing machine. Indeed, as an ingenious piece of mechanism, this instrument outranks the sewing machine. The "Wholesale Clothiers' Machine for rivetting bottons on garments is very expressional world at The Patent Aris. very appropriately styled "The Patent Autimatic lutton Rivetter, and is the first and only invention of the kind in the world. only invention of the kind in the words.

It performs six different operations (whereas the Sewing Machine performs but one, that of sewing,) by means of a single lever, feeding the battons, dropping the rivets, perforating the material by means of a most ingeniously-

SECOND BOARD. 500 McClintock Oil. . 1.64 100 Reading R. b30wn 58% 1000 Reading R b30 its 53% OUTSIDE SALES AFTER BOARDS. rial, and the ratest bureyet intools backer of by the use of Reed's Patent Counter-Sunk Rivet, interlocking the whole together so perfectly as to resemble one solid fixture, imparting, by the rich, garnet-like appearance of the rivet head, a beautiful finish to the garment.

These inventions, which we hesitate not to

The Flour market continues very firm, and prices have an upward tendency; about 3,500 bils sold, mostly extra family, at \$8.78@10 for Northwestern, \$10.78@11.50 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do, and \$12.50@13 for fancy brands, including 1,500 bils Oity Mills on private terms: 200 bils superfine at \$8, and \$00 bils extra at \$8.78@1.25 % bill. The retailers and bakers are buying freely within the above range of prices for superfine extras and fancy brands. Byo-Flour its selling at \$6.25 % bill. In Corn Meal we have for soles. Flour is selling at \$6.25 % bbh. In Corn Mest we hear of no sales.

GRAIN.—Wheat is firmly field at an advance of 56000 % but 5,000 bus sold in lots at 220622350 for prime hew redst \$4062450 for old dot most holders ask more; and good white at 2700 % but. Rys is selling at 10621600 % but. Corn has again advanced; 3,000 bus prime yellow sold at 1000, and 600 bus white at 1000 % but. Outs have also advanced; 5,000 bus sold at 1000, and 600 bus white at 1000 % but. Outs have also advanced; 5,000 bus sold at 1000, and 600 bus white at 1000 % but. Outs have also advanced; 5,000 bus sold at 1000 % but. Outs have also advanced; 5,000 bus sold at 1000 % but. Outs have also and 1000 for doing 100 hads ist No. 1 Correctors sold at \$22.50 % ton.

GOTTON.—The market is move active and prices have advanced 20 % b; about 800 bales sold in lots at 400 % Dorthers.—Wolders are Arm in thall views.

COTTON —The market is more active and prices have advanced 20 B in about 800 bales sold in lots at 1882 M. GROTERIES.—Holders are Arm in that views, and prices are well maintained; 200 hinds Ouba Bugur sold at from \$250,000 B b. in gold.

PETROLEUM.—The market is more active, and prices are firm; about 7,000 bils sold, mostly refined in bond at £63646. For present and inport delivery, including crude at 460 Myc, and free at from \$50846 in bond at £63646. For present and inport delivery, including crude at 460 Myc, and free at from \$63846 gallon, as to color.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed is searce, and in good demand at \$7.7505,22 b bash. Thmothy is without change; 200 bash sold at 44, and Flaxseed at \$3.39 bash.

FRUIT.—All kinds of foreign continue scarce, and we hear of no sales. Green Apples are in good demand, and soll at from \$468 B bish, as of western are making at \$5600 B b.

PROVISIONS.—There is little or nothing doing in the way of sales, for the want of stock, Mess Pork is held at \$25 B bis.

WILSEX.—There is no change it on notice in price or demand. Small sales of prime Pennsylvania and Western bibs are making at \$25.28 B million.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this pory to-duy. Pittsburg Petroleum Market, Oct. 4.

ritms of J. B. Mageegh, C. Stokes & Co., Bennett & Co., of Tower Hall; Painter, Read & Eldridge, C. Somers & Son, Perry & Co., successors to Granville Stokes; Wannamaker & Brown, Oak Hall; also, quite a number of Wholesale Clothiers.

This series of inventions, while they seem to sound out the certain death knell of that vexations old fogy, the "Sewed Button," also impart as certainly a new life to the Ready-made Clothing trade, bringing back many customers, who, through much tribulation on account of the annoyance of buttons ripping, not to speak of more serious perils, have long since bid farewell to "Ready-Made," and securing also the additional patronage of a new and yalpable class of consumers. Combined, these inventions embody the germ of an immense business, and shadow forth, by the one-holed Bur-Eyed Button, in its various applications, a complete revolution in the manufacture of buttons, and, contributing as they do, more largely than any other one thing, towards, the perfection of the manufacture of luttong, and, contributing as they do, more largely than any other one thing, towards, the perfection of the manufacture of clothing, they should from the prompting of duty and in-

Larger clubs than Ten will be charged at the same The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper. A Postmasters are requested to act as agents for home WAR PRESS.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.)

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty an extra c. by of the paper will be given.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. There was a moderately active stock market yesterday, though with a general falling off in prices. Government our se, id at 107% a decline of 1/1, 5-298 at 102, a decline of 1/2; the June 7-398 at 193%, which is also a fraction lower; the 10-498 were steady at 14; State 5s sold at 91; the re was a fair inquiry for City 6s; the new sold at 94, and change; and the old at 191/2, a decline of 1/6. The red lway share list showed ageneral weakness. Rerata & fell off 1/2, Camden and neral weakness. Reading is fell off 1/2, Camden and Amboy 1/4, and Catawissa preferred 1/2. North Pennsylvania sold at 31, a dee line of 3; Pennsylvania Raifroad was rather bettor, selling up to 61. The railways are attracting committee attention for investment. The large cara ligs of the roads since the advent of peace—being, 40 the average, more than three times the amount it. ery were in 1800, the year of the greatest trading mad prosperity before the rabellion—have induced won, thy parties to buy heavily 3f but leading railways securities, and year of the greatest trading mad prospertsy before the rebellion—lave induced were the resent comperatively lovy figures, and at the present comperatively lovy figures, these specks offer a tempting bail 100-2 permeaent investment. Northern Cantral Rai Irond sold as 45, and Minchill at 65%. There was his 'le said in the coal stocks, the sales being-confined to New Creek at 136, Big Mountain at 6, and Fulton at 75%. Bailroad bonds were in favor at previous prices. Oity passenger-railroad shares are drully leddy Hestouy ville sold at 23%, and Seventeenth and Nineteenth at 19; 82 was bid for Second and Third; 41% for Fifth and Sixth; 50 for Tenth and Eleventh; 23 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 25 for Spruce and Pine; 54 for Chestnut and Wainut; 10 for Ridge avenue, and 12% for Lombard and South. Bank shares continue firm at 145 for First National; 182 for North America; 137 for Philadelphia; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics; 53 for Girard; 29% for Manufacturers' and Mechanics; 55 for Girard; 29% for Manufacturers' and Mechanics; 56 for Girard; 29% for Manufacturers' and Mechanics; 57 for Philadelphia; 120 for Farmers' and Mechanics; 58 for Girard; 29% for Manufacturers' and Mechanics; 58 for Girard; 29% for Manufacturers and Mechanics; 58 for Girard; 59% for Girard; 50% for Menufacturers and Mechanics; 50% for Girard; 50%

The advance in the price of coal at the New York anction sale on Wednesday was a topic of no little discussion, not merely among the "coal man" yes-terday, but in the community generally. Every-body is puzzled tagive a reason for so unexpected a body is puzzled to give a reason for so unexpected a rise. The lowest rates at the sale were a fraction under \$11 per ton, while a large duantity of stove coal went of at \$12. The average increase since the middle of July is about \$4.50 at ton. It is generally given out as a reason for this ad-vancing tendency in coal, that the supply is far short of the demand, notwithstanding the misners are again at work with every prospect of con-tinuing their operations without further strikes. The strike in their ackawanna, egion was over ten The strike in the Lackawanna, agin was over sen weeks in extent, during which time the supply of coal steadily decreased by current consumption, until now it is stated the quantity on hand is exceedingly low. The evil, however, is high a street with the coal men would have us believe, and it can be confidently stated that there is to-day a stronger combination among the capitalists to keep up prices than ever existed among the poorly paturers, whose "strikes" were frequently the miners, whose "strikes" were frequently the natural results of injustice on the part of the men who are now reaping such handsome fertunes on

the rise in coal.

The gold premium was again stiff yesterday, opening at 146%, reaching 147 at noon, and closing at about 146%. This sudden advance in the face of the favorable exhibit made by the Treasury Department, and the conservative policy indicated by the funding loan just placed upon the market, is a source of general surprise. One theory for the high premium is found in the fact that, while our imports a reach a left williang a wayle to the property of the propert premium is found in the fact that, white our imports range from five to nearly eight millions a week in gold value, our exports are at the rate of three millions or less per week in currency value, those for the week just ended having been only \$2,418,527. Nor is there any immediate prospect of an increase in our scaport trade, or a dimunition in our imports. The prices of all the leading breadstuffs and provisions range higher in this market than at Liverpool, and cotton hardly allows of profitable shipment. Under these circumstances it is evident that and must be exported to nay the difference that gold must be exported to pay the difference between the credit and debit sides of our foreign

100 Keystone ... 13/1000 Keystone ... cash 1.55
100 Meystone ... 155 100 Meystone ... 155
100 Meystone ... 1.55
100 Meystone ... 165
100 Story Farm ... 155
100 Story Farm ... 155
100 Win Penn ... 155
100 Win Penn ... 155
100 Win Penn ... 155
100 Story Story Storie ... 155
100 Story Storie ... 15 AT THE REGULAR BOARD OF BROKERS. Reported by Hewes, Emig & Co., No. 50 S. Third et. FIRST BUARD.

| Reported by Hewes, Emig & Co., No. 80 S. Third et. FIRBT BOARD. | 1000 U S 10-40 Bibs.reg 94 | 1500 U S 7.30s.lts.June 88% | 200 Susq Canal | 10 Susq Canal

Philadelphia Markets,

OCTOBER 5-Evening,
The Flour market continues very firm, and prices

erfection of the manufacture of Clothing, they should, from the promptings of duty and in-terest, meet with a ready patronage from Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. & Ricour, the high grades have advanced 50 cents. Wheat is firm; prime comes forward sparingly. Corn firm; white cents. Troothey basy at \$4.552.1.75. Clover is firm at \$5.75. Whisky dull at \$2.30.2.301.6.

New Orleans, Oct. 4.—Cotton firm, with an upward tendency; 5.000 Dates sold at \$5. for middlings, and \$6 for strict middlings. Sugar fair to fully fair 11/201046. Moinsses quiet. Freights firm; cotton to New York \$0.000 for the firm of the control of the c Markets by Telegraph. Clothing manufacturers.
In conclusion, Mr. W. H. Reed, having estab-In conclusion, Mr. W. H. Reed, having established a factory in this city for the production of these machines, and one also in the East for the production of his Patent Buttons and Rivets, and having secured himself by Letters Patent in his various inventions (six in number) throughout Europeand the United States, his Philadelphia agent. Mr. Alfred F. Young, is now prepared to exhibit this new, popular and rapid mode of attaching buttons by machinery and to surply machines, buttons, rivets, &c., at his Booms, Nos. 1 and 7, at No. 103 South Fourth street, up stairs. The machines are now also on exhibition at the Florence Sewing Machine Warerooms, 630 Chestnut street.