The Press.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1865.

SECOND SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

The division among the members of the Union party in the Second Senatorial district is greatly to be deplored. It is now feared that the election of DAVIS, the so-called Democratic candidate, taken in connection with divisions in two other Senatorial districts, may either destroy the Union majority in the State Senate, or on joint ballot in the next Legislature. In view of what would surely be an unspeakable calamity, it is the duty of every true friend of the cause to vote for JACOB E. RIDGWAY, the regular nominee. The contest is narrowed between him and the Democrat, and Mr. BONSALL's candidacy can only help the latter, which is, we believe, neither his object, as it certainly cannot be that of his friends. Mr. RIDGWAY's votes will, we hope, hereafter be given for the best interests of his immediate constituency. He is now the nominee of the Union party, and his votes will be needed for his country. Let the Union men of the Second district think and act upon that.

TO THE politicians, tardy, cold and full of spite when their country implored their aid, and who are now trying to win themselves power by professing friendship for one they so lately hunted and hounded, we would recall LOWELL's stirring lines, as a fair picture of their position, past and present:

"Then to side with Truth is noble, when we share her wretched crust,
Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and this prosperous to be just;
Then it is the brave man chooses, when the coward stands aside,
Doubting in his abject spirit, till his Lord is crucified,
And the multitude make virtue of the faith they had denied.

"Where to-day the cross stands ready, and the crackling faggots burn,
On the morrow crouches Judas with the spoil in his hands;
While the hooting mob of yesterday in silent awe return
To glean up the scattered ashes into History's golden urn."

THERE is one thing that every citizen, no matter what his politics, should bear in mind, if he has any desire for public order and decency, and for the safety of person and of property; it is this, *that the defeat of Morton McMichael will give Philadelphia a police composed of the same wretched and ruffianly material that created and carried on the riots that filled New York with terror in July of 1863.* Forewarned is forearmed.

THIS number of THE PRESS will be read by thousands of Union voters before next Tuesday, and will go to every section of the State. To these, and to all, we would say, that the so-called Democracy are secretly working with extraordinary zeal, and do not conceal their hopes of success at the coming election. *No Union voter should forget this fact, and the necessity of voting himself.*

IN OUR yesterday's report of the brief and pointed remarks of Mr. HENRY C. CAREY, at the Eighth-ward Union Meeting, on Thursday evening, the following paragraph was imperfectly printed:

Firmly believing the whole future of the country to be dependent on the readoption of a system that should secure to our people full and complete protection, I have, as many of you know, given to the work of teaching that doctrine very much of both life and fortune. In all of the many years that I have been so engaged I have found in my friend McMichael, now your standard-bearer in this city, a most zealous and able ally, ready to contribute in any and every manner towards securing to American laborers that protection they so well deserved. The columns of his influential journal have been always open to anything tending to that end, and his voice has been always raised in advocacy of their interests. Active and intelligent, honest and independent, he is admirably fitted for the performance of the duties of the distinguished office for which he has been nominated, and greatly shall I rejoice when I shall learn, as I fully expect to do on Tuesday evening next, that our people have honored themselves by bestowing him as successor to one of the best, if not the very best, of all the officers the city has ever known.

Public Entertainments.

A RICH TREAT.—T. Buchanan Read, poet and painter, had a fine compliment paid him last night, at the Academy of Music. The audience which listened to his readings was a fair and appreciative one, constituting, as it did, some of the foremost gentlemen in literature and politics in Philadelphia. Mr. Read was introduced by Daniel Dougherty, Esq. His readings were selections from his own and Mr. Boker's poems. His voice was clear, and his elocution, especially that of "The Oath" and "Sheridan's Ride," very fine indeed. Mr. R. threw his whole soul, as it were, into the recital of the latter, and the audience showed their appreciation by much applause.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—As we have before announced, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean begin an engagement, for a limited number of nights, at the Academy on the 12th. The Keans will be supported by Mr. J. F. Cathcart, Mr. Geo. Everett, Miss Chapman, and Mr. Frank Mayo. The opening play will be "Henry the VIII."

NEW CHESTNUT-STREET THEATRE.—The last performance of the "Angel of Midnight" is announced for this evening. This drama has been successful. The story is, of course, fine—we could expect nothing else from Mr. Chestnut. This afternoon, at the usual family matinée, the spectacular drama of the "Sea of Ice" will be given. Monday evening, "Monte Cristo."

ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. F. W. Lander appears this evening as *Fay Wolfington*, in "Masks and Faces." On Monday, "Joan of Arc."

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—The "Peep Day" is announced for this evening.

THE AMERICAN THEATRE.—The new local drama, "Philadelphia by Gaslight," is still on the boards at this theatre. Miss Kate Fisher appears in the principal character. A matinée will be given this afternoon.

BLIND TOM.—This remarkable negro boy will positively leave the city after this week. He is still at Concert Hall. This afternoon he gives a concert at the Academy.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.—Mr. and Mrs. Henry Watkins appear but once more in this city. After this evening, "Two Hours in England" will be of the past. A word to the wise is sufficient.

BAILEY & CO.'S CIRCUS.—This mammoth exhibition is soon to leave us. This evening the last performance will be given.

THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, Chestnut, above Tenth, is daily open, from 9 A. M. till 5 P. M. Benjamin West's picture of Christ Rejected is still on exhibition.

THE FIREMEN'S PARADE.—By an advertisement published elsewhere, it will be seen that on the 16th, the day of the great firemen's parade, a platform will be erected on the lawn at the corner of Thirteenth and Jefferson streets. Tickets for seats on this stand can be obtained on application at Risley's newspaper stand, in the Continental, or at any of the numerous news depots. As this point is near where the procession makes its start, it will, without doubt, be the best place to obtain a good view, before the men and engines are covered with dust, and worn out with a long tramp.

THE ROUND TABLE.—Five weeks ago a new series of *The Round Table*, published by Messrs. Sweetser, in New York, was commenced. It claims (not without strong grounds) to be a national journal of literature, art, music and the drama, with running comments on social subjects. Handsomely printed, of a size convenient for binding, and edited with care and culture, it is exactly what a family paper ought to be. Its criticism is able and just; it communicates much that is new about literature and art, and has reliable correspondence, upon these and similar subjects, in the leading cities.

We have received the second number of *Saturday Night*. The last number was one well worthy of praise, but the present so far exceeds it that we can say nothing.

THERE are some smart rascals in Memphis, Tenn., who, when they find a horse unmarked, they represent themselves as Government agents, and boldly claim the animal as a "U. S." horse, that has been stolen from the Government. If the owner of the horse claims that there are no "U. S." marks on the animal, the rogues produce a glass, which they declare is a magnifying one, and, as the lens of this glass has a faint "U. S." lined upon it, the looking through it makes the "U. S." visible, apparently on the horse. This astounds the owner of the beast, and with cool audacity the thieves ride off with the horse they have thus appropriated.

CELESTE has been successful in New York. The critics say her eye is lustrous as ever it was, her movements as light and fleet, her voice as soft and pleasant, her neck as round, her hand as slender and smooth, her face as full, her teeth as white and beautiful; and no one, to look at Celeste now, not knowing the history of her trials, would take her to be forty.

SHORT SPEECHES FOR THE SOLDIERS

By Colonel W. W. H. Davis, Democratic Candidate for Auditor General.

FROM HIS OWN NEWSPAPER, THE DOYLESTOWN DEMOCRAT, OCTOBER 3, 1865.

PLEA FOR DESERTERS.

"At the last session of Congress an act was passed *disfranchising all persons who left the country to avoid the draft. The law was notoriously unconstitutional*, and this was the general view taken of it during its discussion.

"We no not know of any person in this county to whom the act of Congress in question applies; *but if there be any such, let them demand at the polls all the rights that belong to them. The Federal Government has no right to disfranchise them. The law is a nullity—and should be treated as such.*"

COMPLIMENTS TO GRANT, HANCOCK, MEADE, AND HARTRANFT.

"WHY THE WAR WAS CONTINUED.—*The taxpayers of Bucks county must remember that the war could have been brought to an honorable close two years sooner than it was, had not the Abolitionists wanted it continued, to seat themselves in power for another term of four years.* This is pretty clearly shown from the fact that within one month after the reinauguration of Mr. Lincoln the rebellion came to an end. *It had really been crushed before, but the Administration did not want to realize the fact until after the election.* The war was continued to give perpetuity to the Abolition party. Hence they gore have the impudence to ask the people to support them again. They will not do it. THE BLOOD FREEZES UNNECESSARILY BOILING IT."

POLITICAL.

Meeting in the Seventh Ward.

Last evening a meeting of the friends of the Union party, of the Seventh ward, was held at the corner of Broad and Lombard streets. A stand had been erected at that place, which was brilliantly illuminated and decorated with flags. The Douglass Brass Band were in attendance, and discoursed a number of patriotic airs.

About half-past seven o'clock the meeting was called to order, and William D. Lewis, Esq., was chosen president. On taking the chair he delivered a lengthy but eloquent and logical address. He congratulated the meeting upon the altered condition of national affairs. One year ago the rebellion was in full force, and was doing its utmost to destroy the Government, but to-day, thanks to free institutions and the might and power of the Union armies, the country is redeemed, and peace once more smiles over the land. Let us thank God that we have lived to see this glorious day; let us be forever thankful to the great men by whom our public affairs were administered—the greatest of whom, alas, has suffered the death of a martyr, but whose pure soul is now viewing the results of his labors during the four years of his office.

In the midst of our exultation, however, we must not forget that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. The present contest is an unimportant one. We must strain every nerve, for the loss of this State may be but the commencement of disasters to the Union cause. The party opposed to us is virtually the party of Jefferson Davis. Though it has failed to dismember the Union through the instrumentality of the arch-traitor, it now seeks to gain the control of the Government, and bring all our victories to naught. We must rebuke this on Tuesday at the polls. Happily, the ticket we are asked to support is a good one. It is most certain that the honest people, who form municipal ticket may challenge the severest scrutiny. What man, within the sound of my voice, does not personally know the merits of Morton McMichael? What intelligent citizen, within the broad limits of our land, is ignorant of his loyalty, his devotion to our institutions, and *his eloquence in the cause of his country?*

As to his civic services, I can say of my own knowledge, what many present equally know. But what it may not be amiss to speak of here, when this vast city was divided into numerous and discordant municipalities, and a scoundrel, after the commission of a crime, by stepping across a street, could place himself beyond reach of the civil process issued to arrest him; when arsons, robberies, and murders were chronic crimes here, and the necessity was felt by all good citizens of a consolidated city government, the man who did more than any other single man towards accomplishing that measure was Morton McMichael. So, too, in regard to his agency in popularizing our public school system; in establishing the High School and other educational efforts he has been always ready, always efficient in striving for the public good. It is sought by our opponents to poison the minds of the working men against him. A more groundless charge could not be invented. It must be known to the most of those whom I address that Mr. McMichael has on all occasions been the consistent advocate of the *protection of American labor.* The fostering of our *home industry*, so as to raise our own manufacturer, mechanic, and laborer into a condition of comfort far above his European competitor, has been the labor of his life. His voice and his pen have been constantly used in the advocacy of this doctrine, and the columns of his influential journal always open to those who would use them to this end. And, as to our local interests, what railroad, canal, or public improvement calculated to advance the prosperity of our city or well-being of its inhabitants, has ever been projected without finding in Morton McMichael a most faithful and untiring advocate?

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That as it has been our duty in the past to direct our best energies to overthrow the arch traitors who were striving to subvert our free institutions, so it is now no less a sacred duty to prevent their desecration by the sympathizers with treason who are insidiously seeking for political power.

Resolved, That while the Union citizens of the Seventh ward have to congratulate themselves on the character of their local candidates, and are rejoiced that faithful and well-tried soldiers have been nominated for the chief officers on the Union ticket; they hail with the highest satisfaction the name of their fellow citizen, and patriot soldier, McMichael, as their candidate for Mayor, and hereby pledge themselves to a hearty and unanimous support of the whole Union ticket.

Resolved, As our conscientious belief that the brave soldiers who have carried the national banner through so much toil and blood to a glorious victory, are too intelligent to be made to believe that a political party can be commended or their friends who resisted every measure adopted by the Government for their benefit, and used every effort to withhold from them the right of voting for their rulers.

Resolved, That while lamenting the cruel and untimely death of Abraham Lincoln, we find cause for congratulation in the fact that he lived long so faithfully carried out by his patriotic successor.

Resolved, That as the present prosperity of our country, after four years' war of unexampled magnitude and cost, is mainly due to the Republican party's policy of protection to American industry, we hereby pledge ourselves to use our utmost efforts to continue political power in the hands of that party which has used it so wisely and so well.

Hon. Charles Gilpin then took the stand and was received with applause. He commenced by referring to the importance of the present struggle which was to decide whether the great State of Pennsylvania, which sent so many of her brave citizens to the war that the country might be saved in its integrity, was to throw herself into the arms of the present Democratic party, the covert foe to free institutions, or should again assert her loyalty and devotion to the immortal principles of the National Union Party. Would it be just to the memory of the departed—would it be just to the maimed and disabled soldier that the State should be handed over to that party which has for so long been denouncing those who wore the army blue as the scourgers and basest of thieves and murderers. Would it be just that the men who incited the people to resist the execution of the laws of the United States should have control? No, a thousand times no. Rather let it be given to those whose record is loyal. The men who for four long weary years have bared their breasts to the storm of battle, and had their ranks fired upon from the foe will properly discriminate, and will show at the polls on Tuesday next who are to sway the destinies of our State. The issue is greater than many imagine. Perhaps on this election depends the fate of the country. Then let the loyal citizens rise in their might, and show that they can defeat their enemies now with the ballot, as of old they did with the bullet. [Applause.]

Mr. F. G. Brewster next addressed the meeting in an eloquent eulogy of Mr. McMichael and the other candidates of the ticket.

Hon. Charles O'Neill followed in defence of the candidates on the State ticket, and in glowing words emphatically described the patriotism and public services of General Hartranft, who fought for the flag in the first battle of the war, and gallantly followed the great leader to victory. Let us now carry him onward to triumph over his foes. For the last four years the organization calling itself the Democratic party has been opposed to the war and to the country. They denounced the Administration as making a Republican and unsalted-for war upon the people of the South. Their State Convention did this even while the echoes of the rebel guns at Gettysburg were sounding in their ears. They have not changed their principles now; they are as much the friends of the rebellion as ever. They called the soldiers by the vilest names the language could produce, and now they ask their suffrages. No soldier would submit to such an insult.

Hon. Charles E. Lex followed in a few brief remarks, and the meeting adjourned.

Grand Mass Meeting in the Ninth District.

Last evening an enthusiastic meeting was held at Kensington avenue and Crown street, under the auspices of the Union men of the Ninth Legislative district. The meeting was organized by the election of Levi Dungan, Esq., as president.

Mr. Dungan, on taking the chair, returned his thanks to the meeting and introduced Colonel Thomas Fitzgerald, who delivered a few happy remarks, urging upon the assemblage to work for their country by reasoning, with misguided men who were led astray by demagogues calling themselves Democrats.

Frederick Dittman, Esq., the candidate for the Legislature from this district, was next introduced, and proceeded to refer to the issue made in 1860—that the laboring States should be heard in opposition to the capitalists of the South. He claimed for all workingmen eight hours for work, eight for recreation and eight for sleep. This would elevate the workingman to the same position as the merchant and banker. The ten-hour system was a remnant of the old feudal system, and should be abolished. He advocated savings banks for the use of the workingman, arranged under such laws as will prevent them from being swindling banks. He denounced the landlord and tenant act of 1863, as it was oppressive and a disgrace to the statute book. It was passed by a Democratic Legislature, and must be repealed. He referred to the common-school system, and thought it required a great many improvements.

Mr. Dittman referred to other local issues, applauding the soldiers, and concluded by urging all present to vote the entire ticket.

Col. Wm. B. Mann now arrived and was loudly called for. He said one year ago he addressed a meeting of the citizens of this ward, and then told them if they stood by the candidates on the Union ticket they would have a united country. The opposition at that time proclaimed that the South never would be subjugated. He was not here in his old ward to indulge in any tinselled rhetoric, but to talk common-sense.

One year ago, when Union men made their promises, they knew the Southern Confederacy was a bubble, and the moment it was struck, would vanish into thin air. The tramp of Sherman and the blow of Grant made good all the promises of Union men.

Colonel Mann referred to the vile slanders circulated against him, and said, if he could with propriety mention their names, it would be shown that he had helped these neighbors with an open purse. If he did not receive the sanction of the citizens of the Eleventh and Twelfth wards, he had lived in vain. He compared the candidates for the Legislature in this district, and thought the Union candidate would chase the Democratic candidate around the district in such a manner as he would never be heard of.

Colonel Mann referred to the Democratic candidate for District Attorney, and said if any respectable Democratic lawyer would say that I, Newton Brown was a fit person for the office he would retire from the field and let him have it. He ridiculed the idea of putting such a man's name on the soldiers' ticket. A man who published slander and circulated libels in a newspaper, and would not, if he was sure of his election to office, meet the speaker and tell him what he published in vile papers, was a pretty soldier's candidate.

Mr. Mann eulogized the other candidates on the Union ticket, and on retiring received three cheers from the vast audience.

At a late hour the Hon. Morton McMichael arrived from a meeting in the Eighteenth ward, and proceeded to address the assemblage in one of his characteristic and pleasing speeches.

Meeting in the Eighteenth Ward.

The largest political meeting ever held in the Eighteenth ward was convened last evening, at the corner of Girard avenue and Otis street. Mr. George J. Hamilton acted as president, and there were a number of vice presidents and secretaries.

The first speaker was Colonel William B. Mann, who said he had come up to the Eighteenth ward to talk in words of truth and soberness to his old neighbors and friends. One year ago he had come to this same locality and asked them to vote for Abraham Lincoln, urging them at the same time to support the Administration, and the expenditure of blood and treasure would not be in vain, and that with the re-election of our now lamented President our flag would, within a twelvemonth, float over the whole United States. Now his prophecies turned out! Our armies had returned home to enjoy the pleasures of peace. The Confederacy had vanished into thin air with its President a prisoner guarded by Union bayonets, and his supporters eating the bitter bread of banishment. The Democrats claim to be soldiers' friends, and ask to be allowed to reap the ripe harvest of golden peace when they never sowed the seed nor watered the ground. The speaker then criticised the different nominees on the Democratic ticket, showing how ludicrous was the attempt to call it a "Soldiers' ticket," when Mr. Fox was emphatically a peace man by nature and feeling, and Mr. Newton Brown only humiliated himself by the fact that he was drafted and afterwards became exempt because he was "the only son of his mother." He concluded with a glowing tribute to Mr. McMichael.

Morton McMichael, Esq., was then introduced. He referred to the immense services to his opposition to the workingmen—a class of citizens for whom he had labored for more than a third of a century, and to whose interests he had devoted his time and attention. A paper had been circulated charging him with being inimical to the laboring classes, which purported to come from the Trades' Association; but he had authority for saying that it had never received the sanction of that body. It had been merely read, and then referred to the different Trades' Union for their consideration, when the proceedings were never never authorized. The pretended proceedings of the National Moulders' Union were equally unknown to the moulders of this city. The article which had appeared in his paper, and of which so much had been said, he had never seen until he saw it in the circular to which he referred and no one had ever asked for an explanation. Mr. McMichael said, "I began my life in the service of the workingmen, and the first article I ever wrote was one favorable to a new association of that class which was then just forming. I have always been a consistent friend, through good report and evil report, and the cry now raised is not started with a view of subserving any mere personal revenge, but to defeat the cause, and to oust from their places men now in office who are pledged to use their influence to reduce the wages of the workingmen. Copperheads. He had always believed that man's labor was his own, and that no earthly power should control it. He was also favorable to trade associations, but did not think they should ever be perverted into political organizations. He was pleased to the charge that he was not a friend of the firemen—a body of energetic, zealous men, whom he had always admired, and who were always found on the side of their country. No organization had sent greater numbers to the war; none fought more gallantly, and none rejoiced more over our victories." Mr. McMichael concluded with an eloquent exhortation to the voters of the ward to endorse the whole ticket on Tuesday next.

Hon. Leonard Myers was then introduced. He referred to the impudence of the Democratic party, who had always opposed, when the Union men rejoiced. Their police would be so organized as to afford an opportunity to reward the bounty-jumpers and men of like ilk.

Mr. Thomas M. Coleman, on being introduced, proposed three cheers for Morton McMichael, which were given with a will by the assembled thousands. He then invoked his hearers to cherish the national standard, which if the Democratic party should prevail, would have been rent in twain, and charged them not to fail to rally at the polls on Tuesday next, and again perpetuate the Republic. Mr. Coleman, in the course of his remarks, related several anecdotes, which were received with much laughter. At the close the speaker was heartily cheered, amid loud cries of "Go on."

Mr. F. G. Brewster said he did not deem it necessary to say much about the ticket to the men of the Eighteenth ward, as they were intelligent and knew the candidates. Mr. McMichael's antecedents were known to all. Forty-eight hours after the fall of Sumpter his gray-haired gentleman sent two of his sons to the field, where they remained throughout the war, and subsequently Mr. McMichael went to Washington and laboured with the Senate so that he might place his body between his home and the foes of his country. He then alluded to the invaluable labors of Mr. Bonsall.

Charles Gilpin, Esq., made a brief but eloquent speech, in which he referred more especially to the deceptions practised by the Democratic party in pretending to be the friends of the soldier and of the laboring man. The party of which Mr. Daniel Fox is the nominee had always been in favor of slavery and against the protection to the laboring man. Mr. McMichael had always labored for protection, and left to the workingmen the privilege of specifying their hours of labor, feeling that they would best know what was most conducive to their interests.

At the close of Mr. Gilpin's remarks, a series of resolutions endorsing the State and City nominations were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

THE CITY.

AN ATROCIOUS MURDER—A YOUTH UNPREMEDITATEDLY KILLED BY A FRIEND SUPPOSED.—ESCAPE OF THE ASSASSIN.—One of the most atrocious murders we have ever been called upon to record, occurred last evening. We visited the scene shortly after the occurrence, and on arriving at the house of Thomas Kane, northeast corner of Fairmount avenue and Cross street, found the dead body of his son lying upon the floor. An examination showed that a pistol ball had passed through the victim's left arm, and entered the body just above the left nipple. The parents and friends of the deceased were in the room, overwhelmed with grief. We learned from the father that the deceased was named Bernard F. Kane, aged nineteen years. He served an apprenticeship partly in New York, and has lately worked in this city at his trade, which was that of plumbing, at Twelfth and Cuthbert streets. During some days past he has been suffering with the diarrhœa, and was getting better when he met with his death. The funeral of the deceased will take place on Sunday, and these are all the children left to the distressed parents, the deceased being the only son. Mr. Kane, Sr., is a well-known foreman in the employ of a feed store and rope-walk about one hundred and fifty yards below the Moyamensing prison, on the same side of the street, gives us the following facts: About eight o'clock last evening young Kane came to the store of Mr. Reynolds, where he frequently called to chat, it being directly opposite to his father's house. Mr. Meginnis, a young man of about twenty years of age, engaged in conversation in the store, when a woman stepped at the door, and said, "Here is a man taking your pistol, and says he is going to go fire it off." The party left the store and walked up Passyunk road, and at a point half way between the store and the prison, Mr. Meginnis noticed a man standing with his back to a fence, which is quite low, and both arms extended over the top it. Mr. Meginnis looked at the man and said, "What do you want?" The reply was, "who is that fellow following me," pointing to the deceased. At this moment the man Ned drew a pistol from his pocket, and Mr. Meginnis grasped him by the arms, and seeing he was intoxicated, attempted to pacify him. One shot was fired, and about that time a man was leading a horse into a lot close to the place, and remarked, "Ned, don't shoot my horse!" Immediately a shot fired, and the deceased, who had stepped back at the first fire, turned at the second shot and fled through the store of Mr. Meginnis, going a distance of two hundred feet, into the alleys. One of the parties in the store called to Mr. Meginnis and told him that Barney was gone. Mr. Meginnis could not realize that Barney had been shot, and opened his shirt, when he discovered the wound. He immediately aided in carrying the wounded man to his father's house, where he died in five minutes. The assassin is named Edward Simons, a son of Michael Simons, who resides at Second street, near Passyunk road. He is about twenty years of age, light complection, slim-built and about six feet high. Young Simons was arrested on the charge of the county prison, and in the presence of his parents, who heard the shots, this daring fellow walked up Passyunk road to a segar shop, next to Alderman Lentz's, where he purchased a segar, and then coolly walked down past the scene of the outrage to the house of Mr. Kane, where he remained for a short time, and then left for the city. It is said, obtained a horse, rode off, and escaped.

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT.—A meeting of workmen, and others friendly to the adoption of the eight-hour system, was held last evening, at National Guards' Hall. Mr. Robert E. Sylvis was called to the chair, and addresses were delivered by him, George W. Curry, Esq., Jacob Wetters, Esq., Jacob L. Patterson, Esq., and Mr. Cornelius Cooper. The latter denounced Mr. McMichael as an enemy of the workingman, when some one in the audience called out, "We are not here to hear anything against McMichael, we want to hear of the eight-hour system." This caused some confusion. "Put him out," was cried by many of the persons assembled. There seemed to be a general effort to make the meeting of a political character, which must deprive it of all deserved influence.

A preamble and a number of resolutions were presented and adopted amid much applause.

The preamble sets forth the vital importance of the elevation of labor.

The resolutions, which follow, pledge the workingmen to use all efforts to secure the passage of an eight-hour law by the Pennsylvania Legislature; that the law must not only be passed, but must be enforced; and with such provisions as will not allow it to be evaded; that the workingmen will visit with just and *exemplary* action every man and every combination that, by opposing us, shows unmistakable hostility not only to the movement we are engaged in, but to the *very spirit of republican institutions*; that a reduction of the hours of labor would intend to diminish the inventive talent of the country, and thereby place American mechanics where they ought to be, foremost in the ranks of the skilled laborers of the word; that *true patriotism*, and a just pride at the thought of our country's pre-eminence, call with trumpet tones on *every citizen* to give his voice, his heart, and his influence to the passage of an eight-hour law.

FIRE.—Yesterday morning, about three o'clock, fire was discovered in the third story of the store No. 914 Market street, occupied by Robert P. Harmer, saddler. The flames were extinguished before much damage had been done.

SLIGHT FIRES.—A slight fire occurred at No. 820 Sansom street, yesterday, caused by the burning of a bed.

A DISTRESSING CASE.—A few days since Constable Samuel M. Reap, of the Twenty-fifth ward, brought to the office of the Clerk of the Quarter Sessions, a bright and handsome little girl. The officer stated that the child lived with a butcher named Conrad Graw, who charged her with taking $180, and locked her up in a room until she confessed. The brother of the child came forward and paid the amount, taking a receipt therefor. The butcher, it is alleged, re-arrested the child, and Alderman Wood issued a commitment. Constable Reap, however, concluded that Moyamensing prison was not the place for a child so young, and he took her to his house, where he kept her a couple of days, and then brought her down to Mr. J. P. Galton, the excellent prop clerk of the court. In a short time Ex-Coroner Conrad was notified of the case, and he promptly entered bail for the child, and the constable took her home. It was understood that legal proceedings will be instituted against Graw, and no doubt justice will be meeted out to all concerned.

THE U. S. SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' HOME.—Mr. P. B. Simons, treasurer of this institution, reports having received subscriptions in favor of the enterprise from the people of Mechanicsburg, Pa., to the amount of $277.10, which, added to that previously reported, makes a total available fund of $22,059.78.

A FOUNDLING.—A female colored child, well dressed and apparently of two or three days' old, was found last evening on a lot in the lower part of the city. An abortopse of a man was subpœnaed to view the child will be sent to the almshouse.

ARRIVAL OF TROOPS.—The 24th Regiment U. S. colored troops, organized in this city, has been mustered out of service, and is expected to arrive in Philadelphia to-day. It is regarded as the best colored regiment ever raised in Pennsylvania. General Robert E. Stewart, of Harrisburg, commands.

AT A MEETING of the American Star Base-ball Club the following officers were chosen: Earl Ash, president; Wm. Davis, vice president; A. B. Burnett, treasurer; Frank Gibon, secretary; Wm. Ryan, field captain.

LOCAL BUSINESS.

WINDOW SHADES, an immense assortment of new styles, at Patten's, No. 1408 Chestnut street.

SHAWNEE MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.—Read the announcement of the Shawnee Mutual Coal Company." Black diamonds for coming cold weather; a great public want. The character of the gentlemen at the head of this Company is the best guarantee that its plans will be honorably carried out to the letter. oct-5tr

ADMITTED TO THE BAR.—Alexander H. Adams Esq., having been, on yesterday, examined by a committee of counsellors learned in the law, appointed by the court, and found qualified, was, on motion of Colonel M. Thompson, admitted to practice as an attorney and counsellor at law in the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

Mr. Adams is a son of the Hon. Green Adams, of Kentucky, and is a grandson of the late Judge Leech, Esq., and is said to be a young gentleman of much promise.—*Washington Chronicle.*

THE FAIR.—The Dry Goods Committee of the Great National Fair for the benefit of the soldiers and sailors, earnestly solicit donations in goods or money. "God will reward the cheerful giver." Send to the chairman, S. P. Godfrey, 509 Market street. oct-3t-

ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS REWARD.—Special attention is called to the advertisement of G. R. & E. Lippincott, in another column. One thousand dollars reward is offered for the arrest and conviction of the thieves who robbed their store on the 5th inst.

GIRLS' AND BOYS' OVERCOATS.—Special attention is invited to the large and elegant assortment of Boys' and Girls' Cloaks and Overcoats, together with our stock of Children's Clothing, now unsurpassed in variety, and unsurpassed for excellence of material and workmanship. Country merchants are invited to call and examine. Oak Hall, Nos. 4 and 6 North Eighth street.

CHARLES H. OWENS, 163 North Third street, southeast corner of Race, manufacturer of hand-made calf boots, sewed and pegged. Country merchants and others in want of prime goods will find it to their advantage to give him a call.

THE PRESS IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.—Henry J. Habliston, No. 1431 Frankford avenue, is now prepared to receive subscriptions to *The Press*. Copies can be had at his counter at an early hour every morning.

THE COURTS.

Nisi Prius—Justice Read.

The City of Philadelphia vs. Lewis S. Crans et al., and De Haven et al. vs. The Same. Two cases. In equity. Injunction to restrain defendants from the exercise of the right of eminent domain to construct a railroad on Broad street north of Green, were called for argument.

It was contended that in the bill filed by the citizens, the complainants charge that the corporation claiming to be the Philadelphia and Reading Railway Company has no existence, being organized in violation of the acts of Assembly. For this and other reasons set forth in the bill, an injunction should issue.

The other bill is substantially the same.

E. C. Bevan, Esq., opened the argument on behalf of the complainant, and submitted the deed of John Welsh and William L. Schaffer, trustees to John Lowber Welsh, dated the 10th day of November, 1862, for the purpose of carrying into effect the trusts of the will of Nicholas Biddle, which provides that portion devoted to the city the right to interference in this matter. The city was charged by the act of March 21, 1861, with the expense of the construction of highways within the limits of Philadelphia, and the expense of maintaining these highways, and she is chargeable with damages for injuries resulting from the negligence of her agents in the work. He denied the denial of the right of the citizens to complain, for the injury to property was such which it was held that, where the citizen is specially injured, he has a right to appear in court and complain.

The argument being concluded, the Court adjourned. He will be followed by W. B. Reed for the company, and Theo. Cuyler will conclude the argument for the plaintiffs.

United States Circuit Court—Hon. Judges Grier and Cadwalader.

[Charles Gilpin and J. K. Valentine, Esqs., District Attorneys.]

In consequence of the severe indisposition of Charles W. Brooke, Esq., one of the counsel for Robert M. Lloyd, this case was adjourned over to Monday morning next.

Court of Quarter Sessions—Hon. Oswald Thompson, President Judge.

[William B. Mann, Esq., District Attorney.]

This court met at 1 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the report of the Grand Jury. Bills to the number of 113, principally prison cases, were returned by the Grand Jury, all having been acted upon since Monday last.

THE POLICE.

[*Before Mr. Alderman Hutchinson.*]

LARCENY OF A HORSE FROM LANCASTER.—John Russell was charged with the larceny of a horse, harness and wagon, valued at about two hundred and fifty dollars, the property of Murphy, Lemon & Co., livery-stable keepers, in Lancaster. The transaction took place on Monday, and was given to this city, where, it is alleged, it was offered for sale to a colored man for fifty dollars. Information was received by the Lancaster Railway Company that a horse and buggy, answering to the description of the stolen property, was seen in the Fifteenth ward, and it is alleged that frequently beats the police and abuses his family. He was held in six hundred dollars bail for trial.

A DOUBLE ASSAULT.—Daniel Kane, a young man, was brought up for assault and battery. He lives at Twenty-fifth and Lombard streets, and on the night of the 28th inst. he *seized by the throat* and threatened to kill a lady who lives in the same house, with whom it was held that, where the citizen is specially injured, he has a right to appear in court and complain.

The testimony being concluded, the Court adjourned. He will be followed by W. B. Reed for the company, and Theo. Cuyler will conclude the argument for the plaintiffs.

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[Before Mr. Alderman Bonsall.]

ASSAULTING A WITNESS.—Jacob Lentz, a large Thompson's, of the Common Pleas, in the Fairmount district, was called upon to testify in a case where he held that the citizens had no right to complain, but the city could interfere. Taking for granted that he had no right to complain, he charged the party to stand by his friends and not allow the law with the expense of the construction of highways within the limits of Philadelphia, and the expense of maintaining these highways, and she is chargeable with damages for injuries resulting from the negligence of her agents in the work. He denied the denial of the right of the citizens to complain, for the injury to property was such which it was held that, where the citizen is specially injured, he has a right to appear in court and complain.

[Before Mr. Alderman Bonsall.]

STEALING CORN.—Thomas Brewster, of Chester county, was charged with the larceny of corn, the property of Thomas Pennypacker, near the Market-street bridge. It is alleged that he had taken away a wagon load and was engaged in loading up another, when detected by the owner, who had caught the law when he valued the capital stock at $300,000.

The bill of complaint denies the right of the defendants to come north of Tioga street, and Mr. Brewster cited the act of March 21, 1861, and the act of March 31, 1862, to show that the city was chargeable with the expense of maintaining these highways, and she is chargeable with damages for injuries resulting from the negligence of her agents in the work. He denied the denial of the right of the citizens to complain, for the injury to property was such which it was held that, where the citizen is specially injured, he has a right to appear in court and complain.

The testimony being concluded, the Court adjourned. He will be followed by W. B. Reed for the company, and Theo. Cuyler will conclude the argument for the plaintiffs.

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