The Press.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1865.

☞ We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.
☞ Voluntary correspondence is solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

There is trouble in the Protestant Episcopal Church. The Convention, which has been for some days in session in Philadelphia, is in doubt what ought to be done in the case of the Rev. R. H. WILMER, D. D., titular Bishop of Alabama. The facts, fairly stated, are as follows:

Alabama is a State which "went out" during the rebellion, at a very early period. In January, 1861, the bishopric of Alabama having become vacant, by the death of its incumbent, the Rev. Dr. COBBS, a convention of that diocese elected the Rev. Dr. R. H. WILMER, of Virginia, to that see, and, while the rebellion was in full blast, Dr. WILMER was consecrated Bishop of Alabama, by the Bishops of Virginia, Georgia, and South Carolina—States then in rebellion. It is sought, at the present Convention, to have Dr. WILMER duly recognized by the Church, as Bishop, but it is contended, on the other hand, that his consecration is an irregular and schismatic procedure, in contempt of the constitution and canons of the Church, because (among many other grounds of objection) the thus elected Bishop of Alabama had not taken the indispensable oath of conformity to the doctrines, the discipline, and the worship of the Protestant Episcopal Church in the United States, as prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer—had not, to this hour, taken the required vow, which included a profession of loyalty to the United States Government, and had declined to give the prayer, in the Church service, for the President:

The House of Bishops sent down to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, for confirmation, a resolution accepting the election and ordination of Dr. WILMER to the bishopric of Alabama. It is to be lamented that the proceedings in the House of Bishops take place with closed doors. Thus the public lose the advantage of the logical arguments by which this resolution was reached. This morning the discussion will be resumed in the Second Chamber, which does not object to its proceedings being made public, and the action in Dr. WILMER's case will be charged as irregular, uncanonical and schismatical, and that his jurisdiction in the Diocese of Alabama is therefore "void and of none effect."

The points at issue are few and clear. A Bishop must comply with the requirements of his Church—that is, in the public celebration of divine worship; he should pray for the President in the words prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer. A clergyman who refuses to comply with this has no right to have the care of souls within any diocese. We suggest that the members of the House of Bishops, from Dr. HOPKINS, of Vermont, to Dr. QUINTARD, of Tennessee—the oldest and the youngest of the Bishops—might solemnly, and before the public, take the oath of allegiance to the United States Government, in order to show on what ground they stand. After *that*, legislation on the Alabama case will be easy and simple enough.

It is but just to Dr. WILMER to mention that the Mobile *Register*, of October 1st, positively declares that he "has accepted the terms of the *Presidential amnesty* proclamation, and taken the oath prescribed in it."

WHERE IS JUAREZ?

Mr. J. N. NARANO, consul at New York for the Republic of Mexico, contradicts the statement which we published on Monday that JUAREZ, with some of his friends and followers, had crossed the Rio Grande, and, on the 3d of September, when our correspondent wrote, was in Franklin, a village in Texas, exactly opposite El Paso, in the province of Chihuahua. He puts this contradiction on the ground that he had five days' later "official dates" from El Paso; that JUAREZ never had any intention of leaving Mexico, and that, in his opinion, "there was no occasion for his doing so."

In a short time, no doubt, it will be ascertained whether our Mexican correspondent, who has lived in El Paso for many years, or Mr. NARANO, who is localized in this country, is correct. JUAREZ, we are told, never had any intention of leaving Mexico—yet his family have been in the United States for some time, with abundant means of support. Our correspondent living in El Paso, is not very likely to have been misinformed, and we do not believe that he would wilfully say what was untrue. Mr. NARANO seems to imply that our correspondent, or THE PRESS itself, is one of the "unscrupulous agents of MAXIMILIAN." We believe that our correspondent, though friendly to the Empire, is not an agent of the Austrian Prince, and if the Consul had read the remarks with which we prefaced the letter from El Paso that we published on Monday, he would have seen that we expressly stated our disagreement in the political (*i. e.* imperial) predilections of its writer, who we have hitherto found very reliable in matters of fact.

THE LATE RICHARD COBDEN.

The English papers state that the will of the late RICHARD COBDEN had been admitted to probate, in the Ecclesiastical Court, and that his property was sworn to as not exceeding $40,000. This, if not explained, would leave a wrong impression upon the public mind, for it would be remembered that, in 1846, the gratitude of the British nation had endowed Mr. COBDEN, the apostle of Free Trade, to whom untaxed bread was due, with a princely fortune, nine times more than the comparatively small sum above-named. In fact, this $40,000 represents only his *personal* property. A large portion of the money which was raised for him by subscription was invested in the purchase of a landed estate in Sussex (the place where he was born), and this, which is freehold property, and has descended to his oldest son, was not at all considered when his will was proved. It is *real* estate, and the proof taken was for the value of his *personal* property.

When the anti-Corn Law agitation commenced, in Lancashire (where the manufacturers use a great deal of flour to "dress" or stiffen their cotton goods, to give them a fictitious appearance of substance, and therefore wanted the article cheap), Mr. COBDEN was a thriving man in the cotton print trade at Manchester. That agitation may be said to have been brought into Parliament when, in 1841, Mr. COBDEN was elected for the borough of Stockport. From that time his great ability and unadorned eloquence were powerfully and constantly exercised against what was called Protection and in favor of Free Trade. They triumphed in the end. Sir ROBERT PEEL had to succumb to "the pressure from without" of popular opinion on the Corn Law as formerly upon the Roman Catholic emancipation question. When Mr. COBDEN returned to his business he found that it had materially suffered during the five years of his almost constant absence from its supervision. The Anti-Corn Law League then commenced a subscription, in order to present him with a substantial testimony of their approbation and gratitude for his services and sacrifices, and upwards of £70,000, equal to $350,000 in specie, was handed to him. With this large sum in hand, he resolved to abandon trade and wholly devote his future to politics. A considerable portion of the money he spent upon the purchase of the estate at Midhurst (dear to him from early associations), but the soil was bad, and it is doubtful whether its cultivation ever yielded him as much as two per cent. upon its purchase-money. Nearly all the remainder of the Cobden Testimonial was invested in American railroad and other stock. About five years ago, it was ascertained that Mr. COBDEN was no longer in easy circumstances, and a few of his wealthy political friends took steps to relieve him by the collection of a private fund, to be presented to him. The *Times*, which was very contemptuous in its notice of Mr. COBDEN (in his lifetime, though it strongly eulogizes him now), obtained a copy of the confidential circular which was sent round on that occasion, and spoke, with that half pity which so much wounds the sensitive mind, of "the begging-box being sent round a second time." However, it is understood that a further sum of £27,000 (equal to $135,000 in gold) was raised for and given to him, though he raised strong objections to receiving it.

After Mr. COBDEN's death, the British Government offered his widow a life-pension of £1,000 per annum, which she respectfully declined. There is now, we learn, a movement in England to raise £40,000 for COBDEN's widow and family, as a further and final provision for them.

JOHN BRIGHT.

There is not the slightest prospect of Mr. BRIGHT's visiting this country during the present year. In reply to an invitation to deliver an address upon Parliamentary Reform, in a public meeting at Glasgow, he declined, alleging that if he spoke there he must go to other places. He said: "I cannot bear the weight of an agitation for reform, and spend the winter in attending great meetings, as I did in 1858-9; and, therefore, I feel compelled to shun engagements which I know I should find too heavy for me. * * * When the present Prime Minister leaves office, no ministry will be possible of the Liberal party which will not deal with the reform question. I am not anxious that it should be dealt with during his official life, for he is the only man connected with the Liberal party *who is at once both able and willing to betray it.* One sentence from his lips would have passed the bill of 1860, and *that sentence he refused to utter.* His colleagues preferred their places to their honor as public men, and they consented to the greatest political fraud of our times rather than leave the Treasury bench even for a season. Happily, the question does not depend on the Prime Minister. He has never promoted its growth, and he cannot prevent its success." Lord PALMERSTON, who will complete his eighty-first year on the 22d of this month, is again suffering from gout, the attacks of which are becoming at once more frequent and severe; but that Mr. BRIGHT, who is nearly thirty years his junior, should complain of premature exhaustion, is at once sad and strange. Were he to visit this country, the warmth of his reception, the excitement, and the repeated demands on him, as a public speaker, would probably be too much for him.

A WARNING FOR THE FUTURE.

The workingmen of Philadelphia should take warning *from the* events of the past *few weeks*, and in the future guard against *all attempts on the* part of a few designing and unscrupulous politicians to use them for their own selfish ends. Confident of a Union victory, the Democratic leaders endeavored to introduce into politics a side-issue, which was disgraceful to its originators and tending to injure a large and influential class of our citizens. When the publishers of the Democratic organ in this city, and the believers in its doctrines, attempted to lead the workingmen astray with their mendacious assertions relative to the hostility of Mr. MCMICHAEL to their interests, they evidently did not reflect upon what the inevitable result must be. Organizations of trades have been of infinite benefit to their members, and are productive of valuable assistance to the relatives of those who may in the course of nature be called away, leaving their wives and children dependent upon the charity of the world; but nothing can or will destroy their usefulness as rapidly and effectually as the introduction of politics and political debates into their proceedings. By their votes on Tuesday last the workingmen signified, in language easily understood by those who connived to deceive them, their detestation of the contemptible scheme; and it only remains now for them to take such decisive steps as will prevent in the future all endeavors by political partisans to poison the minds of any particular class of our people.

Public Amusements.

Five nights with the Keans. This evening, at the Academy of Music, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Kean, who are on the eve of retiring from the stage, will commence a short series of dramatic performances—not to extend beyond five nights. They open this evening, with Shakespeare's "Henry VIII.," in which Mr. Kean will appear as *Cardinal Wolsey*, and Mrs. K. as *Queen Catherine*, the characters so nobly sustained by John Kemble and Mrs. Siddons. Colman's comedy of "The Jealous Wife," reduced to three acts, will follow—the parts of Mr. and Mrs. Oakley by Mr. and Mrs. Charles Kean. To-morrow evening, they play *Shylock* and *Portia* in "The Merchant of Venice," and, on Saturday night, the play of Louis XI. will be performed. Mr. Kean as *Louis* and Mrs. Kean as *Martha*. Many will remember how charmingly, in days departed, Ellen Tree used to play in this city, scarcely avoiding any line in the drama, but chiefly distinguishing herself as a *commedienne*. Mr. Kean, who played in this city, years ago, before he had reached the age of manhood, has since become an actor of no small celebrity—like Macready, covering defects and short-comings by consummate tact and skill, and finally making himself, within a certain limit, an effective actor, always judicious, and often brilliant. Mr. Charles Kean is a man of great talent, judgment, and perseverance—almost a man of genius. Thoughtful, studious and accomplished, he is one of the few great actors now on the British stage.

MASTER COKER.—As we have before announced, Master Richard Coker gives his first concert at Musical Fund Hall this evening. Master Coker has just arrived from New York, where he gave a series of concerts, and last evening crowded the hall with the fashion and *elite* of the city. This evening the House of Bishops have been invited to attend, and many of the reverend gentlemen will doubtless be in attendance. As there has been some trouble at the above hall, in connection with reserved seats, we are requested to state that such arrangements have been made as will be satisfactory to all.

A Touching Tribute to the Memory of Abraham Lincoln.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writing from Florence, Italy, says:

"Among the first incidents which met my eyes as I entered Italy were one or two, which are perhaps not altogether unworthy of being read, and one of which in particular may have a peculiar interest for American readers. I was walking through the narrow streets of the little town of Lugano, when my eyes were attracted by a well-known portrait suspended in front of a small book store. The portrait was that of Abraham Lincoln; and you will not wonder that the sight alone of the familiar features arrested one's footsteps, as they hung there in that quaint, mediæval, out-of-the-way place, looking round upon a scene so wholly foreign to that other world, of which the late President of the United States was so vividly the personification. I went up by an irresistible impulse of respect to look at it, and I was glad I did so, for I found beneath it in writing, and in Italian, an inscription which showed that the little portrait had in fact been attached to his house by the owner like a sacred image, at once a testimony of his own faith and feelings, and an appeal to those of his fellow-citizens. 'This,' said the inscription, 'is a portrait of Abraham Lincoln, and so long as the sun shines on men, so long shall the name of him who redeemed four millions of slaves from captivity, of him who, clutching to his strong breast the *faces* of the American Union, fell a victim to horrible assassination—so long shall his name resound great, venerated, and blessed throughout the world.'"

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE LINCOLN MONUMENT FUND.—The Illinois (Springfield) *State Register* of Saturday, publishes the following:

"Hon. J. H. Beveridge, State Treasurer, received yesterday subscriptions to the National Lincoln Monument Fund, amounting to $327.80, of which $246.75 was received from the 3d regiment Illinois cavalry, now stationed at Devil's Lake, Dakotah Territory, and $80 of which was received from the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Aurora, Nevada."

A DAILY paper, to be called *The Journal*, will be started in Raleigh, N. C., about the 1st of January. It will be in the quarto form.

A NEW cotton factory is to be erected in Lancaster city. The building is to of brick, and the work on it is to commence immediately.

GEN. STRONG, Inspector-General of the Freedmen's bureau, has been ordered to Texas to make an inspection of the affairs of freedmen in that State.

A BAND of regularly-organized highwaymen are frightening the residents of the outskirts of Chicago, Illinois.

A NEW daily paper has been started in Meadville, of this State.

ANOTHER TOUR THROUGH THE SOUTH BY GEN. HOWARD.—General O. O. Howard left Washington for another extended tour throughout the South, Tuesday morning, and expects to be absent about one month. The affairs of the bureau in the Southern States are being closely supervised at present by its representative officers, Generals W. E. Strong and J. S. Fullerton have already been absent.

OUR TRAVELLING CORRESPONDENT.

The Denver Coach—The Enormous Travel—The Land Dry and Sandy—Precautions against Attack—The Stations—Delightful Weather—Recent Fights of the Indians with the Troops of Gen. Conner, Col. Walker and Col. Coles—The War Conducted in the Mountain Regions—The Indians Worsted—Their Total Loss in Three Weeks Thirteen Hundred—Alkali Station Sacked—A Good Bed for a Railway—The Beauties of Sunrise on the Plains—An Alkali Lake—The Water.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

ON THE PLAINS, BETWEEN FORT KEARNEY AND JULESBURG, September 29, 1865.

Attended by our guards, we still journey pleasantly and safely along, at about the usual speed. As we met the Denver coach journeying to the east last night, and have passed a good many trains moving east today, it is quite certain that the enormous travel on this road has not been interrupted, and that it is considered as safe as usual by the thousands who habitually traverse it. We hear many conflicting reports, and it is quite possible I may be betrayed into unintentional errors in this correspondence. The soldiers at the stations say that most of the troops on our line have been moved to its western division to protect the points apparently threatened, and to prevent the Indians from crossing the road to the south. If this can be done effectually, they may be held in check until General Conner is able to overtake and punish them severely. One report from the west, however, alleges that a small party has already crossed to the south, and that others are expected to make similar attempts soon. On the plains men making their first trip are called "pilgrims," and the old residents take pleasure in exciting the fears of nervous greenhorns. The road during last night and this morning was more rugged than before, the horizon on the west being constantly bounded by a series of small bluffs, indicative of the gradual ascent we are constantly making to the Rocky Mountains; the ground is somewhat uneven, and at some places the sand is quite deep. The land is dry and sandy, sparsely covered with weeds of various kinds, yielding little grass, except along the immediate border of the Platte, a long, shallow river, several hundred yards wide, which lies a short distance north. There is very little timber on its banks anywhere, and for many miles none at all.

STAGE LINES.

About nine o'clock this morning, just seventy-two hours after we left Atchison, we changed horses at Fremont Springs, 379 miles from Atchison. We have therefore travelled at an average speed, including stoppages, of more than five miles an hour. The romantic writers and conservative gentlemen of the old school, who sigh for the days of the stage-coaches, should come west of the Mississippi and travel over Ben Holladay's lines, which are at once the most extensive and most skilfully-conducted stage routes in the world. The main line runs from Atchison, Kansas, to Placerville, California, a distance of 1,913 miles, and there are, besides, important branches leading from Omaha to Fort Kearney, from Denver to Central City (Colorado), and from Salt Lake City to Idaho—at least 2,500 miles in all. These lines, passing through a new country, occupied for a considerable extent by hostile tribes, still move, except in times of unusual difficulty, with the regularity of clock-work, the schedule time from station to station being as punctually made as on an Eastern railway. To organize and keep in operation this vast enterprise it was not merely necessary that an immense number of horses and cattle should be purchased, but that trains should be kept constantly plying on the road to supply the stock with grain, and that stables and home-stations (which are virtually inns for "the entertainment of man and beast") should be built by the proprietor—all of which he has done. It was also necessary to secure not only skilful drivers, but energetic and reliable superintendents of the various divisions, and to guard constantly against the depredations of Indians, who have repeatedly burnt stations and run off stock from portions of the line. The danger to passengers from Indian attacks is greatly diminished by these precautions, and in times of very great peril the stock is all driven off the road, and passengers could not go forward in the mail coaches if they wished to do so. The stations are occasionally changed, and the following list, printed some time ago, is therefore not quite correct, but the alterations are not numerous:

STATIONS ON THE OVERLAND STAGE-LINE FROM ATCHISON TO DENVER.

	Between Stations.	Total distance.
Atchison	.....	.....
Lancaster	10	10
Kinnekuk	14	24
Kickapoo	12	36
Log Chain	13	49
Seneca	11	60
Larimie Creek	12	72
Guittard's	12	84
Oketo	10	94
Pawnee	11	116
Grayson's	14	130
Big Sandy	10	140
Thompson's	14	154
Kiowa	14	168
Little Blue	12	180
Liberty Farm	13	193
Lone Tree	15	208
Thirty-two-mile Creek	10	218
Summit	12	230
Hook's	13	243
Fort Kearney	10	253
Platte Station	10	263
Craig	11	274
Plum Creek	15	289
Willow Island	15	304
Midway	14	318
Gilman's	15	333
Cottonwood Springs	17	350
Cold Springs	15	365
Fremont Springs	14	379
Elkhorn	11	390
Alkali Lake	14	404
Sand Hill	12	416
Diamond Springs	11	427
South Platte	15	442
Julesburg	14	456
Antelope	12	468
Sparring Hill	13	481
Demilcon's	13	494
Valley Station	12	506
Kelly's	15	521
Beaver Creek	12	533
Bijou	20	553
Fremont's Orchard	16	569
Eagle's Nest	19	588
Latham	12	592
Big Bend	15	607
Fort Lapelton	17	624
Pierson's	15	639
Denver	14	653

This same general system of arranging stations prevails over all the route. Our party after more than three days' continuous stage travel, feel but slightly fatigued. They have all slept tolerably well, every night, two old stagers stretching themselves at full length on top of the coach, and sleeping there quite soundly. The weather has been delightful, but sometimes unpleasantly warm during the day and quite cool at night.

ALKALI STATION.

At noon we arrived at Alkali station, where a telegraph office of the Great Western line, running to San Francisco, (whose poles, adjacent to our road ever since we left Fort Kearney, have increased its resemblance to a great eastern thoroughfare), has been established. We learned there that the Indians have suffered severly in recent encounters with Gens. Conner, Col. Walker, and Col. Coles. The latter is said to have killed 600, and the total Indian loss during the past few weeks is estimated at 1,300. This war has been conducted in the mountain region, in the midst of snow storms, and General Conner's expedition is reported to have lost six hundred horses by exposure and scarcity of food. He met several south some days ago that eight hundred warriors had escaped through his lines, and it was this party, it is supposed, that committed the depredations at Julesburg (a station we will reach about nine o'clock this evening) a few days ago. They drove off the stock of a train corralled there, and severely wounded the train teamsters. A large force of Union soldiers has already been collected in that vicinity, and it is thought the hostile tribes will soon be compelled to sue for peace; the Arrapahoes are said to have done so already. The guard which accompanied us to Alkali was composed of two white men and two Indians, who presented a very soldier-like appearance. They belonged to the Omahas and, refusing to unite in hostilities against the whites, were banished from their tribe. Journeying to the road over the plains they met our soldiers and enlisted in one of our Western regiments. Both officers and men spoke well of them.

At Alkali the station was sacked by the savages last year, the dishes broken, and the canvas which lines its interior walls (as the tapestry adorned ancient castles) was torn down by them and carried away. We learned at Alkali that some engineers connected with the Pacific Railway, who had recently finished the survey of one route from the mountains to that point, had just been ordered back to examine another. The road east to Fort Kearney, and west to Julesburg, affords a splendid bed for a railway. It can all be graded at a very trifling expense, as no natural obstacles exist. There are no deep cuts to be made, no high embankments required, and very few bridges to be built.

SUNRISE ON THE PLAINS.

A sunrise on the plains is a magnificent sight. As "the golden orb of day" ascends the sky the clouds are tinged with a thousand varied hues, that far transcend in variety and beauty the conceptions of the finest painters. I saw to-day, too, for the first time, the mirage of the plains. Far to the west the contour of a beautiful lake was distinctly visible, and far to the east we observed the same delusive spectacle. It has often deceived inexperienced travellers. The district in which it occurs here is enclosed by a curve of hillocks of gentle elevation, the Platte being within their circle on the north. We also notice to-day a small whirlwind which raised a cloud of dust in a well-shaped column, about one hundred feet high and ten feet in diameter, looking like a grand tower. Last night, as the evening star peeped over the bluffs on the western horizon, it reminded us of a bacon-light on a distant shore.

THE WATER.

The water on the line has proved much better than we expected. For several days it has, at most places, been tinged with alkali, but we have experienced no unpleasant effects from its use. Some twelve or fifteen miles from Alkali Lake Station, I was told, an alkali lake existed, and it is dangerous for man or beast to drink its waters; but as the Platte lies only a short distance to the north, cattle can readily be watered there, and the wells at all the stations supply the wants of passengers and the stage stock. At 4.15 P. M. we are approaching Diamond Springs, twenty-nine miles east of Julesburg. J. L. R.

Julesburg—Indian Depredations—Slow Travelling—A Good Natural Road—Oxen—No Trees—Herds of Antelopes—Valley Station—Entering the Boarders of Colorado—The Rocky Mountains.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.]

ON THE PLAINS, BETWEEN JULESBURG AND DENVER, Sept. 30, 1865.

We took supper last night at the first station east of Julesburg, and were furnished with an excellent and bountiful meal. We arrived at Julesburg at 11 P. M. It contains about a dozen adobe and log houses, and as this is an important station on the road (inasmuch as the main California emigrant route here diverges along the line of the North Platte towards Fort Laramie while we follow the course of South Platte in going to Denver) about five hundred troops were stationed there. On inquiry we could find no confirmation of the report that a stage coach had recently been attacked east of Julesburg, but there had been two tolerably-well attested cases of Indian depredations during the last few days—one at a point between the North and South Platte, and another near a station on the road to Denver. In one instance a mule train was attacked, and about forty mules ran off. One Indian was captured by having his horse shot, and he was instantly killed by the indignant teamsters. In another case a train was attacked, but so vigorously and skilfully defended, that the Indians were compelled to beat a hasty retreat without capturing any stock. The train-master, however, was severely wounded. Thus run the stories at the stations, but some soldiers allege that one of the outrages reported was committed by deserters from our army, who are becoming very numerous. Many portions of the road from Julesburg west are covered with a thick layer of sand, which makes travel comparatively difficult, and our progress slower than usual. Six hours were consumed last night in a journey of twenty-two miles, on this account, but the road over nearly all portions of the route is wonderfully good. It is no doubt by far the best natural road in the world, and if a few planks were thrown over the little gulches that occasionally occur, no further road-making would be required on this great national highway. Dry and sandy as the soil looks on the plains, the tens of thousands of oxen we see journeying eastward and westward are nearly all in good condition, and grass grows luxuriantly near the banks of the Platte, and on the numerous islands it contains. We know, too, that millions of buffaloes have subsisted for ages on the plains, and though we see patches now and then of argenusia, sage, brush, and occasionally cactus, nearly all the ground is at least sparsely covered with green verdure. All the land through which we passed, leading for one hundred miles or more from Atchison, through Northeastern Kansas, was a fine, rich, rolling prairie, and so was a portion of Eastern Nebraska. But most of our long line through Nebraska possesses the general characteristics I have indicated above. We have travelled hundreds of miles without seeing a single tree, these being rare even on the borders of the Platte, and some of the teams we have passed had cut down cedars many miles back, and were carrying them along for fuel. We have seen many dead cattle lying by the roadside, or even on our road. Wolves generally soon carry off their entrails and meat, leaving their hides and bones for consumption during the winter. We saw many antelopes yesterday—never more than two in a herd, however, and a flock of ten today—looking curiously at the trains, and wishfully watching, I suppose, for a safe opportunity to drink the waters of the Platte. We carried the body of one killed by a hunter on the stage-coach, for a short distance, to Valley station, one hundred and forty-seven miles east of Denver, where we took dinner to-day, and had the pleasure of eating a portion of it. This is the first instance in which any food peculiar to the country has been offered to us. Valley Station is a ranche as well as a stage station, and is a very secure and imposing structure. The main building is about twenty feet front by sixty feet deep, and a full story-and-a-half high. Its thick adobe or sod walls are plastered inside and outside with a mortar made of lime and sand. It has but one room, which is at once a set of tables (with counters and shelves, on which canned fruits and groceries are displayed), and a bar-room. A stairway leads to the upper story. In the centre of the room half-a-dozen men were playing cards on a table covered with checks, which probably represented money. In a wing of this structure, built of pine boards about ten feet high, twenty feet long, and ten feet wide, our dinner, which, with the aid of the antelope, formed a very good meal, was served. Adjoining the house were two large enclosures, without roofs, surrounded by adobe walls, each probably about forty feet wide and twelve feet deep, the walls being about four feet high. One of them was filled with hay stacked up about eight feet higher than the top of the wall. The other was being filled with hay, cut on the fine meadows on the north of the Platte, whose bed is about fifty yards in front of the house. Three or four mowing machines had been at work. I was told, and I saw an ox-team (which consisted of fourteen oxen) drawing a load of hay of the ordinary size across the stream. This hay is cut and cured for the use of the stock on the stage line and Government cavalry horses, and also for sale to trains which make late fall and early spring trips. It resembles the meadow hay of the Atlantic States. A short distance east of Valley Station I was told we entered the boundaries of Colorado. On a very clear day Long's Peak, more than one hundred and fifty miles distant, is visible from that point, but as the atmosphere is now somewhat hazy, we must trust to about thirty or forty miles further west before we gain our first view of the Rocky Mountains. J. L. R.

EXTENSIVE POSITIVE SALE OF 900 PACKAGES AND LOTS OF BOOTS AND AMERICAN DRY GOODS, &c., THIS DAY.—We ask the attention of city and country trade to the extensive sale of 900 packages and lots of British, German, French, and domestic dry goods, including 500 pieces cloth, duppels, chinchillas, beavers, cassimeres, &c.; 50 pieces Lyons' black silk satin velvets; 3,000 pieces fancy dress goods, silk shawls, &c.; 250 pieces shirting and housekeeping linens, crash, &c.; 3,500 dozen travelling and undershirts and drawers, cotton and woollen hosiery, gloves, suspenders, ties, umbrellas, hoop and balmoral skirts; 150 dozen linen cambric handkerchiefs for account of whom it may concern, and 175 packages domestic goods, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue on four months' credit and part for cash, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

AUCTION NOTICE—SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The attention of buyers is called to the large and attractive sale of 1,500 cases prime boots, shoes, brogans, balmorals, Congress gaiters, etc., to be sold at auction, this morning, by catalogue, commencing at ten o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 532 Commerce street.

EXTENSIVE SALE OF FURNITURE.—Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons sell this morning, at nine o'clock, at the auction store, upwards of 1,300 lots excellent furniture, six superior pianos, fine carpets, etc., etc.

CITY ITEMS.

WHEN thistles yield figs, then, and not till then, will the extracts made from common essential oils take rank with Phalon's "Night-blooming Cereus," the rich product of living tropical flowers. The demand for it, vast as it is, has not yet attained its full proportions. Sold everywhere.

THE Stitch made by the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines is unexceptionable and superior even to hand-sewing, being stronger and more beautiful.

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE AGE.—If any of our readers will purchase one of each of the best Sewing Machines extant *omitting the "Wheeler & Wilson,"* they will find by experiment that the *Wheeler & Wilson Machine alone* combines in it every desirable quality that is contained in *all the rest.* Hence their enormous sale, 200,000 having already been sold, of which over 7,000 are now in use in this city. Office, 704 Chestnut street. Wax lady in window.

A CORRECT knowledge of the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines disperses all prejudice.

A PRUDENT BRIDE.—A newly-married couple being on a visit to Niagara, the gentleman resolved to enter the "Cave of the Winds"—a dangerous undertaking. The bride objected, but Alonzo was determined to show his bravery. "Well," said the lady, whose face was by this time bathed in tears, "if you will go, leave me your pocket-book and watch, and try and keep your coat dry, for you know it came from the Brown-Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia!"

WILLCOX & GIBBS' Sewing Machines will hem, fell, quilt, braid, bind, cord, tuck, gather and embroider with perfect satisfaction.

WILLCOX & GIBBS
Sewing Machines
Are fully guaranteed.

CARPETS LAID and Upholstery of any description done immediately when ordered; *no delay; no disappointment.* Workmen always ready to send out, at Patten's West-end Upholstery Establishment, 1408 Chestnut street.

A NEAT REPLY.—"I dislike your saying that my teeth are going; so don't," said a young lady to her beau. "Not 'So don't,' but, 'So-zo-dont' you should have said," he replied. The damsel pouted, but took the hint. Nor need it be said that the balsamic preparation arrested the evil, though it could not quite repair the damage already done. oc10-tuth8st.

FOR ALL PRACTICAL WORK, requiring a beautiful, durable, elastic and uniform stitch, the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machines
Are regarded
Superior to all others.

WILLCOX & GIBBS
Sewing Machines
Are recommended
By all who use them.

LACE CURTAINS DONE UP, mended, and put up at the window, all at about the same price others charge for washing only. Upholstery work of every description done *without delay*, at W. Henry Patten's, 1408 Chestnut street.

THE NEEDLES to the
Willcox & Gibbs
Sewing Machines
Are Short, Straight and
Self-adjustable.

OPENING DAY.—Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel, will open on Wednesday, October 4th, the most beautiful stock of ladies', misses', and children's hats, ever offered to the public. The trade supplied.

UPHOLSTERY WORK of every description done immediately on call, at Patton's, 1408 Chestnut street.

FIVE-TWENTY COUPONS, Gold and Silver, and Compound-Interest Notes of 1864, bought at best market rates by Drexel & Co., 34 South Third street. oc3-12t

GENTLEMEN are requested to examine the stock of elegant new styles of silk, felt, and cloth hats, which will be opened this week at Charles Oakford & Sons, Continental Hotel.

HAVE YOU taken a house, or do you want your old house put to rights, and quickly, upholstering done, carpets laid, furniture varnished, and bedding put in repair, slips or covers made for furniture? Work entrusted to W. Henry Patten, No. 1408 Chestnut street, done at once. *Positively no delay—no disappointment.*

THE BEST FITTING SHIRT OF THE AGE is "The improved Pattern Shirt," made by John C. Arrison, at the old stand, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street. Work done by hand in the best manner, and warranted to give satisfaction. His stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods cannot be surpassed. Prices moderate.

DESCRIPTIVE Pamphlets, containing "price lists," testimonials, references, &c., are mailed to any address, free of charge, by the Willcox & Gibbs Sewing Machine Company. Office No. 720 Chestnut street.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A CARD.

TO THE GENTLEMEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to prove to the full satisfaction of every one that a gentleman can be WELL DRESSED at no greater cost than if BADLY DRESSED.

That in reality there is nothing saved in wearing miserably-cut garments, and making the wearer look ridiculous and act awkwardly, when the same amount of money invested will secure elegance and gracefulness in style, and accuracy in fit.

With our large force of excellent and tasteful cutters, we can at short notice suit the most particular; and from our fine assortment of uncut goods, please the most fastidious. Our salesrooms for Ready-made Clothing also present great attractions. Please call.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
Popular Clothiers,
S. E. corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.
Special Department for Custom Work. se27-tf

CLOTHING, CLOTHING,
Clothing, Clothing,
Clothing, Clothing,

Business Coats, Business Coats.
Business Coats, Business Coats,
Business Coats, Business Coats,
Business Coats, Business Coats,

Coachman's Coats, Coachman's Coats,
Coachman's Coats, Coachman's Coats,
Coachman's Coats, Coachman's Coats,
Coachman's Coats, Coachman's Coats.

Walking Coats—new style.
Walking Coats—new style.
Walking Coats—new style.
Walking Coats—new style.

Pants, Pants—varied styles.
Pants, Pants—varied styles.
Pants, Pants—varied styles.
Pants, Pants—varied styles.

Vests, Vests—all descriptions.
Vests, Vests—all descriptions.
Vests, Vests—all descriptions.
Vests, Vests—all descriptions.

Boys' Clothing, Boys' Clothing,
Boys' Clothing, Boys' Clothing,
Boys' Clothing, Boys' Clothing,
Boys' Clothing, Boys' Clothing,
In the greatest variety.

Hunting Coats, Hunting Coats,
Hunting Coats, Hunting Coats,
Hunting Coats, Hunting Coats,
Hunting Coats, Hunting Coats.

Being constantly supplied from Foreign Importations and Domestic Manufacturers, we are enabled to offer the choicest assortment of READY-MADE CLOTHING at reasonable prices.

Also, a splendid stock of UNCUT GOODS for customers, Boys, and Army and Navy Officers, which will be made to order at the shortest notice.

ROCKHILL & WILSON'S
BROWN-STONE CLOTHING HALL,
603 and 605 CHESTNUT Street.
se21-1m

IT IS IN COLD WEATHER that the Patent Clothes-Wringer most effectually proves its time and labor-saving qualities (independent of its clothes saving), by the lessened time required to do your washing and drying. We have several different kinds for sale, but of all that we have seen, those having cog wheels we know to be the most durable. TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth. 1t

NUT PICKS, of a variety of patterns, and Nut Crackers of several kinds, for sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET Street, below Ninth. 1t

HAVE YOU COUGH? SHORT BREATH?
HAVE YOU BRONCHITIS? ASTHMA?
HAVE YOU PALPITATION? HECTIC FEVER?
HAVE YOU SORE THROAT? WEAK BREAST?
HAVE YOU NIGHT SWEATS?
HAVE YOU HEMORRHAGE OF THE LUNGS?
HAVE YOU ANY PULMONARY AFFECTION?
Dr. Sweayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry will cure you. Why suffer another hour when quick relief and a permanent cure is certain? Price $1; six bottles for $5. Prepared only by Dr. SWAYNE & SON, 330 North SIXTH Street, 1t

JONES' JONES' JONES'
OLD ESTABLISHED
ONE-PRICE CLOTHING HOUSE,
604 MARKET STREET,
ABOVE SIXTH.
One-price Clothing of the latest styles, made in the best manner, expressly for Retail Sales.
Lowest selling prices marked in plain figures.
All goods made to order warranted satisfactory.
The One-price System is strictly adhered to. All are thereby treated alike.
JONES,
604 MARKET STREET,
ONE-PRICE STORE.
oc12-6t

WHY NOT USE THE BEST?—
Over twenty years' increasing demand has established the fact that MATHEWS' VENETIAN HAIR DYE is the best in the world. It is the cheapest, the most reliable, and most convenient. Complete in one bottle. Does not require any previous preparation of the hair. No trouble. No crock or stain. Does not rub off or make the hair appear dusty and dead, but imparts to it new life and lustre. Produces a beautiful natural brown, as preferred. A child can apply it. Always gives satisfaction. Only 75 cents per bottle. Sold everywhere.
A. I. MATHEWS, Manufacturer, N. Y.
DEMAS BARNES & CO., New York,
au19-stuth3m Wholesale Agents.

EYE, EAR, AND CATARRH SUCCESSFULLY treated by J. ISAACS, M.D., Oculist and Aurist, 519 FINE Street. Artificial eyes inserted. No charge for examination. au17-tf

KELTY, CARRINGTON, & Co. have a large stock of Piano and Table Covers, of their own importation. They also manufacture all kinds of Window Shades, and have constantly on hand the largest and choicest