The Press.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1865.

AMERICAN FREEDMEN'S AID COMMISSION.

Remarks of Dr. Bellows and Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

ADDRESSES BY BISHOPS McILVAINE AND SIMPSON.

The Academy of Music was completely filled, last evening, with an intelligent and fashionable audience, for the purpose of inaugurating an organization on the basis and plan of the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, which should have for its object the care and supervision of the moral needs of the freedmen of the South.

Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, was called to the chair, and the meeting was then opened with prayer by the Rev. Mr. Yarnall.

Bishop McIlvaine made the opening address, welcoming the audience and referring to the interesting occasion which had brought them together. God had wonderfully blest our land, his judgment and mercy have descended upon us. In the midst of the Red sea of suffering and blood from which we have escaped, and the re-establishment of the Union and the authority of the Government over all the States, has been show His providence, but more than all is that He has broken the bonds from the slave.

There was no way to have thrown off the curse of slavery unless by the method that was followed. The war that was intended to fasten the chains of the slave forever broke his fetters, and made him eternally a freeman. For so great a mercy, brought by such wonderful ways, we must render services to God by going among these liberated men, and raise them up to be worthy servants of God and good citizens of the Republic. That would be the most appropriate thanksgiving. They have been made free, and it is our task to bring them up from their intellectual infancy; to educate them, provide for them, protect them, and protect them in the enjoyment of what God has intended for them. As God visited us before tolerating this evil by the terrible war of the last four years, so will He abundantly bless the land if we now take care of these freedmen.

Bishop Simpson, of the M. E. Church, next addressed the meeting: It was proper when a new society is brought before the public, to define its objects. The present meeting was called to institute an organized plan of relief for the American freedmen. Philadelphia has done nobly before, and so she will do again. There were many societies engaged in sending relief to the freedmen, but as they did not work together they could not always obtain that a proper and equitable distribution of relief was made. To meet this object, and to render the aid of these societies as efficient as possible, it was thought that it was best that a general society, embracing all these others, should be organized, and the present, which it was proposed to organize this evening, was the result.

All the aid that can be given will be needed. The demand for labor will be short, and the colored people in many cases will suffer. The white people too may suffer, and efforts will be made in their behalf. It is probable, too, that the colored population *which rose against* the masters to help us break the power of the rebellion, will be interested and persecuted by the people of the South. The prevention of this was to be embraced within the scope of the society, and already, when the United States forces had been removed, there have been outbreaks, and in some cases even the teachers had been mobbed, and ordered to leave the localities where they were teaching. But it might come to pass as the war broke the shackles of the slave it was intended to rivet, so this persecution will bring about by our own redemption in the proper time. The society was not an organization in opposition to the South, but to save them. Even as our people of the South he would say, with the Scripture: "If thine enemy hunger, feed him." Thus might the people of the South be brought to a proper understanding and true interpretation of the subject.

Regarding the scope of the present work, he said that six hundred and fifty teachers were working in different parts of the South, not only teaching them to read and write, but to learn the arts of life. The expenses of each teacher is about *five hundred dollars* a year, but to do the work truly and properly there should be at least two thousand teachers, and for these we must raise funds. By this means can the South be made to appreciate the advantages of their changed condition.

The secretary then read the following letter:

LETTER FROM MAJOR GENERAL O. O. HOWARD.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF REFUGEES, FREEDMEN AND ABANDONED LANDS,
WASHINGTON, OCT. 9, 1865.

MY DEAR SIR: I have just received your kind letter, and hasten to reply. My judgment and much may be done in the cause of education in the South. The want of money, the peculiar habits of life, and the prejudices necessarily existing, render the Southern communities for the most part unfavorable to a rapid progress in the process for the freedman. This education must, of course, be carried on for the practical arts that to theoretical knowledge.

Everything depends on the youth and the children being thoroughly instructed in every industrial pursuit. Through education, embracing moral and religious training, the deadly prejudice and hostility against the blacks can be overcome. They themselves will be able to demand and secure both privileges and rights that we now have difficulty to guarantee; therefore I earnestly entreat benevolent associations to leave no stone untrained to give them the opportunities for gaining knowledge.

I would enjoy being with you at your meeting in Philadelphia, but my orders carry me in the other direction. Everything depends upon the success and elevation of the freedmen. My impression is that hundreds, and perhaps thousands of southern people, be ready to aid, if they were only approached in the right way. They acknowledge their necessities, and, as in Louisiana, a large number of native teachers will work for wages.

I am often asked what I can do in the way of aid. My answer is "Not much." I must go to the societies now, and ask them what they can do to aid us.

What are the people willing to do to secure the blessings almost within our grasp—the blessings of substantial freedom and enduring peace? Whether in a moral or political point of view, I believe every thinking man is ready to admit that we will sink or fail as a nation, according as we are true to principle—according to our fidelity to the trusts evidently committed to us.

Very truly yours,
O. O. HOWARD, Major General.

JAMES E. RHOADES, Secretary.

Letters were also read from Rev. J. G. Forman and Rev. Richard Green, Esq., highly approving of the objects of the association. The latter said:

"The object of your meeting is one which cannot fail to commend itself to the heart of every true Christian, patriot, and philanthropist. The providence of God is overruling the late terrible conflict for some of the most wise and beneficent purposes, has brought before the American people a class of them of greater importance than that which relates to the freedmen of the South. It is to the great work of improving their condition, physically, socially, morally, and intellectually, that the energies of the country must be bent, to a great measure, directed. This is a duty which we owe to God, a debt which it is obligatory for us to pay.

"Through the agency of an unjust and iniquitous toil, suffering all the horrors of servitude, they added by their forced yet productive labor to the material wealth of the country, and thereby identified themselves with the advancement of its material prosperity. And to this the fact that in the recent struggle with slavery their blood was freely shed with that of their compatriots from other portions of our land, and their claim to the considerate care of the Christian and the patriot must be conceded. There is a second debt—the debt of slavery broken. They demand as a right, in the name of justice and humanity, that we do everything to destroy the effects of their long and bitter years of oppression and bondage fastened upon them by unholy legislative enactment.

We shall be recreant in our duty to God and our country if this appeal is despised. We are to educate the freedman; we are to recognize his right to manhood; we are to prepare him for taking the advance step from the status of the freedman to that of the freeman, and to exercise the privileges of such. By our conduct in this matter, whether we are to evidence our belief in that fundamental truth of the great charter of our freedom, "all men are created free and equal."

In our efforts and in our successes in this direction, we would be doing much to aid in the work of hasten the period when an unholy and unchristian prejudice, now so all predominant, against our colored population shall be utterly crushed at the divine principle acknowledged as relating even to them who are the poorest and the most lowly of earth. "All things whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them."

Dr. Bellows, formerly president of the Sanitary Commission, was the next speaker. He said that he merely desired to be considered as a outsider, a looker-on in Vienna, yet deeply interested in the great work of ameliorating the condition of the freedmen. The greatest thing in the American Freedmen's Association was the heroism of the work they had undertaken. It is not only for the education of the freedmen, but it has to accomplish a much more difficult work at home, the education of the Northern people to a due appreciation of their duties to the negro and the freedmen. If that were accomplished their work would be one of ease and joy. Had we waited for the consent, the approbation, and the support of the American people, acting under their instincts and interests, the slave would be to-day a slave, doubly locked in his chains.

Now that we have freed him, through Providence, we should be prepared to educate him and secure to him the immunities and rights that belong to his position. The labors of the association will not prove easy. The great difficulty is to send agents and agitators into every town and country throughout the North to stir up the people and make them sensible of and alive to the vital importance of the work, to plead the cause of the freedmen, to take their offerings, and to swell them into one great river of support. They will then find a wide-spread and general sympathy with the task they have undertaken.

The universal and unjust prejudice against the freedmen must also be removed, and this association will have to take that matter in hand. There are not only four millions of slaves to educate, but twenty millions of white men; you cannot do your work for the black man without working for the white man also.

The speaker then alluded to the importance of a complete organization of the aid societies throughout the country, that each might know of one place where it might send its contributions, and also be aware that all the others were giving of their substance. Each would thus be a help to the other, and all would do better. But the men who labor thus must be well paid. It was a popular cry to denounce those who received pay for a labor of love. He thought, however, that the man who gave liberally of his time to the grand object, and was instrumental in its successful carrying out, should be liberally paid. Does any one suppose that the work of the ministry is less a labor of love because they receive pay for it? A man ought not to give his time gratuitously.

The work even now is going on well. Nearly forty thousand children, between four and sixteen years of age, are at present receiving instruction in the schools. But this is only one-twentieth part. If we can educate one-half of these it is enough for the present, for the rest will learn from these. The five million dollars necessary for this ought to be but as a drop in the bucket for the American people. Organize, organize, organize; and henceforth, under the leadership of men like those who were connected with the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, the work will go bravely on, and before six months the treasury will be full and overflowing. Do the work thoroughly for the next three years, and then the society may shut up shop, there will be no more need for its work, for then the freedmen will be able to think and act for themselves.

The speaker was frequently interrupted by the plaudits of the audience.

The next speaker was the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who advanced to the front of the stage, amid a perfect storm of applause. He said:

It used to be asked us, not many years ago, by sundry gentlemen, "Why will you be ever disturbing the public peace, "Why don't you go South?" "What do you preach abolition here for, where there are no slaves? Why do you not go where it exists?" There were cogent reasons why we did not go South at that time; but we are now going. [Laughter and applause.] There are six hundred and fifty of us already there, and that is but the shadow, the faint perception of what is to come. We still mean to satisfy these querulous questioners on the subject of our sincerity. It was said that the agitators and radicals of the Church profess to be very fond of the blackman. It was said, "What are you doing for him, but making his chains heavier and his bondage darker? Show your love for him, and we will believe in your pretensions." We are now attempting to show that we were true, and that if there is one thing susceptible of demonstration, it is that the moral sense of the North was at first indirectly and finally the direct cause of emancipation. It was the growing temper of Christian feeling in the North that provoked rebellion; and it was the same moral toughness in the North—a consciousness that had a cutting edge to it, an edge that would not break or turn—that carried the nation through the struggle, to emancipation and victory. [Applause.] I will now be indebted, under God, for the condition into which we have been brought, to the educated moral feeling of the North. At that time men did not know what they were learning. The men who at that time frustrated your Abolition lectures and were apostles of the mob, are now found sitting at the feet of their masters, the most rabid apostles for slavery. We have an number of Pauls among us. [Laughter.] Now we do not wish to take advantage of old services to enlist you, but we say that the hand of God has led us in a better way than we thought. The most sanguine or sagacious never expected to see things as they are to-day. But now, when we say to the people of the United States that we propose to take the four million of late slaves, just introduced into liberty, to educate them, and at them for good Christians and citizens, men are a little startled. They say it is impossible; you can never do this; the difficulties are greater than you can imagine. But the more we look at a difficulty the greater it becomes, and so we should shut our eyes to the difficulty, and, as it were, jump over the whole of them. There never was a fight between right and wrong in which it could not be figured out that the chances were as ten to one against the victory on the moral side. World-ly chances are always so. To be certain of victory we must ignore the existence of difficulties. It is indomitable faith that gives victory where calculation would give defeat. It was never believed that the miserable fishermen of Galilee would become the legislators of the world, the inspirers of a new literature, the leaders of a new religion. When all the power and glory, both of religion and the civil power, all that was at the command of the adversary of Christ, were against them. It was never thought that these humble instruments would so revolutionize the globe that to-day the once despised things are the highest, and the things that were formerly the highest are now the most despised; but so it has come to pass.

When the work is to undertake to raise up four millions of degraded creatures just out of their bondage, and make them good citizens, men say you cannot do it. No, not is everybody felt as such men, we could not do it, nor if they stop to look the difficulties in the face. You say that the freedmen are a stupid race. I suppose they are the only races that is stupid. [Laughter.] You will say they are full of evil habits which will require generations to eradicate. I am sorry that there are so many bad habits among the slaves, when we are so perfect. [Laughter.] But then their masters are rabid and raging like lions robbed of their prey. I suppose they are, and of both whelps and prey, in some instances. [Much laughter.] Without a doubt there is difficulty here; you might say it is an impopular theme in politics. But it is not impossible to do anything. There is no task that we cannot perform, as the history of the past shows. We have done *in the last twenty years* conclusively show. I have seen the time when a man would have whipped away like a mad-hound who would have dared to hint that it was possible for a black man to be superior to a white man. But the logic of events and the providence of God has brought about this change, that we are all of us changed. How blind are men who predict the bounds in which God Almighty will make his paths.

But although the work before us is great, it is not greater than our strength. It is incomparably difficult, it is not more difficult than other things that we have had before us. I believe it is according to the genius of Christianity and the nature of our institutions, and according to our social tendencies, and the coordinate and co-operative influences that are organized in society as well as in our Christian churches.

I feel that God has at last called to his people. They poor creature that had been robbed lay by the road-side; priest and Levite passed on, but the Samaritan at last relieved him. We have had ministers and churches that passed by the poor and despised, some on one plea, and some on another; but now the good Samaritan, which I hold to be the great body of the common people, is going where the sufferer is, to extend to him a helping hand—to rescue him from darkness, and take him into the school-house and the church. I hold that no minister is of the church of God who does not take part in it. I decide the idea of a true religion that has no humanity in it. I despise the profession of the Christian ministry that has no disposition to suffer for the sake of the poor and the unpopular.

The great work we are called to do this time is to educate the colored people. It has been justly said they are our best helpers. They are thirsting for knowledge. By education I mean the teaching of the entire manhood. *Selfactivisement* of the understanding; the bringing out of the industrial powers and capabilities. The way to prepare a man for liberty is to intrust a man with power to make us. I do not doubt that he will have to go through a period of suffering; but where is the man who does not? We will give him all his rights, because we believe that his education will involve the necessity of it. While we are doing this it seems that we may as well as we do with children; we must have a system for him; but that will necessitate his having some civil privileges. The first place he was a slave; he is now emancipated. What is he? You can tell me! Is he a citizen? You know he is not. He is not a slave. He is a freedman, as though there was a middle term which designated a difference between something and nothing; an anomalous condition that cannot long exist without great mischief. We have no place on this nation for any such condition as that. There is no class in the country of which it is said it is not a citizen and not a slave. When he was a slave he was nothing; he was not counted as a man, the law did not recognize him as a man, scarcely the Gospel. He has been received into something. It will be difficult to tell what it is. I have called him the slave, that ceasing to be a slave his manhood is substantially recognized. I demand this by the principles of our fathers. [Loud applause.] We cannot have men with us that are not substantially citizens. The first thing for the black man is the divine right to liberty and property, and that he shall not depend on the good nature of his neighbors, but on his own rights. The authority of the Union that gave him his liberty shall give him the right to labor and the remuneration of labor. I demand that he be treated in the law and courts as the equal of any other citizen. [Applause.] There must not be one court for white men and another court for black men. If you are to classify, it cannot stop here. Now it is color, but by and by there will be a classification on account of condition, and there will be laws for the rich man, and laws for the poor man. [Sensation.] I appeal to every man if he can dodge this principle, or get rid of it.

I hold that the freemen of the South ought to have full possession of their personal rights; and if there is a right that any man should have, it is that his life, liberty, and property shall be in no manner controlled unless he has a voice in itself. [Applause.] I do not undertake to say that it should be suffrage; but you have no right to meddle with a man's person, his labor, his family, his property, without having something to do with the making of the laws. I claim for the freedman his inherent rights. *He ought to vote!* [Enthusiastic applause.] You will say he does not know how. How will he learn, unless you let him? You say he will vote wrong. How do you say a man must not fire a rifle until he can hit the mark. They will not vote much worse than many Democrats do in the North. [Laughter.] But they say that in some districts their vote will outnumber the white population, and this would be ruinous. Will a people which remained firm to the Constitution and the Union when their masters were crazy with fanaticism and rebellion, vote against the country? Rather let the white men be kept from the polls. [Applause.] After calling the slave from the plantation to assist in bearing up the banner which was well nigh trailing in the dust of defeat—after having taken his blood to cement the loosening stones of the edifice of liberty, will you turn him off without a privilege? Do this, and not only will the scorn of man fall upon you, but the vengeance of Almighty God himself.

If this is too much, then let it be that only those shall vote who can read and write, but let this extend to black and white alike; or let those who have been born arms for the preservation of the Union vote. Who denies that will be mean enough to deny anything. Even if but ten colored men in a parish vote, ten men who have borne arms, it will be such a wedge that will soon make an entrance for others. Their votes will be sought as eagerly as northern men here seek the votes of freedmen. But it is the imperative duty of the country that the arm and hand that bore a weapon in defence of the country, whenever its color may be shed, should have the right to bear the ballot to the ballot-box.

I do not undertake to dictate what you shall put into their platform, but party, precedent, and society must know that they must do the whole thing or nothing. Make him a man, a neighbor, a Christian—raise them up into manhood, and there will be a more sublime awakening than when God spoke and the church rose into existence.

Hon. William Lloyd Garrison was then introduced, and in a few words signified his hearty approval of the objects of the association, after which the proceedings terminated.

THE CITY.

THE NATIONAL GAME—A FINE MATCH BETWEEN THE EXCELSIORS, OF BROOKLYN, AND THE ATHLETICS, OF THIS CITY.—A VICTORY FOR THE LATTER CLUB.—Yesterday the Athletic Base-ball Club, of this city, won a creditable victory over the Excelsior Club, of Brooklyn. The match was played on the grounds Fifteenth and Columbia avenue, in the presence of some four thousand people, among whom were about five hundred ladies. The day was fine, and in every respect suitable for such a game. The Excelsiors went first to the bat, but they only scored two before being put out. The Athletics took their places and made five to build upon. In the next innings the Excelsiors added one to their score, and the Athletics two. In the third the Excelsiors were fielded out before making any; their opponents, however, had better luck, adding six to their credit. On the ninth innings the Excelsiors failed to score any. The Athletics added it to their already large number of runs, and had a prospect of adding more, when Wilkins "struck out" and was easily caught by Mitchell, thus ending the game. It was then very dark. The score stood, Athletics 45, Excelsiors 11. This was a very creditable victory for the Athletics, for their opponents showed yesterday that they were a first-class club. The Excelsior's batting was poor, yet their fielding fully made up for this. Their second base (Flanly) played splendidly, and received many plaudits from the spectators. He is by all odds the best fielder who has played in this city this season against the Athletics, and we question whether he is surpassed in the country. The third base, Fletcher, also played well, rarely missing a ball, and the left field, Patchen was excellent. Their pitching was swift and trouble-some. Brainard, who officiated in this capacity, watched the bases very closely, and met with good success. The catching of Mitchell was also good.

The Athletics were short of Berkenstock. Their batting was good. Reach again put a ball over the fence and into a lot south of Columbia avenue. The fielding of the Philadelphians was excellent. McBride made three home runs, Reach two, Wilkins one. The following is the score:

EXCELSIOR.	O.	R.	ATHLETIC.	O.	R.
Mitchell, c.	2	2	Kleinfelder, c.	1	7
Clyne, 1st b.	4	0	McBride, p.	2	7
Patchen, l. f.	4	1	Reach, 2d b.	4	4
Brainard, p.	2	0	Wilkins, s. s.	1	2
Fletcher, 3d b.	1	1	Hayhurst, r. f.	3	3
McGullough, s. s.	3	0	Lucas, c.	2	3
Jewell, r. f.	3	0	Potter, 3d b.	2	6
Flanly, 2d b.	3	2	Smith, l. f.	3	4
Dakin, c. f.	2	2	C. M. Gaskill, c. f.	2	5
	27	11		27	45

CLUBS.	INNINGS.									Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
Excelsior	2	1	0	2	3	1	1	0	1	11
Athletic	5	2	6	2	2	5	4	5	14	45

Passed Balls—Mitchell, 17; Kleinfelder, 8.
Home Runs—McBride, 3; Reach, 2; Wilkins, 1.
Fly-catches Made—Excelsior, 12; Athletic, 12.
Put Out on Bases—Excelsior, 7; Athletic, 7.
Put Out on Foul Balls—Excelsior, 10; Athletic, 7.
Umpire—F. Malone of the Keystone Club.
Scorers—Messrs. Holt and Benson.
Time of Game—3 hours and 5 minutes.

Last evening the Athletics entertained their guests in an sumptuous style at the St. James. The Excelsiors subsequently left for home.

CRICKET—ST. GEORGE VS. PHILADELPHIA.—Yesterday a match game of cricket was played at Camden between the St. George, of New York, and the Philadelphia. The weather was all that could have been desired. The sun was obscured during most of the day by clouds, and the air was fresh and invigorating. The field was newly mown, and every care taken to make the playing successful. The batting and fielding were good on both sides, and where there was such general good playing, it would be unfair to make distinctions. The Philadelphians won the toss, and the wickets were pitched at 11 o'clock. The following is the score:

ST. GEORGE.

H. Wright c Jarvis, b Barclay	0
Kendall, run out	4
Hatfield c Large, b Barclay	7
Gibbes c Pratt, b Barclay	18
S. Wright c Pratt, b Barclay	11
Edwards c G. Wright	0
Hill b Barclay	0
Mumford c Howe, b G. Wright	6
Hassler c G. Wright	6
Wild, not out	6
Megrath b G. Wright	0
Byes	4
Leg Byes	3
Wides	6
	57

	Wides.	Balls.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
Large	0	46	13	4	0
Barclay	2	128	15	17	6
Pratt	3	48	9	6	0
Geo. Wright	1	38	4	4	3

PHILADELPHIA.

Jarvis b Gibbs	0
George Newhall b H. Wright	2
Howe c Hatfield, b Kendall	17
Barclay run out	0
George Wright c and b Kendall	4
Pratt b H. Wright	15
Magee b H. Wright	0
Hunt c Mumford, b H. Wright	3
Creely c H. Wright, b Gibbes	13
Wheten c H. Wright, b Gibbes	0
Large not out	0
Byes	1
Leg-byes	1
Wides	1
	70

	Balls.	Wides.	Runs.	Maidens.	Wickets.
H. Wright	114	0	19	12	4
Gibbes	84	1	19	13	2
Kendall	22	0	19	0	2

The game will be continued to-day.

THE P. E. SOCIETY FOR THE PROMOTION OF EVANGELICAL KNOWLEDGE.—The annual meeting of this society was held on Tuesday evening, at the Church of the Holy Trinity, Walnut street, the Rt. Rev. Bishop McIlvaine, of Ohio, in the chair. Over $35,000 were contributed during the year. Six hundred were disbursed in three years. Addresses were made by Rev. C. M. Butler, D. D., of Philadelphia; by Rev. Dr. Schenck, of Baltimore, and by the Rt. Rev. Bishop of Ohio. There was a large and interested audience. The publications of this society are gaining steadily in favor and usefulness. Over 125,000 copies of the Book of Common Prayer.

THE AMERICAN CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—The sixth annual meeting of this society was held in the Church of the Holy Trinity, corner of Nineteenth and Walnut streets, on Tuesday evening. At the business meeting, held at five o'clock, Rt. Rev. Marton Eastburn, of Massachusetts, presiding, the reports of the Corresponding Secretary and the Treasurer for the year ending on the 1st inst., were read and approved.

The Secretary's report gave expression of thanks for the putting down of the rebellion, and for the restoration of peace throughout the land. It gave a brief sketch of the noble and honorable tribute to the memory of the society's late President, the late Admiral Samuel F. Dupont, U. S. N.

The report shows efficient work done by the society during the year in eleven States and Territories. The receipts for the year were over $40,000, the expenditures $35,000. Of this amount the sum of $10,000 was a special gift in trust towards the endowment of an Canon Professorship of Systematic Divinity in Griswold College, Iowa."

Quite a large number of members were present at the business meeting, and much interest was manifested in extending the work of the society. Jay Cooke, Esq., was elected president of the society for the ensuing year.

At half past seven o'clock a large congregation attended the public meeting of the society, and addresses of interest were delivered by Bishop Vail, of Kansas, Rev. Dr. Nicholson, of Boston, and Rev. Mr. Whittaker, of Boston.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon about five o'clock, Mr. Abel Thomas, corner of Eleventh and Shippen streets, fell from the third story window to the pavement, receiving the left side of his face and nose, and the eye is supposed to be destroyed. Dr. Harbison was called to attend him, and remained with him five hours. He considered him in a dangerous condition.

THE GERMANTOWN TELEGRAPH.—We understand that Mr. Philip R. Freas, the editor and proprietor of the Germantown *Telegraph*, has made arrangements for the enlargement of his journal. The *Telegraph* will appear on the 25th in its improved form. This journal ranks high among the newspapers of our State, and in its typographical appearance is surpassed by none. Success to Mr. Freas.

INCREASE OF WAGES.—An increase of fifteen per cent. has been demanded by the journeymen cabinetmakers of this city. Twenty-seven establishments out of forty-three have conceded the demand, and have advanced price. On Saturday next, in those establishments which refuse to pay the advance, the men will quit work.

BASE BALL.—A game will be played this afternoon between amateurs of the Keystone and Camden Base-ball Clubs, on the grounds of the Keystone, Twenty-fifth and Jefferson streets. The game is called a muffin game, and is amusing.

THE READING FIREMEN.—The Junior and Rainbow Steam Fire-engine Companies, of Reading, start for this city on Saturday afternoon.

LOCAL BUSINESS.

PROF. W. HOWARD DAY, well known as the Essex Everett of colored orators, will deliver an oration before the members of the Lodges of Colored Masons now in this city, at Franklin Hall, Sixth street, below Arch, this evening. Tickets 25 cents, to be had at the door. 1t*

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c., at the Philadelphia Exchange, by Jas. A. Freeman, yesterday:

1 share Point Breeze Park, $100.
10 shares Philadelphia and Gray's Ferry Passenger Railroad, $43 25.
5 shares Shamokin and Bear Valley Coal Company, $10.
1 share West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, $8.25.
3 shares Broad Mountain Mammoth Vein Coal Co. (coal land), $6.25.
1 share Mercantile Library, $7.50.
1 share Philadelphia Library, $25.50.
400 shares Feeder Dam Coal Co., $1.
Ground rent of $85 per annum, sold for $638.98.
Ground rent of $20 per annum, $323.33.
Ground rent of $30 per annum, $337.50.
Ground rent of $30 per annum, $332.50.
Ground rent of $30 per annum, $337.50.
Ground rent of $40 per annum, $433.33.
Three-story brick dwelling, No. 1 Bleecker street, $1,025.
Valuable lot of ground, Second and Cumberland streets, $18,750.
Store and dwelling, No. 753 South Front street, with small houses in the rear, $6,475.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE.—Over seven hundred and fifty students have attended this widely-known institution within the year just passed. As a place for obtaining a knowledge of mercantile affairs its superiority is generally conceded. Without humbug or puffing pretensions it steadily pursues its way, and does what it profess to do, imparts sound, practical business knowledge. It combines with the advantages of long experience, large business acquaintance, and abilities of the highest order, energy and a faithful attention to the interests of its students, and every facility and improvement is adopted for aiding the student in acquiring an accurate and thorough knowledge of business affairs.

The confidence and esteem in which it is held by the business community, and the universal satisfaction expressed by its students, attest the value of its instruction. The students are thoroughly trained in the principles and practice of mercantile transactions of every kind, and the instructions throughout are of the most practical character. Its students are distributed throughout the country, and are filling with success positions of the highest responsibility and honor. One of the best investments a young man can make is to qualify for a responsible place of the branches taught there.

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

THE PRESS IN THE EIGHTEENTH WARD.—Henry J. Habliston, No. 1831 Frankford avenue, is now prepared to receive subscriptions to *The Press*. Copies for sale at his counter at an early hour every morning.

THE COURTS.

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

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

The case of Robert M. Lee, charged with forging a claim on the United States, was resumed. Mr. Valentine opened for the Government, and was followed by Messrs. Charles M. Brooke and Wm. L. Hirst for the defendant. District Attorney Gilpin closed the case on the part of the Government. Judge Grier charged the jury, who retired at four o'clock.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

STORE ROBBERY.

A youngman, named Wm. Crawford, was charged by Detective Josh. Taggert with having been concerned in the robbery of Welsh's mantilla store, at Tenth and Arch streets. The store was entered through the front grating into the cellar, and then cutting through the door leading to the upper part. Goods valued at $1,500 were stolen. Crawford was committed, in default of $5,000, for a further hearing on Wednesday next.

PICKING POCKETS.

Barney Mellhenney was arraigned upon the charge of being a professional pickpocket. It was in evidence that he created a disturbance at the election poll at Sixteenth and Lombard streets, and when arrested he attempted to stab Officer Aiken. Detectives H. A. Smith, Henderson, Levy, and Taggert testified that Mellhenney is a professional thief. Barney stated that he went to the poll merely to vote. He was held in $5,000 bail for a further hearing upon the charge of having picked the pocket of George W. Stringer of $60, at the Norristown Railroad depot, on Saturday last.

OLD THIEVES CAUGHT IN THE ACT.—James Maynes, alias Jockey Maynes, and James Henry, alias Newman, alias Kitty, were arraigned upon the charge of burglary. It seems that on Monday Detectives George H. Smith and Taggart were walking through the southern section of the city. Mr. Smith, while going down Fourth street, observed the defendants coming out of a lot which led to the rear of three houses on Bleecker street. Upon receiving the officer they ran, but were pursued to a house at Seventh and Federal streets, where Henry was found in a closet, and Maynes under a bed. During their flight a boy was hit with a jimmy, which was dropped, and a valise was thrown away. These were recovered. It was then ascertained that the premises of C. A. Carter, No. 436 Reed street, had been entered by prying open a back shutter, and robbed of silk dresses, coats, jewelry, &c., to the value of $175. The accused were committed in default of $5,000 bail. Mrs. Elizabeth Bond, who keeps a tavern at No. 1229 South Eighth street, then charged Henry with having entered her dwelling the rear on the 29th of June last. A chest and trunk were broken open, and the bureau and wardrobes were ransacked. A watch and chain, a gold ring, some English and Spanish coins, and $23 or $30 in United States currency were stolen. Henry had with him a man, who kept Mrs. Bond running after ale, until his companion had committed the robbery. Henry was held in $2,000 additional bail on this charge.

[Before Mr. Alderman Fitch.]

A REBEL ATTEMPTS TO VOTE.

John Humphries was charged with illegal voting. He attempted to deposit his ballot in the Seventeenth division of the Twentieth ward on Tuesday. He was formerly a rebel soldier, and had been arrested in two places. He was committed, in default of $800 bail, to answer.

[Before Mr. Alderman Butler.]

WHOLESALE ARREST OF CORNER-LOUNGERS.

About forty persons, whose ages ranged from twenty to forty-five years, were arrested for disorderly conduct. They have been in the habit of congregating at the corners of Fifth and Pine and Lombard streets, and have been a subject of annoyance to the residents in that locality. On Tuesday night Sergeant Jones and a squad of the Fifth-ward police turned out and captured the whole party. The prisoners were all held in $300 bail to keep the peace.

ALLEGED DISORDERLY HOUSE.

James Jones was charged with keeping a disorderly house at Sixth and Lombard streets. He was held in $500 bail for trial.

[Before Mr. Alderman Tittermary.]

ILLEGAL VOTING IN THE FOURTH WARD.

Robert Kinnert, Cornelius Melville, and Peter Lackey, were charged with illegally voting at the Seventh precinct of the Fourth Ward. Lackey had a loaded pistol on his person when arrested. The accused were all sent to prison.

FUGITIVE FROM JUSTICE.

Michael Trapp was charged with being a fugitive from justice. It is alleged that he broke into and robbed a store in Camden a few nights since. He was committed to await a requisition from the New Jersey authorities.

[Before Mr. Alderman Allen.]

LARCENY OF A HORSE.

Henry Snyder and John Gender were brought up upon the charge of the larceny of a horse belonging to Thomas Kelly, of Twenty-fourth and Green and Pine streets. The animal was taken from a pasture-field near Frankford, and was afterwards recovered by the Twenty-fourth-ward police. The defendants were committed.

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.

A skiff containing two men, named Ed. May and Wm. Hughes, was stopped by the police of Richmond on the 7th, off Cooper's Point. Lieutenant Edger obtained a search-warrant, and the house of the prisoners, in Pine street, Camden, was searched. A lot of hawsers, sails, ship's tackle, &c., valued at $500, was found and taken to the Mayor's office in Camden to await identification.

AN ESCAPED CONVICT CAPTURED.

Lieutenant Paullin yesterday morning arrested William Devere alias Michigan Bill, who escaped from the Eastern Penitentiary in New York, a few days since. Bill was captured at Eighth and Walnut streets, and he had got as far as Sixth street on the way to the station-house he struck Lieutenant Paullin on the back of the head with a slung-shot and ran away and was chased by Sergeant Smith. He was pursued by the officer, and a crowd joined the chase. The fugitive was overhauled at Ninth and Walnut streets, and was then taken to the Central Station. Michigan Bill is well known as a thief, and a bounty-jumper during the war, and was arrested some twenty times for robberies. He was sent back without any formal discharge papers, &c., by which the Government was defrauded out of about $20,000. He was convicted and sentenced to eighteen years' imprisonment.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS.

The Continental.

S Bridge, Jr, Pittsburg
J M Walden, Cincinnati
L Butler and family, Penna
L Hutchinson, Pittsburg
J Dunlap and family, Penna
John S Davison, Pittsb'g
Mrs Davidson & son, Pittsb'g
Mrs Hamilton, Pittsb'g
W Stewart & sis, Penna
Chas Stewart, Pittsb'g
Thos P Simpson, Penna
J E Fiske & wf, Bangor
J W Ford, Ashland
W H Mills, Dorchester
J H Prentiss & lady, N Y
Miss Carrie Stow, N Y
Master G Stow, N Y
Mr Jos Crosby, N Y
A Binney & wf, U S A
W Fisher and wife, Penna
Mrs Cook, New York
H W Decker, Brooklyn
J S Griffith, Philadelphia
B Smith, Terre Haute
H Bruce, Baltimore
W Simpson, California
Nr Norris, Maryland
G Austin, N Jersey
M K Northend, Pittsb'g
Mrs A L Kerr, Pittsburg
Miss L Kerr, Pittsburg
D F Warren, Elizabeth
Rev F Harrison, N York
J K McGuire
K Jarvis, Ohio
Geo Baker & lady, Ala
Mrs Baker & 4ch, Ala
Mrs K Miner, Alabama
Chas F Hager, Lancaster
John S Tyler, Virginia
Mitchell Tyler, Virginia
L Mathias, Illinois
W Finley, Washington
J Finegan, Washington
Ira Robbins, Baltimore
Rev Dr Newton, Penna
W Pickhardt, New York
Frank Mayo, Boston
Rev E Hawland, N Y
Rev G J Geer, New York
Rev Chas Hall, N Y
A F Sutbery, New York
Mr Bacon & la, New York
J Blackman, Ohio
E Numson
S J Kieth & wf, Nashville
M L Dunning, Wmsport
J L Rodman, Frankford
Frank Curtis, Worcester
J V Bedard, Pittsburgh
C Dillingham & la, N Y
C K Boynton, N Y
H Hill, Portland, Me
R Deakers & la, Pittsburg
John Eyry, Lewistown
Jacob Feud, Johnstown
J B Kilgore, Pittsburg
J Milliken, Iowa
S Potts, Jefferson, O
W H Rodgers, La Grange
O M Bracken, Mt Pleasant
J F McElhiny, Florida
J Brown, Lynn, Mass
Rev T Leonard, M Church
Z Ziegenfuss, M Church
J H Lowerz, M Church
A B Mimson & la, Penna
W S Howard, Virginia
Aug Cook, Ashby
W H Wierman, N York
G J Hotchkiss, Brooklyn
J D Cooper, Penna
E A McClean, Ohio
J Minnich, Ohio
J Clendening, Ohio
S Woodworth, Ohio
H B Green, Penna
Robt H Sayer, Bethlehem
E A Stucker, M Church
E E Henigue, Easton
Geo W Kepler, Erie, Pa
H W Thomas, Vermont
S A Nowland, Worcester
C D Bedford, Monroe co
F B Keller, Monroe co

The Commercial.

J W Hughes, Pa
Mrs Gideon, Lebanon, Pa
Rev Dr Eckard, Lancaster
Samuel Martin, Del
Chas Mercer, Pa
Wm Lamson, N Y
D T Bishop, Chester co
Geo M Williamson, Del
John Read, Huntingdon
J Peacock, Pa
F C Conner, Pa