WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1863.

ALL the news received from the Army of the Potomac confirms the judgment that General Meade has again outgeneralled the enemy, and succeeded for once, at least, in inflicting upon his adversary a omplete surprise. Oulpeper was reported occupied by our forces, Fiedericksburg garrisoned by a small rebel force, and our whole army across the Rappa-hannock. Our latest despatches state that Buford was chasing the enemy on the 9th two miles north of Culpeper, Kilpatrick having occupied Poney Mountain. Our forces were in line of battle, but Lee declined engagement.

The rebel papers generally are impressed with the imminence of a battle near Chattanooga, and not a few military critics complain that Gone al Bragg has lost important advantages since he sat down before Chattanooga, which it will require a desperate battle to reconquer. Buckner, with Cheatham's and Stevenson's divisions, is reported to be moving on knowville. On the other hand, r large force of General Sherman's army was reported at Tusca-locsa, on the way to Selma, Alabama.

REFUGEES from Georgia report that General Bragg is withdrawing his forces from position nea Chattanooga towards Rome and Atlanta. Long street is said to be preparing a great raid on Genera Thomas' communications near Bridgeport. In the Indian Territory, near Arkansas, Genera Blunt is again pursued by the rebets under Cooper, mumbering 9,000. A Union meeting which took place at Little Rock, was most satisfactory. An official report from Gen. Kelly confirms the report of the brilliant victory of Averili and Duf. fie's cavalry in the West Virginia mountain district. THE European news contains no facts of very conspicuous importance except the offer of the King of Denmark to renounce his crown in favor of a republic of all the Danish Isles, in case Germany ould attempt to overpower the Danish nation

ality. In the opinion of the King no people are MINNESOTA is not behind her sister States in devotion to the Union. Stephen Wilber, the Union candidate for Governor, is elected by 10,000 majority, a gain of nearly 6,000 from last year. THE news from San Domingo continues to be unfavorable to the Spanisids. Reinforcements are inguirection. The losses on both sides have been severe. The nephew of the Captain General has

heen killed, and Gen. Gandara is reported wounded. OF 3,800 men employed in the Boston navy yard, contemplated at the iron foundries. The New York employers have consented to the terms of the re-COL. CARROLL LEVIS, of Maryland, has been put under aircut by Gen. Schenck, for interfering

the lanness of the late elections. MYMORIALS are circulating in Boston asking from Corgress the passage of a law providing for a uniform an bulance and hospital system for the armies THE GOVERNMENT is redeeming, on the average, two millions of dollars daily of the maturing

The Breaking of the Ice. There is something more than usually suggestive in the letter of E. W. GANTT, of Arkansas. Mr. Gantr is known to us as a prominent citizen of that State, a member of the rebel Congress, and formerly a briga--dier general in the rebel army. He was a Secessionist in the beginning, and showed his devotion to secession by drawing his sword in its behalf. It was the fortune of war that he should become a prisoner, and in time he was released. On his return to his native State he issued a manifesto calling upon the people to throw off their allegiance to the Confederacy and return to the the most striking parts of it have appeared in THE PRESS. It is evidently written by a sincere and courageous man; for he does not extenuate nor apologize, nor avoid any of the great questions that come before him. He has seen the South face to face as a soldier in its armies and a statesman in its Legislature. He is no friend of the North, and his advice is the advice of a man who has no love for us or our institutions, but who sees precisely where the danger is, and knows what should be done to avoid it. Of course, any argument or entreaty that Mr.

the Southern people in reference to the war for the Union and what we have gained in the prosecution of the war. Mr. GANTT shows us upon what the rebellion was based in the beginning. Mr. Davis, he tells us, had the whole cotton crop and the wealth of the South at his disposal, and the friendship of many European Powers. In plainer words, this rebellion began in the interest of slavery and aristocracy—for the cotton crop and Southern wealth are simply the effects of slavery, while the friendship of the European Powers was only given to the cause most inimical to freedom. The few men who possessed the slaves of the South, controlling its lands and crops, and through these lands and crops the great commerce that was sustained by them, took upon themselves to conspire against the Republic and destroy freedom. They saw in the North intelligent millions, and these millions by the virtue of spellingbooks, and ploughs, and spinning-wheels, and newspapers, became powerful and wealthy, and multiplying throughout the land, controlled its legislation and its public sentiment. The lord of a thousand slaves and ten thousand acres found his peer on

the shoemaker's bench in Massachusetts, or holding the plough-handles in Pennsylvania. And it became a hateful thing that in the government of the country the farmer and shoemaker should claim to exercise a power as great as his own. Therefore he sought war. His life had been the life of a soldier. His days had been given to the horse and the rifle. His eye was keen, his nerves strong, and he had the audacity and courage that such a life would give. He would appeal to the sword, and by the sword he would smite and punish and utterly destroy the nation of reading and writing

laboring men, that were growing up around Mr. GANTT tells us that this was the beginning of the war. He shows us how it has resulted. "We have been whipped," he says, "and fairly beaten; our armies are melting and ruin approaches us." The struggle appears to him in a far different | III., of Austria. These chances he must light than the other gentlemen who, under the leadership of JEFFERSON DAVIS, undertook to overthrow liberty by the cotton crop | with Austria, his fatherland, once that he and the wealth of the South. It is the | becomes Emperor of Mexico. The thoughtfashion of the sanguine gentlemen in the ful observer of public events is involuntarily South, particularly those who write for reminded by the Archduke's situation, of Richmond newspapers, to speak of the the fable of the dog and the shadow, reading and writing laboring men as "cowardly Yankees," "the scum of foreign com- that he would accept the imperial diadem of munities," beggars and boors. To these Mexico, provided that he was called to rule augmented. It grows wild in some (not valiant newspaper men we are but as so by the general voice of the new empire, and all) of the mountainous districts of Pennmany sheep driven to the slaughter; so | that civil war was wholly ended. It is not | sylvania, and is found there in great abundmany victims cut down with the fire and very probable that Mexico will ever be ance. Set machinery against the Asiatic sword of Southern vengeance. Mr. GANTT finds no consolation in this easy rhe- the French soldiers, acting by their leader's cost of manufacture here becomes much toric. He tells the people of Arkansas commands, are acting precisely as if their lower than in China, Assam, or Java. It not to be deceived with the hope that the secret, but determined, aim was to irritate United States will abandon the struggle. | the public mind against all foreigners. The | living men, that Europe will import her tea He has been with us, and tells his fellow- manner in which the French rough-ride citizens that we scarcely feel the war at home; that our cities are more populous of Mexico is represented as exhibiting wenand thrifty to-day than ever; that our vildrous inhumanity and injustice, and tes, with a slight herbacious taste, the conlages and towns, and fields, and country, are still flourishing; that we could sink our reckless invaders. Meanwhile, this cannot enough before brought to the test. This, present armies, and raise new armies to crush | but help JUAREZ, President by popular elec- | alone, makes it differ from ordinary Hyson the South without feeling the effort. He | tion, who continues in arms against the in- | of good quality. sees the South a picture of desolation and | vaders, and must be strengthened by the | decay; he admits that it has not the power antipathy to the French, which has become to continue the contest. Nor can they hope very general. Moreover, the United States new weekly journal, of which the first numfor foreign intervention. It is a fatal delu- Government continues to recognize JUAREZ sion. With the pride of a true American, as actual President, and does not acknowwho has not lost his Americanism by being ledge the French in any capacity whatever. a Southerner, he spurns the idea of affiliating with France. He does not wish another MAXIMILIAN for his country, nor can he deciding, by a plebiscite, whether it shall beonsent to allow Davis to barter Texas for come an empire, with an Austrian Archthe mercenary aid of French bayonets. Nor does he see any hope in a divided North. He admonishes his people to remember that in the North the boldest friend of the South is merely in favor of reconstruction, and reconstruction rejected, they are in favor of

moderation. stronger than slavery.", These opinions appreciation of the efforts of the members in a thousand. We welcome The Obmay not be popular in the military depart- of the committee, and of the good will of server as an able and truly loyal Sunday ment of General Holmes, but they must the German Opera Troupe.

become popular in Arkansas. We have seen their effect in North Carolina; we have seen Tennessee become gradually loyal; we have seen emancipation sustained by slaveholding Maryland. We know that in Georgia there is a large party opposed to Mr. DAVIS and to the rebel dominion. In to make his bloody crown a wretched around him with fearful omen. He saw his power passing away like a guilty and appalling dream. The loyal citizen may rejoice in this, and the many similar indications that come from the South. The winter is past, the ice is breaking, and the spring time of

peace is at hand. Mr. Davis on his Winding Way. Mr. JEFFERSON DAVIS, armed with the netaphorical olive branch, and a trunk full of cheery speeches, has been making the circuit of the well-known Southern Confederacy. It is a remarkable fact that the eloquence of Mr. Davis is both a counterirritant and anodyne in nature; that is to say, whenever the clouds of adversity commence to lower upon the Southern cause, and the Southern people begin to indulge in gloomy forebodings or incendiary threats, Mr. Davis thereupon makes a tour of his dominions, and by dint of terribly tedious harangues, which are of course deferentially printed in the rebel papers, so bores and annoys his chivalrous constituency that their indignation is diverted into a new channel, and their dire forebodings give place to feelings of sedate and lamb like resignation. In this diplo-

matic way, popular discontent is quieted, and popular rejoicings prevented. Whenever Mr. Davis takes to speech-making, it is safe to infer that the fortunes of men grow talkative with success; Mr. Davis, like Mr. Skimpole, is never so garrulous as when he is in trouble. When Vicksburg was menaced by General GRANT, Mr. Davis hastened from Richmond to him at Missionary Ridge, where he went, firstly, to make an address to the troops, and, secondly, to reconcile the noisy commanders. Thence he proceeded to Ateffect); then Wilmington, N. C., the only sand tons. Union. This manifesto is very long, and bear of his triumphel return to the bar of his triumphel return to the long sand will be bear of his triumphel return to the long. It does not require a political economist capital. The Richmond Examiner, speaking of the attendant ceremonies, says "the peo-

ple en masse, and the military forces under repair to the dépôt this afternoon and escort this time, is eminently needed here," which sounds somewhat like sarcasm, though sight. He saw that the time was close at GANTT can make is for his people, and not for us. We accept his address more partion the West, and GILMORE on the East, cularly as an evidence of the real feeling of would deprive him of the advantages of the "interior lines," by virtue of which he is alone enabled to traverse the Southern counpedition he proposed to himself, expedition was above all things necessary! As it was,

although he seems to have travelled with speed, he has reached Richmond none too soon for his individual safety. The East Tennessee road, upon which he set forth, has since fallen into possession of Burn SIDE, and the road from Charleston to Richmond, upon which he returned, will probably be speedily in possession of General GIL-MORE. But there was one point concerning which the rebel President felt a far greater anxiety; and that was, lest the progress of the war should still further curtail the territorial dimensions of the rebellion; for the

fewer his speeches! Maximilian and Mexico. While MAXIMILIAN, of Austria, is employnew empire of Mexico, to which he has to the 45th degree of latitude. Ere many good for him, he would reject the crown. blood to the Emperor of Austria, his brother. In the event of death removing the Emperor, a contingency, MAXIMILIAN shall govern MILIAN then becomes heir-presumptive to

the imperial crown of Austria. Should the reigning emperor and his son pass away, the Archduke would succeed, de jure, to imperial sway, and become MAXIMILIAN and chief manager on the lands in India of surrender; he must wholly disconnect himself from all present or future connection

MAXIMILIAN told the Mexican deputation wholly free from internal convulsions, and process of personal manipulation, and the over the unfortunate inhabitants of the city The time would seem remote when Mexico, civil war ended, can have a chance of

bably never have to abandon Austria for Mexico. THE SPECIAL RELIEF COMMETTEE, a still continuing the war. We can assure have a benefit by means of the German Ope- ministration one, which, considering the the people of Arkansas that Mr. GANTT ra Troupe, at the Academy of Music. "Jostates this part of his case with truth and seph" will be performed on that occasion, the price of admission being fixed at one The remedy this citizen proposes is the dollar to the parquet, parquet circle, and unly remedy open to the people of the balcony, reserved seats being half a dollar South: submission to the Federal autho- more. The object of the Special Relief rity and a cessation of the war by acknow- | Committee is to assist discharged soldiers ledging the power of the Government. "I and the families of volunteers. We, therethought," he says, "that the Government forc, feel certain that a most cordial response was divided, and negro slavery established will be made, and that a crowded house forever. I erred. The Government was will testify the interest felt in the cause, the is very unlikely to be read by more than one

duke on the throne. MAXIMILIAN will pro-

Everything has increased and is increas-WASHINGTON, Nov. 10, 1863.

ing in price, and perhaps it is but natural that Coal should follow the example. The war, taxes, the inflation of currency, supply and demand, have occasioned many changes We pay more for our milk than we used to every part of the South the evidences of this do, and likewise for tea and coffee, and sugar opposition are becoming stronger, and and butter. There is a foreboding on the the dreary pilgrimage of the rebel Lu- part of many, that the city railways are cifer must have revealed to him a going to try the same experiment, and that spectacle more terrible than that which passengers in future must be provided with appalled Macbeth when his crimes began | pennies. This piece of injustice, however, we trust will not be attempted. A pleasant and dreary dignity. He saw a fair land breakfast parlor is one of the most agreeable desolate—a people suffering—thousands of of all sights. It is there we meet and abuse friends weeping for friends that would all our friends, and scandalize all our acnever return, and a public sentiment rising | quaintances; it is there we gloat over the news in the damp newspaper; it is there we growl when the toast is cold, and the tea weak; it is there we gird up our loins for the combat of the day; it is there we wax confidential and grandiloquent; and it is there we grumble if the fire is low, or the heat not turned on. For, amiably-disposed people to the contrary, it is not congenial to the educated palate to taste meats cold, nor it is comfortable to shiver. Coal, then, much more than wood, becomes an indispensable commodity. Coal we must, and will have. Coal is wanted everywhere. Consequently, coal becomes proud and wayward, and insists upon an increase of wages. In the New York auction sales of September the price of stove and egg coal was from seven dollars and ninety-five cents to seven dollars and eighty-five cents per ton. The price in October is nine dollars and fifty-five cents and nine dollars and seventy cents, being an average increase of one dollar and seventy-two cents. The coal used for household purposes is always in demand, and yet it seems to be extremely scarce. Many prefer bituminous to anthracite because it is cheaper, and because they say something is saved in the burning of it. However this may be, the prices are increased, and there is much speculation in regard to the causes of the increase. Whether speculation itself is the main cause has become a matter of question. the Confederacy are in a bad way. Some | The heavy coal operators say that the species of gambling known as "operating" has nothing at all to do with it, and they refuse to lay the blame, if blame there be, upon their own shoulders. The more moderate and conservative, but less enterprising spirits Jackson, Mississippi, for the sole purpose of of the coal trade, tell the same story, and

Wir is Coal so Dear !

making a speech; and when Vicksburg was do not charge the cause so much to scarcity lost, the rebel President, scenting afar off of workmen as to an increasing demand fresh perils for his cause, resolved to take | upon a decreasing supply. A very great time by the forelock, and make one grand | deal of coal is of course employed for Goeffort to avert them. And now that Mobile | vernment purposes, and the number of and Chattanooga and Charleston have come | laborers in mines may have been somewhat to be so many geographical omens of the | decreased by the demands of the present fate of the rebellion, Mr. Davis' tongue is | war. Whether these reasons are sufficient once more unloosed, and the voice of the | to account for the present high prices of prophet is heard in the land. We heard of coal is a matter which requires serious consideration, and upon which we can scarcely have an opinion. A review of the anthracite coal trade of the United States between the years 1820 and 1862, affords conclusive lanta, Montgomery, and Mobile, always ma- evidence of remarkable increase in the quanking speeches. Having still three speeches | tity sent to market from the different regions left, he next visited Charleston (where he in Pennsylvania, ranging from thousands of advised the rebel troops to have "an eye sin- tons to millions, and is the year 1860 reachgle to the cause," or something to the same | ing over nine millions five hundred thou-

hear of his triumphal return to the rebel to perceive that where the supply is small, and the demand great, the price must be correspondingly increased. Consumers should remember this, and not growl before the command of General Brown, should | discovering a reason for their discontent. Some of the mines look as if they were alhim to the Executive mansion. A speech | most worked out, so much so that we are will doubtless be their reward, and that, at | afraid that if Sir Charles Coldstream engaged in the coal business, he would soon arrive at the conclusion that there was "nodoubtless well meant. In making the tour, thing in it." Mr. Micawber turned his failure. Not alone Chickamauga must thus to be grandly wound up, Mr. Davis attention to coals once, and we all know has exhibited his usual astuteness and fore- what he thought about it. Perhaps his familiarity with dumping shutes might lead hand when the encroachments of GRANT | him to explain, in short, why coal is so dear just at present. We are afraid no explanation can be given that will satisfy every one. We have hinted at a few of the causes commonly pleaded, and touched upon the try in safety; and that, therefore, in the ex- | matter of speculative enterprises. For the enlightenment of the community, we might further add that there is not a prospect of coal's speedy reduction in price, and that

while a few energetic men are making money, a great many conservatives are "just managing to get along." A New Pennsylvanian Product. It has long been our belief that, thanks to the bounty of God and the industry and skill of man, these United States can produce every necessary and almost every luxury of life, without having recourse to other countries. Two articles in ordinary usecoffee and tea-have hitherto not been cultismaller the Confederacy, the shorter must | valed here, but the former, largely grown be Mr. Davis' tours, and therefore the in Brazil, can certainly be grown, in the open air, in some parts of our vast empire, and as for the latter, even Pennsylvania lies within the particular belt which is best gry ambition. At this time, especially, deadapted for its production. That belt is feat which brings relief, is more necessary ing himself in drafting a constitution for the | pretty wide, for it extends from the equator | to the South than victory which only pro-

been elected by the favor of Napoleon, of | years, China will cease to have a monopoly France, it continues more doubtful than of the tea trade. The cultivation of the ever whether he shall ascend the newly | plant has been successfully introduced into constructed throne. If he knew what was Java and Brazil, and, still more largely. into Assam, an East Indian province, lying His situation, in Austria, is peculiar. A | between the Ganges and the Brahmapootra. young man, well endowed by Nature and. The cultivation of the teatree, with the singularly favored by fortune, he is next in | manufacture of its leaves into an article of domestic consumption, is now in progress the succession would pass, by the law of has granted a charter of incorporation to primogeniture, to his only son, the Arch- | the American Tea Company, which underduke Rudolph, a child now only five years | takes to develop this new productive reold, and it has been appointed that, in such source in Pennsylvania. The Hon. J. W. QUIGGLE, late consul to Antwerp, is at the Austria, as Regent, until the young emperor | head of this body, and the gentleman who attain the legal age of eighteen. Should | may be considered its working head is Dr. this child die, in his father's lifetime, MAXI- SPENCER BONSALL, who reported to the Patent Office, some years ago, in favor of

cultivating and manufacturing tea in the United States, and acquired his practical knowledge on the subject as superintendent the Assam Tea Company. The tea plant is indigenous in Pennsylvania. By the use of machinery in preparing the leaves, a superior article can be produced here, and sold at the rate of from eleven to thirteen cents delivered in markets; or about one-third of its cost, when manual labor is employed in the East Indies,

At present, the produce of tea per acre is about 400 pounds, which may be largely may come to pass, in the time even of from the United States, and not from China. The green tea raised near Philadelphia has the look, odor, and flavor of Asiatic "curses, not loud, but deep," follow the sequence of its not having been kept long

THE OBSERVER.—This is the name of a

ber was published on Sunday. Mr. RICHARD MEADE BACHE, a descendant of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, is editor and publisher, and therefore is an hereditary newspaper man. and apparently up to the mark. The Observer, which is well printed with good type on fine paper, promises to be a journal of politics, news, literature, and criticism. It has late telegraphic news, and a good deal of it. The political intention is, while exercising the right to comment on public topics, "to recognize in any Administration branch of the Sanitary Commission, is to | the Government for the time; and this Admomentous issues that it has been called upon to meet, has vindicated its title to the respect of the whole world." It recognizes in the person of its Chlef, "a true man of the people—the beau-ideal of Democracy." It looks upon the abolition of slavery as the indispensable requisite of a lasting peace. On the whole, this is a very good first number-but a leading article over three columns in length, no matter what its subject,

| paper.

LETTER FROM "OUCASIONAL."

The canvass for Congress in the little State of Delaware, which will conclude the elections prior to the first Monday in December, attracts extraordinary attention, and I am not surprised that the friends of the Goverament and the war have determined, if cossible, to crown it with a complete and significant victory. While I am not disposed to make any personal assemits upon the Copperhead candidate for Congress in Delaware, Hon. Charles Brown, very recently a citizen of Philadelphia, and for many years the representative of a portion of that city in the Reform Convention, the Logislature, and the National' Congress, yet I cannot refrain the expression of my surprise, that he should now be the standard. bearer of an organization, and the cardidate of men against which and whom he so bitterly protested during at least three years of James Buchanan's Ad: ministration. So vehement was Mr. Brown's opposition to the Kansas policy of James-Buchanan, and so active in his co-operation with those who opposed Lecompton and the English bill, that he was generally regarded as an outsider by the new Democratic leaders; and I believe it is not doubted that no man expressed himself more strongly against the manner in which the Democratic party was divided and destroyed by Bayard, and Whitley, and the Saulsburys, of Delaware, than this same Mr. Brown. . The first time he showed his sympathy with the rebellion was at the meeting in the Board of Trade Rooms, Philadelphia, after the firing upon the Star of the West, in Charleston harbor, in January, 1861. Doubtless, at that time, whatever interests he may have had in Delaware, and whatever old prejudices in favor of slavery, acquired in Richmond, yet remained in his heart, impelled him to the extraordinary course of taking issue with those patriotic men who at that meeting ralked the people to the cause of the country. The next thing heard of Mr. Brown was his exodus to Dover, Del., where, after a short incubation, he turns up as the candidate for Congress of a party of men against whom he has frequently uttered the strongest denunciations. venture to assert that, objectionable as the Vallandighams and Seymours and Woodwards and other Copperheads have made themselves to all loyal interests, the violent courses of the so-called Democratic leaders in Delaware have rendered them objects of universal detestation and scorn. The loctrines of these men are now embodied in the person of Charles Brown, late of Pennsylvania, are defended and excused by him, and all their dangerous designs heartily seconded and assisted. Powerful as the influence of slavery has been in Delaware, in former campaigns, I cannot but believe that the new trial to which the people of that State are now subjected will impel them to rise against their betrayers, and, in imitation of the people of the free States, who have forever sealed the doom of similar politicians, and in cordial accord with the patriotic men of Maryland who have declared in favor of the gradual abolition of slavery, will defeat Mr. Brown by an overwhelming majority at the coming elec-

OCCASIONAL. A Victory which is Defeat. A Richmond paper makes the significant acknowledgment that the advantages of Chickamauga have been lost, and the battle must be fought over again. Nothing is more positively true, and the confession is widely significant. Chickamauga is not all that has been won and lost by the enemy. for the Union prisoners in Richmond. In the great and final summary every victory of the rebels will nave been a be fought over again, but all that the rebels have ever achieved must be achieved again before they can accomplish their usurped independence. Tennessee, Arkansas, Louisiana, Missouri, Mississippi, are all virtually lost to the rebellion—is it possible for our enemies, now weaker and poorer than ever, to recover the vast territory they have lost? Delaware, Maryland, Tennessee, Louisiana, are lost to slavery beyond power of the reconversion. North Carolina is dissatisfied with the Confederacy, and the very heart of the Confederacy is unsound; but what power can make it whol again? Yet the South must subjugate and convert all these States back to slavery and rebellion, and, indeed, conquer the great North, ere it can wrest itself from the inexorable and inevitable sovereignty of the

"Me miserable! Which way shall I fly? Wher'ver I go is hell! Myself am hell!" In its present dilemma the South can gain no victory that will be decisive. A battle won may secure a brief glory, a day's respite from despair, but very little bread and territory for a famished people and a hunlongs disaster.

MISS CUSHMAN AND THE SANITARY COM-MISSION.—HENRY W. BELLOWS, President of the U.S. Sanitary Commission, publishes a card in acknowledgment of the amounts received from Mrs. CHARLOTTE CUSHMAN. as the result of the "benefits" donated by her to that meritorious organization. The benefit at our Academy of Music, September 12, netted \$1,314.27; the Boston Academy of Music yielded \$2,020.75; Grover's Theatre, Washington, \$1,800; Ford's Theatre, Baltimore, \$360, and the New York Academy of Music \$2,772.27, making a total of \$8,267.29. Mr. Bellows

amount to be expended through our nome branches in those cities where the several sums were contributed, that this money may continue as long as possible to be sanctified by the touch only of woman's hands. It will thus reach our soldiers on battle fields and in hospitals, charged with the blessings,

A RICHMOND paper says: "Senator PHE-LAN is now delivering speeches in the northern part of Mississippi, and arousing the patriotism and energies of the people of that section." If the people of Mississippi require speeches from Senator Phelan, or any other Senator, to "arouse their patriotism and energies," how does it happen that we have heard so much of their being unanimously and zealously in favor of the rebel cause, and willing to support it "to the last man and the last dollar ?"

THE WAR DEPARTMENT has established recruiting stations for colored troops at Stevenson, Alabama, and at Nashville, Murfreesbord, Gallatin, Wartrace, Clarksville, Shelbyville, and Columbia, in Tennessee. When the war commenced, its enemies predicted that it would be interminable, as our armies could never penetrate the Southern country; and now, in the third year of the war, we are recruiting Union armies in the Gulf-State of Alabama

A LATE item in our Southern files, entitled "munificent donation," tells us that "Mayor MACBETH, of Charleston, has donated to the Atlanta Relief Association the sum of five thousand dollars," which, with gold at six hundred per cent. premium, means that Mayor MacBeth has actually donated about the South Mountain. seven dollars and a half to the Atlanta Relief Association! Southern munificence is a cheap commodity.

-Attention is called to the matinees of Miss Bar. netche, advertised in another column. One of the New York papers says of her: "A new star of the first magnitude, in the person of Miss Barnetche, has joined the Pleiades, already so numerous, of fine planists."

INTERESTING LECTURE. - Last evening, Rev. A. L. Hitzelberger, S. J., delivered an inter-esting lecture in St. Joseph's Church, on the subject of the Influence of Catholicity on Civil Liberty. of the Influence of Catholicity on Civil Liberty. The lecture was highly interesting and comprehensive. It was an effort to show that the Catholic Church had always fostered and perpetuated the democratic spirit in all forms of government. It had always been on the side of the people sgainst despetism, and had rejected in toto the doctrine of the divine right of kings. In the contests of Pagan and Christian empires the Church favored literalism and democracy. The enthusiasts might have been carried away in some instances to become the advocates of a despotic civil power, in the hope to strengthen the spiritual power of religion, but the spirit of Rome was always opposed to it.

Mr. Hitzelberger was listened to throughout with great attention.

Obituary. READING, Nov. 10 -- Mr. J. R. Priestley, cashier of the Bank of Northumberland, died suddenly at the passenger depot here at 11 o'clock this morning WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press WASHINGTON, D. C., NOV. 10. appointment of Chief Coiner of the Philadelphia Mint. JOHN S. BUTLER Was to-day appointed Chief Coiner of the Philadelphia Mint, vice BROOMEL resigned. Naval Changes.

Lieutenzet commander P. S. WATMOUGH ha

been detacked from Ordsance duty at Philadelphia, and ordered to the command of the steamer Kansas. Lieutenant F. E DAVENPORT has been ordered duty at the Ivaval Academy. Lieutenant commander Paul Shirley, has been promoted to the grade of commander in the navy. Lieutenant Byron Wilson has been promoted to the grade of lisutenant commander in the Eavy. The Expenses of the Departments. The reports from mearly all of the Departments, s ounts of money they will respectively remire for the next fiscal year, have been received a Those of the War and Interior Departments will

probably be sent in during the present week, and thus will enable the Scorelary of the Treasury sconer than heretofore to make up his cotimates for the consideration of Congress. Recruiting for the Mexican Service Prohittited. Secretary SEWARD has recently refused to give to the Justez: Government in Mexico to recruit twenty thousand soldiers is the United States. Such a proceeding would be in violation of the law, and if it should be attempted, says Mr. SEWARD, "any one engaged therein will be prose-

outed with all practicable diligence."

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. EN. BUFORD DRIVING THE REBELS NORTH

OF CULPEPER.

A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT DECLINED BY THE ENEMY. OPERATIONS OF KILPATRICK'S

WASHINGTON, Nov. 10 -From information which sched Washington to night, the messenger leaving the Army of the Potomac at ten o'clock this morn ing, it appears that Gen. Buford vesterday reached a point two miles north of Culpeper, driving the seel cavalry and infantry before him. Lee's headquarters, on Saturday night, were be-ween Brandy Station and the Rappahannock. This efutes the belief current in some quarters that he had gone South to advise with Bragg.

Our army lay in line of battle all day yesterday, but Lee declined to accept the issue of an engage-Snow fell yesterday afternoon, along the line of he mountains, covering the peaks of the Blue MOVEMENTS OF GEN. KILPATRICK.

Gen. Kilpatrick occupied Poney Mountain yester res south of the Rapidan, between Raccoon Ferry and Rapidan Station, on the railroad. No fires of agnitude were discovered in and around Culpepe risk a general engagement in the open field, and has withdrawn his forces, except a rear guard, to his former strong position. All the evidence tends to prove that Gen. Meads has again out-generaled Lee, by leading him to believe that it was the intention to move down the neck to Fredericksburg, thus inducing the latter to

weaken the front here to strengthen that. GEN. MEADE'S LINE OF BATTLE. A gentleman, who arrived here to-night, says tha our line of battle crossed the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, to a point where it is supposed Lie has a full force on our front.

FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 8 .- The British corvette Greyhound arrived in Hampton Roads last The United States clipper ship Onward sailed

Butler and staff arrived here this evening, on the steamer Carrie Martin, from Washington The flag-of-truce boat left to-day for City Point, with a large lot of clothing and other necessaries FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 9 .- About twenty five refugees, men, women, and children, mostly from Richmond, arrived here last evening. They came into our lines at Portsmouth, and have been several days upon their journey, having left The propeller John Rice, Captain Beaston, arrived from Moorehead City. The captain reports that while passing False Cape, twenty miles south of Cape Henry, November th, discovered a schooner, of about two flundred

tons, at anchor, discharging freight, and landing it on shore by the use of small row boats. On discovering the approach of the Rice, they hove up an-chor and proceeded about four miles south and dropped anchor again; her small boats had been kept in tow, and at once recommenced the landing sight of. No doubt, she was a blockade runner or muggler.
The British Corvette Greybound, which arrived

here on Saturday evening last, hoisted the United States flag this morning at 7 o'clock, and fired a saute, which was immediately answered by the water battery of the Fortress. George Vandall and James Wales, of the 8th Con-necticut Regiment, were executed to-day at 11 clock A. M., for desertion, near Portsmouth, Va.

ARKANSAS.

Cooper and Shelby Marching on General Blunt-Union Demonstration at Little LEAVENWORTH, Nov. 9 .- Advices from Fort cott say that a courier arrived there on Friday night from Gen. Blunt, bringing information that the rebels, under Cooper and Shelby, had eluded our forces, and crossed the Arkansas river, with nearly 9,000 men, and were marching on Blunt, who has 1,500 cavalry as an escort to an immense supply rain for Fort Smith. Blunt had curtailed his train and made preparations for defence.
CAIRO, Nov. 9.—Ata Union meeting held at Little Rock, on the 31st ult, resolutions were passed expressive of their cordial support of the Government and loyalty to the United States, and pledging themselves to use their utmost endeavors to suppress the rebellion, and restore the supremacy of the A number of spirited and loyal addresses were delivered, and a committee appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the organization of a Cen-

The Strike in the Navy Yard.

Boston, Nov. 10 .- About 1,500 of the navy yard workmen assembled on Bunker Hill, to hear the report of their committee, sent to confer with the commodore of the yard. - They reported that the commodore said that his instructions from Washington were that the men should go to work at sunrise whenever there was but ten working hours between sunrise and sunset, and he could not go behind that order. Also, that he had appointed a committee to inquire into the perations of outside yards, and would communicate the result at Washington. He also said that he would receive such men as The workmen, however, decided that they would fore constituting a day's work. Of the 3,800 men employed in the yard, only 500 continue at work.

It is rumored that a general strike is contemplated in the iron establishments in the south of Boston The Rebel Guerillas on the Mississippi-Reported Retreat of Price and Holmes. ST. Louis, Nov. 10.—News received to day from below says that Jeff Davis has sent commissioners Arkansas, with the view of raising men to carry on under Price and Holmes have retreated to Texas.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 10.—The Evening Transc this city, a paper which was started two weeks since by William H. Neilson, one of the former pro by order of General Schenck. Success of the Strike for Higher Wager in New York. NEW YORK, Nov. 11.—The machine shops are

generally acceding to the demand of the strikers for higher wages, under the great pressure of work for the Government. Chambersburg. CHAMBERSBURG, Nov. 9.—Wm. Heyser, Esq., died on last Friday. Mr. Heyser has been president of the Chambersburg Bank for the last five years His age was 70 years. -were brought into town: They were captured in

On last Thursday ten negro recruits left here for Strike of the Workmen in the Boston Navy | them encertui on the comme Yard. HOSTON, Nov. 10.-The workmen in the Navy Yard are combining against the recent order requiring work to commence at sunrise, and there will probably be a general strike.

The boiler and plate iron workers, at East Boston have struck for higher wages, and the work on the

monters has ceased thereby.

Conflagration at Nevada City. San Francisco, Ney. 10.—A fire at Nevada City yeaserday destroyed nearly all the buildings on Broad street, and five brick buildings on Main street. The property burned includes the Episcopal, Methodist, Congregational, and Catholic churches, theatre, court-house, express and telegraph offices, United States Hotel, and many in the neighborhood. The county records were saved. The total loss is estimated at \$200,000.

The Missouri Legislature.

met at Jefferson city to-day, and adjourned till tonorrow, for want of a quorum. Thanksgiving Day in New York. Albany, Nov. 10.—Governor Seymour has issued a proclamation designating Thursday, the 28th of November, as a day of thankegiving and prayer,

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI The Rebels said to be Retiring on Rome and Atlanta.

Guerilla Outrages on the Temnessee and Kentucky Shore,

who have just arrived in this city, furnish the fol-lowing statement of affairs in the enemy's country: There was a considerable movement being made by General Bragg's troops, and the stores were The rebels are said to be evacuating their position pefore Chattanooga and retiring on Rome or At-General Longstreet, of the rebel army, is said to

n all, captured by General Sherman, will be forparded to Johnson's Island. Brigadier General Davidson arrived to-day from

were told-that they were citizens prepared to exter ninate guerillas, and that they had captured two ebel captains and five privates, whom they had turned over to gunboat No. 7.
Liast Wednesday evening, about six miles from demphis, two men named Blund and Budd, while eturning home with a considerable amount of noney received in payment for cotton, were met by band of robbers, who demanded their money, and threatened to take them as conscripts. They then showed resistance, and the robbers fired, killing Budd nd seriously wounding Blund. A cavaby picket, stationed about four miles outside of Paducah, on the evening of the 5th saw seve

ral gueriless coming up the roads. A full force immediately started in pursuit, and, after a chase of Eve miles, captured four out of six. One struggled anfully, having ared both repeaters and then drew his sword, intending to fight his way out. The Union hoys were too quick for him, and disarmed

nia Jones begins and ends. as issued a very stringent order in relation to citi ens and strangers. Over forty were arrested yeaterday and to day, being held an hostages for those captured by Faulkner's guerillas. From New Orleans papers of the 29th ult., we learn that owing to the small number of Western arrivals, there is a scarcity of breadstuffs and provisions. Produce is arriving in considerable quantities. The receipts for the month of October up turn holding upsidedown an infant phe who looks as though he had been shut out from to the 28th, were 13,500 bales of cotton, and 5,976

CAJRO, Nov. 9.—The steamer Waun arrived here o day from Memphis, with 470 bales of cotton for Dincinnati, and 33 for Louisville. Her news has cen anticipated.

The King of Denmark Proposes a Danish Republic. arrived at this port this evening, with 700 passengers. The following despatches comprise the very latest intelligence furnished by this arrival: TRIESTE, Oct. 25.—Advices received here from Corfu state that the Ionian Parliament has been Coriu state that the loman Parliament has been prorogued for six months.

MALTA, Oct. 25.—The Maltese papers loudly protest against the assertion of La France, that discontent exists in Malta. According to advices received here, reinforcements have been sent to New Zealand by the Indian Government,

PARIS, Oct. 26.—The Empress is expected to ar-La France of this evening notices with regret the

La France of this evening notices with regret the want of decision shown on the part of England and Austria with regard to Poland. France, it says, has clearly defined her views; and, for the efficacious form of united action, she wants England and Austria to come to an understanding.

Le Nation says we have reason to believe that M. Fould's report will state that but for the Mexican expedition the budget would show a large surplus.

Le Temps of this evening reproduces a rumor that the Emperor had invited the Queen of Spain to visit France in the ensuing spring.

It is said that Marshai Neil will go to St. Petersburg on an extraordinary mission during the absence of the Duke de Montebello.

BERNE, Oct. 26.—The elections of the National Council took place yesterday. The state of parties has changed but slightly. The Liberals count about four sixths of the members elected, and the Conservatives and Uitra Montanes one-sixth. M. Farnerod has been elected at Lausanne, M. Stockpfil at Berne, Mr. Merines at Zurich, and M. Vrodat at Tieira.

London. Oct. 27.—The mission of Marshal Neil

Congress.

ROME, Oct. 26—Prince De La Tour Auvergne, French Ambassador to the Pontifical Court, has actived here. A decree of the ministry has been published to-day, considerably reducing the import duties on manufactured articles, and asticles of contics on manufactured arricles, and abdules of consumption.

LONDON, Oct. 26.—A Stockholm journal reports a
recent speech of the King of Denmark, in which he
declared his readiness, in case of his States being
overpowered by Germany, to start a republic to consist of the Danish Isles.

The King said: I will descend from the throne to
proclaim the republic.

I am convinced that no people in Europe is more
fitted for the republican sceptre than my dear
Danish people.

Shipping Intelligence. GALWAY, Oct. 27.—Arrived at Kingston. October 20th, Prussian bark Asia, from New York for Dublin. Arrived at Queenstown, October 20th, Balmoral from Clasgow, for San Francisco.

obey, and the Japanese Government resigned. The Mikado had issued an order that no Damio

ford, assistant agent, both of which have been published, stating they had reason to believe that goods sent to our men in the Riehmond prisons would be faithfully delivered to them, the United States Christian Commission sent forward yesterday twenty three hoxes of clothing, stores, medicines, and reading matter.

This is the second instalment of goods sent to Richmond by the Commission, the first having already reached its destination. The contents of the boxes sent yesterday are valued at over one thousand dollars. In view of the intelligence from Richmond, fublished yesterday, that our men have had their meagre beef ration cut off, the Commission sent one hundred dollars worth of condensed beef.

This one thousand dollars worth of stores will not be a mouthful to one-half of our prisoners in Richmond. The Commission is anxious to relieve the necessities, at least, of every Union prisoner in Richmond. To do this would require at least ten thousand dollars to begin with, and even this would not be a dollar to every man, whereas it would take at least twenty dollars to each one to supply their necessities. ford, assistant agent, both of which have been pub

MEETING OF SAFETY FUND DRPOSITORS.

—Last night a large meeting of the depositors of the gigantic swindle, known as the "National Safety Insurance and Trust Company," was held at the Hall of the United States Hose Company. The object of the meeting was to ascertain what measures of part, at least, of the moser stolen from them.

Captain John O'Riley presided, and many projects were proposed, none of which, however, were of the most practical or pointed character. In truth, the depositors searcely know what course to flat. They are, however, determined, and like men suffering under a heavy penalty evince an enthusiasm and spirit which nothing will be permitted to dampen. It was stated that a large sum of money had already been paid over by the company to a certain lawyer of Philadelphia, that he might distribute it among the depositors pro rata.

They are chancous to know why this has not been paid, and vengeance was vowed against the person mentioned. The meeting presented to a disinterested beholder a scene litted to call forth the warmest sympathy. It was composed of working-one mentioned. The meeting presented to a disinterested beholder a scene litted to call forth the warmest sympathy. It was composed of working-one mentioned. The meeting presented to a disinterested beholder a scene litted to call forth the warmest sympathy. It was composed of working-one mentioned. The meeting presented to a disinterested beholder a scene litted to call forth the warmest sympathy. It was composed of working-one mentioned. The meeting presented to a disinterested beholder a scene litted to call forth the warmest sympathy. It was composed of working-one mentioned. The meeting presented to a disinterested beholder a scene litted to call forth the warmest sympathy. It was composed of working-one mentioned. The meeting presented to a light that he might distinct the person mentioned the preson of the poor and unfortunate duped against insidious and heartless corporations!

United States.

ST. Louis, Nov. 10.—The Legislature of this State

Contemplated Raid of the Enemy on Bridgeport.

CHATTAROOGA, Nov. 10.—Refugees from Georgia

be organizing a large force for the purpose of making a raid on our field of communication at Bridgeport Twenty-two paymasters, with seven millions o dollars in their money-bags, are engaged in paying our troops for their services up to the first of No-Quite a long line of het shot was fired from Lookout Mountain to day. FROM THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER. CAIRO, Nov. 8 — Lieutenante Kirkland and Foster, of the rebel army, on their way to Johnson's Island,

but out on parole, attempted to eacape across to Kentucky in a skiff last night, and were arrested. They, will four others on parole, were confined in the guard-house. Seven officers and seven privates The guerillas that were at Mayfield made their appearance at Blountville, Ky., five miles from here, peaterday. They pillaged houses, and committed

other outrages.

The steamer Diadem, which arrived this noon rom below, reports having seen seventy-five armed men at Pembis county Bayou, just below Island No. 18, who were supposed to be guerillas, but when the boat landed at the wood-yard above, the officers

him and brought him back in triumph.

Colonel Hicks, commander of the post of Paducah

dying of water on the brain by a timely rush o MEMPHIS.

EUROPE. Latest by the Steamer Adriatic.

children, she was thrillingly in earnest. So far as we are able to judge, she excels in everything which appeals to the strongest, if the most common, passions of the soul. When her talent is not borne a continuous quietness which seems almost to approach apathy. But in the flerceness of her in The steamship Adriatic of her wrongs with all the mad impatience of which language is capable. We have said she has a good eye, a noble cast of countenance, create a sensation merely for the sake of creating one, and is so unobtrusively natural in many minor incidents, that the unobservant are not disposed to A young, ambitious woman, possessing good look position upon the American stage. Medea is a role she has played over and over again. Medea has the wisdom of the serpent, but not the harmlessness of the dove. Her mythological character is that of a very intellectual sorceress, who is yet fool enough to fall in love with a certain Jason. Jason deserts her for Creusa (which the play-bills pertina ciously persisted in spelling Cruesa), and Medea, in revenge, amiably kills Creusa, murders the two son of herself and Jason, and finally commits suicide. This is the substance of the plot. ... The confidential chorus, whose chief duty on the ancient stage was to receive and deal out news,

wholesale and retail, was dispensed with on this oc casion. This chorus must have been a kind of in voluntary Paul Pry. In the original, when Medea is about to kill her children, she goes and tells the chorus all about it. The chorus begs her not to do at Berne, Mr. Merines at Zuricn, and M. Vrodat at Ticina.

London, Oct. 27—The mission of Marshal Neil to St. Petersburg is presumed to be a last attempt on the part of the Emperor Napoleon to persuade the Czar Alexander to grant the Poles the concessions which the diplomacy of Europe has hitherto failed to obtain from him. It is, however, surmised that the Emperor of the French would not be displeased or greatly disappointed, if the Poles maintained themselves in insurrection.

MADRID, Oct. 26.—The Empress of the French will take part in the hunt at Albeura.

The constitutional opposition will put forward Schor Mou as a candidate for the presidency of the Congress. if, but the does. All through the play everybody pours his treubles into the sympathizing ears of the chorus, and the chorus forthwith proceeds to tel everybody all about it. By this means a general understanding is attained. Every well-regulated rson must regard Medea with some slight disappro bation, and yet, somehow or other, she comes to be regarded in the light of an injured woman. to read the opinions of the London press, she mus herself, and wonder who she really is. The London HAVE "she has a commanding presence"-an opinio which is strenuously supported by the comments of the Times upon "the by no means commanding form of Miss Jones." This is making assurance doubly sure indeed. The Standard comes to the conclusion that figure," The Morning Post, after sitting in judg some and thoughtful, her figure 'more than con mon tall." The Sunday Times sticks to its con viction, that "though not tall, her presence is com

fitted for the republican sceptre than my dear Danish people.

In Hungary the loss srising from the partial or total failure of the crop of hay, wheat, barley, rye, and rapereed is estimated at £10,000,000.

Ackan, Oct. 26—The Agraner Zeitung of to-day states that apprehensions are entertained of an impending conflict between Turkey, Scuira, and Montenegro. The signal is expected to be given by Boenia, which is in a state of great disaffection.

Constantinople, Oct. 26—The question of the Budget is settled. The surplus is to remain undiminished. It has been decided that the Imperial Bank will pay the November dividend upon the consolidation in London and Paris.

Shidding Intelligence.

Increased Hostility to Christian Nations SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 10.—Dates have been re of Nagasski had issued an order that Jaleph Hee Japanese pilots, who conducted the Wyoming to Simoniski Sound, should be killed. One of these pilots was murdered soon afterward. The chief were dismissed, because they were in favor of peace with the Christian nations,

The authorities have also ordered all foreigners to leave Nagasaki, which order the latter refused to

Jones, to its heart's content. Next to the character of Medea, that of Orpheus (Mr. Dubois) was well performed. He looked and from Galway, with advices to the 27th ult., has at acted the character. The children, (Lycaon and Melancthus we think their names are) in the play have light hair, probably because Jason and Medea have dark, and one of the twins was half a head taller SONERS AT RICHMOND .- Upon the strength of a te than the other. In conclusion, and to return again legram from Gen. Meredith, agent for exchange to Miss Avonia Jones, she has made a decidedly favorable impression; and we do not remember ever to have heard so large a quantity of applause from so small a quantity of audience. Through the eff-gagement the New Chestnut will be exceedingly well attended. Walnut Street Theatre.—Miss Mary Provost will appear to night in one of her best characters. The lady's success in Nell Gwynne will doubtless be repeated. But in addition to this attraction, the Walnut has now that of a singularly interesting troupe of gymnasts and dancers. The Arabs have invaded Philadelphia, and taken it gloriously by The Arabs are twelve in number, and have quali ties as diverse as their names. They appear nightly in performances which are really good and intresting and strange. If the Bedouins are in the habit of doing such bewildering things in

at least twenty dollars to each one to supply that necessities.

Now, the case of these men in Richmond is one which addresses itself most powerfully to every man who has a heart to feel. They have lived miserably heretofore, and now that their soanty rations are cut down, it will be with the utmost difficulty that they will be able to maintain existence.

Cannot he patriotic citizens of Philadciphia putsuch an amount of money into the treasury of the Commission as will enable them at once to send our brave, suffering heroes something which will make them cheerful on the coming thanksgiving day? Who will move in this matter? MEETING OF SAFETY FUND DEPOSITORS.

Public Entertainments. CHESTNUT ST. THEATRE-DEBUT OF MISS AVO MA JONES.—The public does not seem to be generally aware that there is now performing in this city a oung tragedienne, who visits us entirely free from the odium of puffery and almost unheralded. No illegitimate attempts have been made to press the sympathies of the public into service before-hand. Miss Avonia Jones enters into an engagement with the manager of the Chestnut-street Theatre. She appears in a most arduous 10le, in which to fail is to pronounce an arathema upon one's self. We have to say that she is success-

ful, and that it now belongs to our citizens to give her the support she so richly merits. Somehow of other, in her passion steness particularly and her favorite attitudes, she reminds us of Gazzaniga, though more captivating, because of youth and good ooks, than that artist. Her chief expression lies around her mouth; but her eyes are likewise capa ble of intensely glancing with black and sinister as well as warm and loving emotions. The manner in which love, exultation, and revenge gather them, selves up and look forth from her eyes is remarkable Philadelphia will endorse this opinion. It meems a long time since we first saw th me of Miss Avonia Jones in the columns of California papers. Since then we learn that she has visited Australia and England; and we gather from Londor papers tidings of her success. It has likewise been a long time since the tragic play of Medea was well produced here. If our memory Medea was well produced here: If our memory serves aright, Miss Davenport produced it five years ago, at the old Walnutstreet Theatra, but was not nearly so successful as in her delineation of more natural and modern, less impassioned and antique characters. Miss Davenport's Medea was an adaptation from the French by a Mr. O. C. Wymsz. The surject was a favorite with the anglest, authors. Envirolder, heaving the ancient authors, Euripides having spent great pains upon it, and Senera hardly less. In later times Corneille touched the subject

rally created a demand for overcoats. Hundreds of our citizens disinterred this heavy outer garment from its summer sepulchre of samphor and sauff. and not a few did what was equally wise, went to cannot have felt overpleased at being himself the richit-stocked Clothing Emporium of Mesers, C. touched up by Voltairg. Some ten or twelve years omers & Sons, No. 625 Chestnut street, under ago. M. Legouve furnished Rachel with the drama Jayne's Hall, and bought new ones. The stock of-fered by these gentlemen is magnificent, and their tis personæ of a Medea which he probably thought worthy of his talents. Rachel, who, like many other rices are mexplicably low. successful astreams, was excessively capricious and imperious, preferred forfeiting a considerable sum OARPORDS' HATS, CONTINENTAL HOTEL. of money to performing in a character she did not like. She probably thought gold a sufficient salve for wounded feelings, and probably the author thought so too. Whether her rival, Ristori, labored under this delucion, we do not know. The character of Nedea, if we look at it only through the spectacles of the present century, is unnatural, and hidecus enough. We of money to performing in a character she did no THE ADVANTAGES OF THE "FLORENCE" Sewing Wachine,-Purchasers of Sewing Machines should bear in mind that for numerous reasons the 'Plorence' (sold at their splendid new office in this city, at No. 630 Chestnut street,) is just ly entitled to the preference over all others. It makes no less than four different and distinct stitches, and the change from one to the other is the work of an instant. It has a reversible feed motion, must fix on our noses the eye glasses of a couple of thousands of years ago, and look at Medea through which enables the operator, by simply turning a screw, to have the work run either to the right or left. The machine is creating quite a furore in the them. Without being ready to ondorse Miss Avo nia Jones as a great tragedienne, we are willing to accord her several qualities which may go towards public mind. Go see it in operation-everybody. making her one. She has a penetrative, a "perforating" eye, a striking, well-formed, stage face, and SOFT HATS, OAKFORDS', CONTINENTAL. a knowledge of stage effect. Although the audience LADIES CAN HAVE ANY STYLE OF BONon Monday evening was not crowded, she was re celved with enthusiasm, and tumultuously applauded, at the end of the first and third acts. Her prin

We feel assured that the audiences of Miss Avo-

nia Jones will continue to grow. In the first

passages of the first act she awakened no sensation,

because there was none to be awakened-at least

none that was demonstrative. In her declaration

of her passion for Jason, and in her appeal to her

manding." The Dispatch puts her above Miss Cush-

man, and speaks of her "commanding person." What

Miss Avonia Jones thinks of hexself when she wakes up in the morning, and finds herself thus famous, is

beyond imagination. She is short and tall. com

What is a hard working, ambitious young lady to

nanding and just so-so, all in the same breath.

the marvellous. We shall be sorry when they fold their tents, as Longfellow says the Arabs are in the habit of doing, and silently steal away. But these particular Sheikhs co not fold their tents, but bring

war made, at the shortest notice, at Wood & Cary's, FURS AT OAKFORDS, CONTINENTAL cipal auxillaries may be disposed of in a few words. Mr. J. B. Studley, as Jason, is nowhere. Ditte GENTLEMEN buying Underclothing, or Miss Fanny Brown, as Greusa. The only disadvanpything else in the Gentlemen's Furnishing line, vage of the former is that of belonging to the line o will find a large and splendid assortment at George Incapables, and the only advantages of the latter Frant's, No. 610 Chestout street. The celebrates are preity eass, an amiable countenance, and nicely brushed hair. With these the support of Miss Avo-Taggart-made Shirt, which he sells, is the greates The principal objection to the "Soldiers, Corin-thians, etc.," is that they are ridiculous, especially

OARFORDS' CONTENENTAL HAT EMPO when they shout out something which sounds like heigho t-as if they were tired with the little they BEST QUALITY NEW FLOUR. - Messrs. Davis & Richards have just received a supply of fresh-ground Flour, made from the finest quality of have to do, and wished it over. Some of the scenery was very funcy, the statue which represented Sa

CITY ITEMS.

THE WONDERS OF THE TELEGRAPH.

two the france. Through its agency the Eu-press has had her likeness telegraphed to some of her friends in the Provinces. Casselli telegraphed

a painting of a full-blown rose, from the observatory to the bureau of the Telegraphic Administration.

The petals were of a beautiful pink color, and the

leaves of an equally good green; in short, were exactly like the tints of the original. The Emperor

also telegraphed to Have an an exact picture of a

new suit that he desired to obtain for himself, with

the direction that the order should be sent to the

Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson,

Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, Phi-

DEPRESSED STATE OF THE THERMOME.

ren.-The sudden dropping of the mercury yester-

day confirmed our prognostivations of last week,

that, unless our citizens supplied themselves with

coal with the least nossible delay, they were liable

to be caught in a susp. The consequence is, that all day yesterday Mr. Alter, the well-known coal

dealer; Ninth street, above Poplar, was inundated

with orders. Cause why? He sells by far the best

PHOTOGRAPHIC PICTURES.—Handsomely-

finished Photographs have become a part and parcel of every well-regulated, or, perhaps, we should say,

well'furnished parter; and the piace to get them in greatest perfection, in the highest style of the art, is

at Mr. E. P. Hipple's, proprietor of the celebrated

THE NEED OF HEAVY OVERCOATS .- The

dden change in the weather yesterday very natu-

Bround-Floor Gallery, No. 800 Arch street.

coal in the city, and charges reasonable prices.

adelphia. Wonders will never cease

wonder ul improvement has been made in the

new wheat. C. OARFORD & Sons, CONTINENDAL. FOR THE MOST BEAUTIFUL HATS for misses

nd children go to Wood & Cary's, 725 Chestnut BE SURE YOU "GET THE BEST."-Don't purchase until you have seen the Florence. All who have seen and examined its work pronounce it the most useful and perfect Sewing Machine yet offered to the public. Its simplicity is the wonder of all, The most inexperienced can operate it. It is the only machine that can make more than one kind of a stitch. The Florence makes four, viz: Lock, Double-Lock, Knot, and Double-Knot, and enables the operator

to select the stitch required for the different kinds of along upon the whiriwind of passion, she carries on | work. No other machine covers so large a range of work as the Florence. Each machine has the remany other advantages over all other Sewing Maexamine the merits of the Florence, at our new and music store. Florence Sewing Machine Co. N. B.—The American Button hole Machine is on exhibition at the same place. Call and see it. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS-the largest and best stock in the city, at Charles Oak ford & Sons', Continental Hotel. DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth

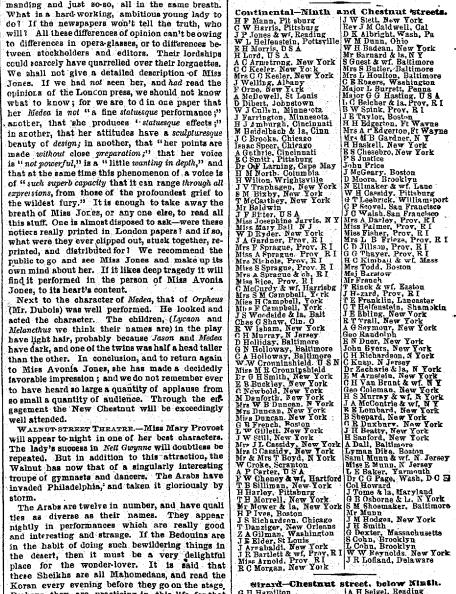
> atreets, sell Drake's Plantation Bitters at 75 cents MILITARY GOODS, OAKFORDS', CONTE NENTAL. INFALLIBLE CURE OF HABITUAL DRUNKenness, which can be effected even without the knowledge of the patient. A most perfect cure will In compliance with the request of many, I have Ullman's Hotel, No. 312 Race street, where I can be consulted from 8 until 12 A. M., and from 2 until 6

Respectfully,
DR. HERMAN GUNTHER,

GENTLEMEN'S HATS .- All the newest and best styles for fall wear, in Felt, Silk, and Cassimere, will be found at Warburton's, No. 430 Chestnut street, next door to the Post Office. oc23-1m "WISE SAYINGS OF WISE MEN."-The snow is that downy covering which God covers the earth with to protect it from the blasts of winter. Flowers are the sweetest things God ever made and forgot to put souls into. The Coats, Pants, and Vests, made by Chas Stokes & Co., under the Continental, are the most eautiful things of man's handiwork. Sons, Continental Hotel.

NEW STYLE HATS-Charles Oakford & BEST MATERIAL FOR DRESS.-In all easons of the year, and in all climates, the best material for dress, for old and young, for strong and weak, is woolen. It is the poorest conductor of heat, and therefore secures the most equable temerature. This is the principal object of dress. The superiority of woolen clothing ls illustrated in the eautiful garments which are made up at the palatial clothing emporium of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS, OP TO TWELVE O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.





Alex Peter, Sintington, Pa. Wm Thompson, Jenkint'n Levi Diess, Pennsylvania Henry Diehl, Churchtown W Henry Diehl, Churchtown John S Cornell, Feastery's Geo S Rover, Fxx Chase John K Treichler, Penna John K Treichler, Penna Mrs Stroop, Dauphin co. Pa.