THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

Latest Rebel News.

REMARKABLE SPEECH BY MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS.

IT IS SUPPRESSED.

Southern Account of the Battle of Chapin's Farm.

BATTLE OF SQUIRREL LEVEL ROAD.

Despatch from General Lee.

MOVEMENTS IN THE VALLEY.

Despatches from General Early.

Our files of Richmond papers are of the 3d and 4th inst. We have received copies of the *Sentinel*, *Dispatch*, and *Examiner*, showing that other papers, as well as the *Whig*, are published in the Rebel capital.

Jeff. Davis' Speech at Macon.

From the Richmond Examiner, October 3.

The Charleston *Mercury* says of President Davis's speech at Macon:—We make no comments upon this speech, but we cannot refrain from expressing our profound regret that such a speech should have been delivered by the Chief Magistrate of the Confederate States, for we cannot make up our minds that he delivered it. We hope speedily to be able to deny its authenticity.

From Petersburg.

Important events have come to pass on the other end of the long lines. While Grant was sending a column of twenty-five thousand on Fort Harrison, he was making a similar movement to the west of the Weldon road. There, too, he took a small advanced outwork, and pushed forward his column. But here, as at Fort Gilmer, he was strenuously met and defeated with yet heavier loss. Besides his killed and wounded, which can be estimated only, Generals Hill and Hampton give the official information that they have secured nine hundred prisoners, including five colonels. Our loss was very slight. The corps of the enemy who made this dead failure was that of Burnside. General Lee furnishes the following bulletin of the affair:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, October 1, 1864.—Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:—Yesterday evening General Heth attacked the enemy's infantry, which had broken through a portion of the line held by our artillery on Squirrel Level road, and drove them back.

General Hill reports that they were severely punished, and four hundred prisoners captured.

General Hampton, operating on General Heth's right, also drove the enemy, capturing two stands of colors and about five hundred prisoners, including five Colonels and thirteen other officers. R. E. LEE.

The fighting was renewed on Saturday, with further success on our side; but up to a late hour last night no official report of the result had been received.

We regret to learn that Dr. John Fontaine, Medical Director of Hampton's Cavalry, is among the slain. Dr. Fontaine was the son of Colonel Fontaine, President of the Virginia Central Railroad Company.

It is reported that the number of prisoners captured Friday and Saturday will exceed fifteen hundred.

Additional Details of the Late Operations Before Petersburg.

From the Richmond Sentinel, Oct. 4.

Passengers by last evening's train from Petersburg say there was no fighting on the Southside yesterday.

We are indebted to the *Express* for the following particulars of the late operations before Petersburg:—

On Friday an entire corps of infantry, well supplied with artillery, fell upon our works on Mr. William Peebles' farm, Squirrel Level road, a mile and a half west of the enemy's original line, and by force of numbers succeeded, after a sharp engagement, in dislodging our troops.

Fort McRae and a portion of the line of breastworks adjacent to it fell into their hands, with one piece of artillery and a few prisoners. A brief halt was made, but the Yankees soon advanced again, in the direction of the Boydton plank road. They swarmed over Rousseau's, Pegram's, Boswell's, and Jones' farms, but were struck on the latter by our forces, and checked in their career. Battle was here joined, and the confident enemy, meeting more than his match was forced back in the direction of the captured works, with severe loss in killed, wounded, and prisoners.

The enemy's dead and wounded fell into our hands, together with nearly twelve hundred prisoners, taken by our infantry and cavalry conjointly. In this battle the Yankee loss is said to have been very large, their dead and wounded covering the fields of their retreat.

On Saturday, the enemy's advance was early driven back by our infantry, who, during the charge, captured about two hundred and fifty prisoners, and an assault was made upon the fortified position on Peebles' farm. It was, unfortunately, repulsed. Our loss, we are glad to say, was trifling.

During the day Hampton succeeded in gaining a point on the left flank of the enemy, some seven or eight miles from town, which, being discovered, a portion of his command was attacked. This was about 4 o'clock P. M., and the discharges of artillery and musketry could be distinctly heard here. Our men, being somewhat hotly pressed, were compelled to retire slowly; but reinforcements coming up, they re-formed, and in turn drove the enemy to their works, capturing two hundred prisoners, and otherwise inflicting severe loss.

Saturday closed with the enemy still in possession of our lost works, but no further advance, and our troops in good spirits.

The number of prisoners captured on Friday and Saturday will amount in the aggregate to seventeen thousand.

But little was done on Sunday morning except some heavy skirmishing by the opposing infantry forces. Our troops fell back from the scene of Saturday's fight during the night, and the enemy yesterday afternoon advanced his lines some few hundred yards. His pickets, at one time, occupied the houses of Dr. Boisseau and Mr. Oscar Pegram, one mile distant from Mr. Peebles' farm, but were shelled out by our artillery.

The situation Sunday evening remained unchanged, with this exception.

The Yankees on Sunday took a portion of our picket line near W. W. Davis' house, three-quarters of a mile west of the Weldon railroad, capturing twenty prisoners. In the afternoon they were driven back, and our line re-established.

Information was received on Sunday that on Saturday night a train of artillery was crossed on the pontoon bridges from the north to the south side of the James. It is not believed that any infantry troops have as yet been recrossed.

Our losses during the last three days' fighting in this vicinity will not exceed five hundred from all causes. It was surprisingly small. On the other hand, the Yankee loss is known to have been large—but little less, if any, than five thousand, including prisoners.

A Strong Federal Force at Signal Hill and Fort Harrison.

From the Richmond Examiner, October 4.

Attention is still concentrated on the lines near Chaffin's, but there is nothing of moment to report. It is believed that Grant has carried a portion of his troops back to the Southside, but a strong force remains in the neighborhood of Signal Hill and Fort Harrison. No fighting has occurred since our last issue. Both are working, and both throw occasional shells over the working parties. That was the cannonading heard in the city yesterday.

The Yankees are strengthening Battery Harrison, the Confederates having straightened their lines so as to leave Battery Harrison entirely out of their system of fortifications. It is the general opinion that the Yankees are about to commence serious operations from the base which will shortly be gained by the completion of their canal, and will endeavor to dig up to the city from that direction.

There have been reports of fighting near Petersburg on Sunday evening; but we could get no confirmation of the report either from the War Department or private sources. We believe that there has been nothing done there or on the Weldon road either on Sunday or Monday beyond the usual shelling and sharpshooting.

The enemy now declare sharpshooting to be barbarous; that it ought to be stopped. The reason is that our sharpshooters have latterly far surpassed their own. Many cases of officers "shot in the eye" have disgusted the Yankees with what was once Grant's favorite tactics.

The Yankees lost five thousand killed, wounded and prisoners in the fighting of the 30th and 1st near Petersburg. Our loss was less than six hundred.

Early's Movements.

From the Richmond Sentinel, October 3.

General Early has checked the advance of Sheridan, and forced him back down the valley. In the fight at Waynesboro, General Wickham's Brigade and the reserve force under Colonel E. G. Lee made the attack and routed the enemy, capturing thirty prisoners and killing and wounding a large number.

The following despatch from General Lee to the Secretary of War was received on Saturday:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF NORTHERN VIRGINIA, October 1, 1864.—General Early reports that all of the enemy's cavalry have returned towards Harrisonburg, and that there is now no enemy south of North river. R. E. LEE.

Harrisonburg is twenty-five miles north of Staunton.

General Early sent the following despatch to General Colston, commanding at Lynchburg, from which it will be seen that the advance of Sheridan has been effectually checked:—

HEADQUARTERS, September 29, 1864.—Brigadier-General R. E. Colston:—If the people of Lynchburg will turn out and defend the city against raiding parties, I am now in a condition to arrest the further progress of the enemy's main force. J. A. EARLY, Lieutenant-General.

EARLY STILL HOLDING SHERIDAN AT BAY.

From the Richmond Examiner, Oct. 4.

Our only news is to the effect that Early holds the enemy steadily at bay. They will never force Brown's Gap, and neither side can now effect much more.

A cavalry force of the enemy, two regiments, with artillery, were at Ruskell's Hill, fourteen miles from Gordonsville, and reported advancing on Gordonsville.

General Forrest's Operations.

From the Richmond Examiner, October 3.

General Napoleon B. Forrest continues his effective operations upon Sherman's communications. Yesterday morning a despatch was received at the War Department from General Taylor, transmitting the following interesting telegraphic report from General Forrest:—

NEAR PULASKI, Tennessee, September 27.—Yesterday we captured four trestles, three block-houses, and the fort at Elk Ridge, with about fifty prisoners, without the loss of a man. We have entirely destroyed the railroad from Decatur to Pulaski, with five large railroad bridges, which will require sixty days to replace. This afternoon we drove the enemy, after fighting him all day, into his fortifications at Pulaski, where General Rousseau is commanding a heavy force well fortified. Our loss to-day was about one hundred wounded. The enemy's loss was much heavier, as they contested the ground for several miles. The enemy is concentrating heavily against us. N. B. FORREST.

The track destroyed by General Forrest is a portion of the Central Southern railroad, which connects Nashville with the Memphis and Charleston railroad at Decatur, Alabama. From Decatur to Pulaski, Tennessee, the distance is about fifty miles. Elk Ridge is about fifteen miles north of Pulaski, and, according to the Yankee account, was evacuated at daylight on the morning of the 28th. The evacuation of the post explains the statement of General Forrest that he effected its capture without the loss of a man.

We presume that only a small portion of his force was sent to Elk Ridge, as he reports that on the evening of the 27th, after fighting the enemy (the main body) all day, he drove them into their fortifications at Pulaski. Pulaski is a town of some twelve hundred inhabitants and is sixty-four miles southward of Nashville. It is nearly in the same latitude with Deerford, on the Nashville and Chattanooga railroad, and is distant from that place about fifty miles.

We mention this fact because it is more probable that General Forrest will proceed across the country to that point so as to cut the remaining line of railroad communication between Sherman and Nashville, than risk an attack with Rousseau in his strongly fortified position at Pulaski. He may strike the railroad at a point nearer Nashville. It is already reported that he has captured Shelbyville, Tenn.; but of course this is premature.

Appointment of General Beauregard.

From the Richmond Examiner, October 4.

We were informed yesterday at the War Department that Lieutenant-General G. T. Beauregard has been assigned to the command of the two military departments known as the "Department of Tennessee and Georgia," and the "Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana." These two departments have been commanded respectively by Lieutenant-General J. B. Hood and Major-General Richard Taylor.

The territory embraced in the consolidated departments includes all of Georgia, except an angle in the southeast portion of the State, the western portion of Florida, and the whole of Alabama, East Louisiana, and Mississippi. General Beauregard will, of course, establish his headquarters at such place as in his judgment will best secure ready communication with the troops within the limits of his command, and it is understood, we believe, that while Generals Hood and Taylor will remain in command of their respective armies, General Beauregard, as the department commander and ranking officer, will repair to any part of his command at will where his presence is necessary or desirable. The following is an extract from the important General Order:—"General Beauregard is hereby assigned to the command of two military departments, and the troops therein, known as the Department of Tennessee and Georgia, and the Department of Alabama, Mississippi, and East Louisiana."

THE INVASION OF MISSOURI.

Price Tries to Cross the Osage.

HE IS REPULSED.

Gen. Mower in for a Skirmish.

ST. LOUIS, October 6.—Official advices say that Price's main Rebel army attempted to cross the Osage river at Castle Rock to-day, but were prevented by a force of our troops stationed on the opposite side, between whom and the Rebels fighting had occurred, but with what result was not known. The recent rains have swollen the Osage, and Price will probably try to cross at some point higher up.

The reports that several hundred Rebels had crossed the Missouri river into Montgomery county are unfounded. General Mower arrived in good trim at Content Point. His movements will soon be announced to the enemy by himself.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

The Baltimore Election—New Maryland Constitution.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, October 7.—The Judges of the election for Baltimore city have finally settled the disputed question of the management of the elective franchise, by agreeing to use two ballot-boxes at each precinct, at the State and Municipal election on the 12th inst. Politics are running very high between the two Union Mayoralty contestants. There is no doubt of the new Constitution being adopted.

FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, October 5.—The Chilian barque *Tabor*, from Valparaiso, arrived here to-day. She exchanged signals on August 20, in latitude 24 degrees 4 minutes, longitude 31 degrees 10 minutes, with an American barque steering southeast, showing a white flag, with "1448" in the centre. On August 31, in latitude 23 degrees 9 minutes, longitude 34 degrees 26 minutes, she spoke the English ship *Cossipore*, of Liverpool, from Sunderland for Calcutta, 45 days out. On October 1, latitude 36 degrees 20 minutes, spoke the brig *Moses Day*, of Bangor, Maine, from Philadelphia for Port Royal, S. C., 8 days out.

The *Tabor* is eighty-five days from Valparaiso, bound to New York.

Among the lists of deaths in Hampton Hospital, since the last report, are the names of the following Pennsylvanians:—C. J. Carter, 58th Pennsylvania; Josiah Keller, 3d Pennsylvania Artillery; Eli S. Raker, 58th Pennsylvania.

The United States frigate *Colorado* arrived and anchored at Hampton Roads at 1 o'clock this afternoon.

The *Wabash* arrived this afternoon.

Orders have been issued to-day prohibiting civilians from passing up the James river from this point.

The new iron-clad *Nahopac*, from New York, arrived here this afternoon.

The steamer *Monohansett* arrived from City Point this afternoon, but brings no news of moment from the army.

Arrival from New Orleans.

NEW YORK, October 7.—The steamer *Evening Star*, from New Orleans on the 1st, arrived at this port to-day. She brings no news.

Fluctuation in Gold Quotations.

NEW YORK, October 7.—Gold has been up to 206½ to-day, and fell to 199. It again rose to 201.

THIRD EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

GEN. SHERMAN'S ARMY.

BATTLE OF BIG SHANTY.

Terrible Defeat of the Rebels.

THEY ARE DRIVEN FROM THE RAILROAD.

Despatch from General Thomas.

PURSUIT OF FORREST.

Rousseau, Washburne, and Granger Fighting Him.

THE BATTLE AT ALATOONA.

LATE FROM SHERIDAN.

HE IS STILL AT HARRISONBURG.

Operations Against Richmond and Petersburg.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, October 7, 11·40 A. M.—Major-General John A. Dix, New York:—In a recent despatch it was mentioned that General Sherman was taking measures to protect his communications from the Rebel forces operating against them.

Despatches received last night show the fulfilment of this expectation.

Major-General George A. Thomas was sent to Nashville to organize the troops in his district, and drive Forrest from our lines, while the attention of General Sherman was directed to the movements of the main Rebel army in the vicinity of Atlanta.

On the 4th of October the Rebels had captured Big Shanty, but were followed up closely by Sherman.

On the 6th a severe engagement was fought by our forces, under General John E. Smith, and the Rebel forces under General French, in which the Rebels were driven from the field with heavy loss, leaving their dead and wounded in our hands.

Despatch from General Thomas.

The details are given in the following despatch from General Thomas:—

NASHVILLE, October 6, 11·30 P. M.—Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War:—The following telegram is just received from Chattanooga:—

General Smith, who left here yesterday (5th instant), telegraphs that the enemy retreated last evening from Alatoona, moving in the direction of Dallas, leaving his dead, and from four to six hundred wounded in our hands.

Our loss is about one hundred killed and two hundred wounded.

The railroad bridge near Ringgold was washed away yesterday.

(Signed) S. B. MOORE, A. A. G.

The Resaca bridge will be repaired by to-morrow, and the trains will be able to run as far as Alatoona, going via Cleveland and Dalton.

Nothing further has been heard from Sherman since my despatch of yesterday, but the retreat of the enemy towards Dallas indicates he was close upon their rear at Alatoona. Have not heard from Generals Rousseau or Washburne, but presume they are pushing Forrest as rapidly as the condition of the roads will admit. We have had heavy and continuous rains for the last five days, rendering the roads and streams impassable.

I have just received the following despatch from General Granger, dated Huntsville, October 6, 10 P. M.:—

The courier reported drowned in crossing Elk river is in. He lost the despatches while crossing the river. He reports that two Rebels were captured yesterday, who say that they left Forrest at Lawrenceburg the night before crossing, going South. General Morgan's advance was skirmishing with the enemy this morning on Shaw's creek, he being unable to cross the creek on account of high water.

He hopes to be able to cross by to-morrow morning, when he will push them still further on.

The Alabama railroad will be repaired from here to Pulaski in one week.

(Signed) GEORGE H. THOMAS, Maj.-Gen.

Another and unofficial despatch reports as follows:—

"Telegraph repaired to Alatoona to-day. The action yesterday was severe, French attacking with his division 7000 strong, and suffering heavily, and leaving his killed and wounded in our hands to the number of 1000, while we lost only 300. The fight lasted six hours altogether."

From Florence we hear that Morgan has Forrest cornered, has captured his transportation, and that gunboats prevent all retreat across the Tennessee.

Satisfactory reports of the operations in progress before Richmond and Petersburg have been received, but their details are not at present proper for publication.

A despatch from General Stevenson reports an officer of General Sheridan's staff just arrived. General Sheridan was still at Harrisonburg. His supply trains were going on all right, occasionally interrupted by guerilla parties, the only force on the road. This officer brought in the remains of Lieutenant John R. Meigs, of the Engineer Corps, and only son a Brevet Major-General Meigs, Quartermaster-General, who was killed by bushwhackers on Monday last, while making a military survey.

In the death of this gallant officer the Department has occasion to deplore no ordinary loss. Last year he graduated at the Military Academy, West Point, with the highest honors, at the head of his class, commissioned as a Lieutenant of Engineers, and immediately sent into the field.

He performed meritorious and dangerous service during the last year on the fortifications at Baltimore, at Harper's Ferry, and at Cumberland, and was made Chief Engineer in the Army of the Shenandoah. In its campaigns he accompanied the army under Sigel, Hunter, and Sheridan. In every position he gave proof of great professional skill, personal courage, and devoted patriotism. One of the youngest and brightest ornaments of the military profession, he has fallen an early victim to murderous Rebel warfare.

General Rosecrans reports that General Ewing made good his retreat to Rolla, losing only a few stragglers; and the killed and wounded by the way were very few.

From the number of the wounded Rebels, the enemy's loss will not fall much short of a thousand *hors de combat*.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

STRAITS OF THE REBELS.

DESPERATE SPEECH BY JEFF. DAVIS AT MACON.

Two-Thirds of the Rebel Army Absent Without Leave.

HE SAYS SHERMAN MUST BE CRUSHED.

CALL FOR REINFORCEMENTS.

Lee Too Weak to Hold His Lines.

WASHINGTON, October 6.—The following speech, made by Jefferson Davis at Macon, Ga., September 23, 1864, is extracted from the columns of the *Daily Macon Telegraph and Confederate* of September 24:—

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN, FRIENDS AND FELLOW-CITIZENS:—It would have gladdened my heart to have met you in prosperity, instead of adversity. But friends are drawn together in adversity. The son of a Georgian, who fought through the first Revolution, I would be untrue to myself if I should forget the State in her day of peril.

What though misfortune has befallen our arms from Decatur to Jonesboro, our cause is not lost. Sherman cannot keep up his long line of communication and retreat. Sooner or later he must; and when that day comes the fate that befell the army of the French empire in its retreat from Moscow will be reacted. Our cavalry and our people will harass and destroy his army as did the Cossacks that of Napoleon; and the Yankee General, like him, will escape with only a body guard.

How can this be the most speedily effected? By the absentees of Hood's army returning to their posts; and will they not? Can they see the banished exiles; can they hear the call of their suffering countrywomen and children and not come? By what influences they are made to stay away it is not necessary to speak. If there is one who will stay away at this hour he is unworthy of the name of Georgian. To the women no appeal is necessary. They are like the Spartan mothers of old. I know of one who has lost all her sons, except one of eight years. She wrote that she wanted me to reserve a place for him in the ranks.

The venerable General Polk, to whom I read the letter, knew that woman well, and said it was characteristic of her; but I will not weary you by turning aside to relate the various incidents of giving up the last son to the cause of our country, known to me. Wherever we go we find the hearts and hands of our noble women enlisted. They are seen wherever the eye may fall or the step turn. They have one duty to perform; to buoy up the hearts of our people. I know the deep disgrace felt by Georgia at our army falling back from Dalton to the interior of the State.

But I was not of those who considered Atlanta lost when our army crossed the Chattahoochee. I resolved that it should not, and I then put a man in command who I knew would strike a manly blow for the city, and many a Yankee's blood was made to nourish the soil before the prize was won. It does not become us to revert to disaster. Let the dead bury the dead. Let us, with one arm and one effort, endeavor to crush Sherman. I am going to the army to confer with our Generals. The end must be the defeat of our enemy.

It has been said that I abandoned Georgia to her fate. Shame upon such falsehood! Where could the author have been when Walker, when Polk, and when General Stephen D. Lee was sent to her assistance! Miserable man! The man who uttered this was a scoundrel. He was not a man to save our country. If I knew that a General did not possess the right qualities to command, would I not be wrong if he was not removed? Why, when our army was falling back from Northern Georgia, I even heard that I had sent Bragg with pontoons to cross it to Cuba.

But we must be charitable. The man who can speculate ought to be made to take up his musket. When the war is over and our independence won—and we will establish our independence—who will be our aristocracy? I hope the limping soldier. To the young ladies I would say that when choosing between an empty sleeve and the man who had remained at home and grown rich, always take the empty sleeve.

Let the old men remain at home and make bread. But should they know of any young man keeping away from the service, who cannot be made to go any other way, let them write to the Executive. I read all letters sent me from the people; but have not the time to reply to them. You have not many men between eighteen and forty-five left. The boys, God bless the boys, are as rapidly as they become old enough going to the field. The city of Macon is filled with stores, sick and wounded. It must not be abandoned when threatened; but when the enemy come, instead of calling upon Hood's army for defense, the old men must fight; and when the enemy is driven beyond Chattanooga, they too can join in the general rejoicing.

Your prisoners are kept as a sort of Yankee capital. I have heard that one of their Generals said that their exchange would defeat Sherman. I have tried every means, conceded everything to effect an exchange, but to no purpose. Butler, the beast, with whom the Commissioners of Exchange would hold intercourse, had published in the newspapers that if we would consent to the exchange of negroes, all difficulties might be removed. This he reported as an effort of his to get himself whitewashed by holding intercourse with gentlemen.

If an exchange could be effected, I don't know but that I might be induced to recognize Butler. But in the future every effort will be given, as far as possible, to effect the end. We want our soldiers in the field, and we want the sick and wounded to return home. It is not proper for me to speak of the number of men in the field, but this I will say, that two-thirds of our men are absent, some sick, some wounded, but most of them absent without leave. The man who repents and goes back to his commander voluntarily appeals strongly to executive clemency.

But suppose he stays away until the war is over, and his comrades return home, and when every man's history will be told, where will he shield himself? It is upon these reflections that we rely to make men return to their duty, but after conferring with our Generals at headquarters, if there be any other remedy it shall be applied. I love my friends, and I forgive my enemies. I have been asked to send reinforcements from Virginia to Georgia. In Virginia the disparity in numbers is just as great as it is in Georgia. Then I have been asked why the army sent to the Shenandoah Valley was not sent here. It was because an army of the enemy had penetrated that valley to the very gates of Lynchburg, and General Early was sent to drive them back.

This he not only successfully did, but, crossing the Potomac, came well nigh capturing Washington itself, and forced Grant to send two corps of his army to protect it. This the enemy denominated a raid. If so, Sherman's march into Georgia is a raid. What would prevent them now if Early was withdrawn from taking Lynchburg, and putting a complete cordon of men around Richmond? I counselled with that great and brave soldier, General Lee, upon all these points. My mind roamed over the whole field. With this we can succeed.

If one half the men now absent without leave will return to duty, we can defeat the enemy. With that hope I am going to the front. I may not realize this hope, but I know there are men there who have looked death in the face too often to despond now. Let no one despond. Let no one distrust, and remember that if genius is the beau ideal, hope is the reality.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 65. Noon, 78. One P. M. 72½. Wind, W. N. W.

POLITICAL.—Last evening a large audience assembled at the Hall of the Republican Invincibles, to hear Hon. Titian J. Coffey, Hon. Isaac Hazlehurst, and Hon. James A. Briggs, of New York. Edward Shippen, Esq., nominated Frederick Fraley as the presiding officer of the meeting. The speeches were both able and patriotic, and received with much applause and enthusiasm.

Last evening the discussion between Messrs. William D. Kelley and George W. Northrop was continued in the hall, corner of Thirty-seventh and Market streets, West Philadelphia. Mr. Charles Keyser acted as moderator, introduced the speakers, and preserved order. Both speakers went over pretty much the same ground as that occupied on former occasions. The meeting this evening will be the last of the series, and will be the most interesting.

A splendid flag was flung to the breeze yesterday afternoon at Girard avenue and Eleventh street, in the Twentieth Ward. The patriotic event was celebrated last evening by a mass meeting, which, for size, was even larger than the gathering on the evening previous at Eighteenth and Green streets. The enthusiasm was intense. Able addresses were delivered by Thomas M. Coleman, Esq., Thomas J. Worrell, Esq., Captain I. J. Neal, Rev. W. S. Hall, H. E. W. Davis, Colonel William F. Small, and others.

The Germans held a large and enthusiastic meeting, last evening, at the Musical Fund Hall, on the occasion of a grand oration by Major-General Carl Schurz, who spoke in his native language. The wildest enthusiasm was elicited by the remarks of the patriotic orator.

Another meeting was held last evening at the Hall of the Keystone Club, in Walnut street, above Eighth. The speakers of the occasion were ex-Governor Bigler, Hon. Andrew J. Rodgers, and others. The Hall was well filled, and the remarks of the speakers were received with great applause.

THE TAX ON HIDES AND LEATHER.—A recent decision by the Internal Revenue Department states that tanners in the country, who receive hides from merchants in cities to be tanned on commission, are liable, under the act of June 30, 1864, to return all such leather, and pay the duty thereon, when it leaves their tanneries and ceases to be under their custody or control. In such cases the value is to be estimated at the average of the market value at the time when the same becomes liable to duty. In an article like leather, where the prices current give the value every day, the tanner can have no practical difficulty in estimating its value, and he is as competent to fix such value as the inspector is. If the merchant is the owner of the tanneries, and hires his employees to do the tanning, then he is the manufacturer, and will not be liable to pay the tax until he has effected sales, or removed it for consumption or delivery to others than his agents.

In regard to leather manufactured prior to June 30, the same rule will apply in determining its liability to the increased tax imposed by the new law as you applied to determine the amount returnable to the assessor from month to month. That is, all leather received and inspected during the month of June is returnable at the old rate of duty, while any that was on the way, and not received, or that was in your store and not inspected, must be returned and pay duty according to the rates of duty fixed by the new law.

If in any case the assessor required the tanner to make his returns according to the inspector's weights, and from a failure to receive such weights, the tanner was unable to make returns of leather forwarded from his tannery during the month of June, on or before July 10, the increased rates of tax should not be assessed.

THE RIGHT OF COLORED PEOPLE TO RIDE IN THE CARS.—A circular letter from the Colored People's Union League Association has been presented to the Directors of the Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger Railway Company. It is in reference to allowing the colored people to ride in in the cars the same as their white brethren. The letter states, among other things, the following:—

"Respectable females with colored blood in their veins, yet scarcely perceptible, defying detection except by their association with family connections, visiting the city and Camp William Penn to see their husbands, sons, or brothers, enlisted towards representing the citizens of Philadelphia by filling its quota, have been subjected to the most scandalous treatment. It has been urged heretofore that the community you serve would not tolerate colored persons in the cars; that colored persons comprised so small a proportion of the city's population that it was against your interest to take any steps towards reform, and a number of similar objections have been offered, of more or less importance.

"We have frequently occupied seats in the common conveyances with our white Philadelphians in New York, Boston, and elsewhere, without objections being manifested on their part. If, therefore, no disastrous results have occurred from this exercised right elsewhere, why fear it in this city? Is civilization in New York, and in Pittsburg, in our own State, so much more advanced than in the city of Philadelphia?"

CITY COUNCILS.—Councils held a very short session yesterday. Owing to the Erie excursion, there was a very slim attendance of members.

A petition for the location of the Spring Garden Hose Company as a steam forcing hose company was received and referred.

A bill making a further appropriation of $86,000 to the Guardians of the Poor was taken up, and on a motion to postpone Mr. Armstrong called attention to the fact that the Guardians had neglected to answer a resolution of inquiry passed by Councils. Mr. Armstrong said he understood that the mortality in the Almshouse had largely increased. He also stated that he had heard that in the children's department the children were treated inhumanly.

Dr. Uhler replied that he was a member of the Committee on Poor, but he had never heard of such brutality. He moved for the appointment of a special committee to investigate the matter. This was agreed to, and the appropriation bill was postponed.

Mr. Hodgson, from the committee to verify the cash accounts of the City Treasurer, presented a report, showing the state of the books up to the 1st instant:—City account, $441,146·94; Trust account, $15,962·64.

THE PHILADELPHIA BAPTIST ASSOCIATION.—At the afternoon session of the Philadelphia Baptist Association yesterday resolutions on the state of the country were introduced. They expressed unswerving loyalty to the Government and their confidence in the perpetuity of the Union, and their steady adherence to the Constitution and the laws. One resolution reads as follows:—

That in the Constitutionally elected President of the United States we recognize the representative of Union, Liberty, and Peace, and we cannot fail to pray that the Government may be sustained until the supremacy of the Constitution shall be established, and the flag of the Union shall wave in peaceful triumph over every inch of soil now polluted by war.

HOW IT ENDED.—The prize fight at Edge Hill, mentioned in our edition of yesterday, continued for two hours and twenty minutes. Neither of the parties, we understand, were very much hurt, a matter of great disappointment to most of those present. After the termination of this fight, two bullies from Philadelphia entered the ring, but before the fight could be closed, the crowd broke up in a row. It is a pity that the police do not arrest these men before going to the fight, for they generally pass the night in Philadelphia, and make no secret of their intention.

THE WORK OF A YEAR.—During the past year the receipts of the business and benevolent departments of the Baptist Publication Society were $168,473·77, one-fifth more than during any previous year; 328,000 copies of books and tracts and 1,227,800 *Young Reapers* were issued; 41 Sunday Schools received grants of libraries, bibles, &c.; 18 ministers received choice libraries; 38 regiments have been supplied with books and tracts; nearly 7000 volumes have been given to the United States Christian Commission; and 3350 volumes and 162,231 pages of tracts have been distributed gratuitously among the destitute by the colporteurs on the field.

PERSONAL.—General Grant's great female spy, Miss Major Pauline Cushman, will arrive in our city to-morrow, and, at the request of many of our citizens, will take an early opportunity to narrate her wonderful experiences, dressed in her uniform. Mr. John T. Donnelly, Jr., of this city (formerly Treasurer of the Walnut Street Theatre), has been selected to perfect the necessary arrangements, and will publish the gallant Major's announcement next week.

THE BILLIARD TOURNAMENT.—The billiard match for the championship of Pennsylvania, which is now being played in Sansom Street Hall, is exciting much attention among billiard players. Most of the games have been closely contested, evincing great skill in the players. The contest for the championship was narrowed down yesterday to Messrs. Estephe and Nelms.

THE INDEPENDENT MOVEMENT IN THE TENTH WARD.—The Democrats of the Tenth Ward have made a secret bargain to support Mr. Samuel J. Creswell for Common Council, in return for votes for General Reilly for Congress. This is an attempt to defeat Hon. Charles O'Neill for Congress, and should be frowned upon by every Republican.

It is charged that Mr. Creswell has used his influence in Councils to throw the municipal patronage into the hands of the Democrats. He voted in favor of Democrats in the Gas Works, in the Guardians of the Poor, and in the Girard College, and the tremendous lever of their disbursements are now being used against the Government.

Richard Vaux owes his election as Director of Girard College to Mr. Creswell's defiance of party obligations. The Republicans of the ward have therefore demanded a change, and have nominated Mr. Edwin Machette, a gentleman of indomitable energy, and devoted heart and soul to the cause of the Government.

ELECTRICITY AS APPLIED TO THE HUMAN FRAME.—A very interesting lecture on electricity, its uses, etc., as applied to the human system, was delivered at the Electrical Institution of Professors Bolles & Brown, at No. 1220 Walnut street. This institution was established five years since for the express purpose of treating patients afflicted with any complaint, by means of electricity. By invitation, last evening, a very able lecture was delivered by Professor Bolles to a large and highly appreciative audience. The lecturer explained at length the mode of treatment through the powerful agency of electricity, and why it should be more effective than the treatment resorted to by ordinary physicians. Its effects upon the human frame are miraculous, and in all cases where vitality enough is left to react, a speedy cure, it is claimed, can be effected. The reason given for the repeated failure of the old medical systems of practice, is that the diseases have their origin in the pelvic viscera, and cannot be reached under such treatment. Electricity, when applied to such cases, would work astonishing results.

The lecture last evening was most able indeed, and contained many interesting explanations in regard to electricity, with which the mind of every one should be thoroughly cognizant.

A MIXED-UP CASE.—Mrs. Murphy, the proprietress of a whisky mill at Cullen and Cross alleys, preferred charges before Alderman McCahen, yesterday, against a negro named Thomas Nixon. A few days since a number of persons were in the house of Mrs. Murphy, and under the influence of liquor they grew riotous. They left the house quarreling, leaving Nixon and a colored lady, named Mrs. Bradley, behind. The barkeeper of the house, Wm. Hunter, entered the bar-room as soon as the party left, and Mrs. Bradley and Mrs. Murphy became involved in a quarrel. This was unpleasant, and Hunter interfered and put Mrs. Bradley out. Nixon then became involved. The complainants alleged that Nixon beat Hunter badly. The defendants asserted that after Mrs. Bradley left, the door of the house was closed, and both of the complainants fell upon Nixon, who was beaten with a whisky bottle and severely bruised. This was turning the tables. Nixon was held to answer, and a counter suit will doubtless be brought against Mrs. Murphy and Hunter. We defy any one to fully understand the above suit.

DR. ELDER TO-NIGHT.—It is announced that, by the invitation of the Republican Invincibles, Dr. William Elder will address the public this evening at the Musical Fund Hall. Dr. Elder is one of the most original and entertaining of the popular orators of our time, and we can promise his audience an intellectual feast seasoned with humor and crowned with an earnest and unflinching loyalty. Doctor Elder has devoted much time to the study of our vast and comprehensive financial system, and his brief and terse allusions to the smooth seas after the storm are exhaustive essays on the ability of our people to pay the national debt with comparative ease. He has a happy way of relieving the details of finance from his usual dry and musty character, and of framing the figures of arithmetic in figures of speech to the mingled delight and instruction of all that hear him.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY, WITH INTENT TO KILL.—This morning, John Burns, a desperate character, well known to the police, was before Alderman Jones upon the charge of attempting to commit a felony and assault and battery, with intent to kill. It seems that he visited a house of rather low repute on Market street, above Ninth. He encountered one of the young ladies, and attempted to force from her $75 which she had secreted in her stocking. She resisted, and during the struggle he tore her clothing and beat her in a most cowardly manner, cutting her face and head in several places. He was committed in default of $1600 bail to answer at Court.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants for the payment of the city bounty to thirty-five men were issued by the Mayor. The political excitement seems to have dampened the enlistment fever, and but few recruits are secured. It will not do to stop now, when our quota is so nearly full. A few days more of energetic exertions will accomplish all that is desired. Since most of the wards have filled their quotas, there is less competition, and the labors of the committees in the wards still deficient are to that extent lightened. All that is needed now is a real and determined effort to fill the quotas in the different wards.

FUNERAL OF THOMAS CAMPBELL.—Yesterday morning the funeral of Thomas Campbell, Esq., a well-known citizen of the Seventeenth Ward, took place from his late residence, corner of Second and Thompson streets. A large number of the friends of the deceased attended his funeral, which was the largest ever known in the above ward. The body was taken into St. Michael's church, where religious services were held. The interment took place at the Cathedral cemetery.

PHILADELPHIA NAVY YARD.—The following vessels are in course of construction at the Philadelphia Navy Yard:—*Neshamony*, *Shackamaxon*, *Swatara*, *Antietam*, *Puckmataha*, and *Tonawanda*. The following were undergoing repairs:—*Huron*, *Chippewa*, *Unadilla*, *Sassacus*, *Massachusetts*, *R. R. Cuyler*, and *Lilian*.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from the stock of READY-MADE GARMENTS. We are selling goods equal in *style, fit, make and material*, *from 25 to 50 per cent. lower* than is now charged for the same goods made to order. We have all styles, sizes, and prices of Clothing—Men's, Youth's, and Boys'. All can be suited without delay or trouble.

BENNETT & CO.,
Tower Hall, No. 518 Market street.

THE TOIL OF AGES MADE A RECREATION AND A PLEASURE.—When we reflect upon the untold havoc wrought upon the physical constitution, through ages, by the health-destroying use of the needle, we feel a just pleasure and pride in pointing the million to the beneficent remedy provided in the Florence Sewing Machine, sold at No. 630 Chesnut street, below Seventh. Every one of these celebrated machines is supplied with a "Barnum Self-sewer," a most valuable appendage, by which the work is self-directed, without the least care or trouble to the operator. All these machines are sold with a guarantee to give entire satisfaction, or the money is returned; so that purchasers invest their money in the Florence without a particle of risk. Persons now visiting the city should not omit calling at this establishment and selecting a machine.

SPLENDID SPECIMENS of Photographs made at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. Life-size Photographs in oil colors, Ivorytypes, and Cartes de Visite. Go early.

THE OIL FEVER.—We do not wonder that our capitalists are becoming rampant on the subject of "Oils." This great mine of wealth is yet in its infancy. The next best thing to investing in "Oils" is to purchase all your Coal at the popular yard of W. W. Alter, No. 957 N. Ninth street. You will save money and get the best article.

UNKIND.—"Augustus" had just put on a new suit from Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental, when he asked "Isaac" what he thought of it?
"Like a bowl of punch," said Isaac.
"How like that?"
"Got a *big spoon* in it," said Ike.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Schr W. B. Thomas, Winsmore, Fortress Monroe, J. G. & G. S. Repplier.
Schr W. H. Dewitt, Corey, Westport, G. B. Kerfoot.
Schr T. Borden, Wrightington, Dighton, W. Hunter, Jr.
Schr T. Potter, Rackett, Gloucester, Tyler & Co.
Schr E. Wootten, North, Delaware City, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Steamship Western Metropolis, ——, from Fortress Monroe, with 450 sick and wounded soldiers to the United States Medical Director. Off Delaware City, saw ship Philadelphia, from Liverpool; and an Italian barque, was off the Capes yesterday morning, coming in.
Brig Forrester, Winsmore, 15 days from Bath, with ice to captain.
Brig Imogene, Pennell, 7 days from Tampa Bay, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr Jason, Sprague, 7 days from Boston, in ballast to J. E. Bazley & Co.
Schr E. M. Lee, Taylor, 5 days from Fortress Monroe, in ballast to Tyler & Co.
Schr E. Wootten, Young, 4 days from New York, with mdse to captain.
Schr Monterey, Lane, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.
Schr J. Sherman, Banks, 4 days from Salem, in ballast to captain.
Schr M. Smith, Risley, 6 days from Boston, in ballast to captain.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, October 7.

The new bull movement in stocks is beginning to develop itself, and, in New York especially, shows great strength. Thousands of shares change hands hourly, and so large are the transactions on the street, beyond the printed sales, that we hear of one *bear* operator who sold 10,000 shares of Erie alone, seller thirty days. From this some idea may be formed of the character and strength of the fight now going on between the bulls and bears for the supremacy. We think that the "heaviest artillery" is on the side of the bulls, who deserve success for their manliness in coming forward with large means to prevent a panic at this crisis. Of course there are many persons who would be glad to see a financial crisis just now, that the Government might be embarrassed; but the vast body of the people would be the sufferers.

Last evening, at the Fifth Avenue Board, the market was very stormy. Illinois Central sold up to 118, a rise of 5 per cent.; Erie at 94, a rise of 2 per cent.; Reading, 123½—or 61¾—and the whole list was firm at advancing prices. Gold was higher, selling at 97¾. It is stated, in well-informed circles, that the rise in gold, just now, is based upon Saturday's demand for European shipment. It is stated that some of the German bankers who bought our 5-20s when gold was selling at 275, are now reselling them here, with gold at 195. This would be a very nice financial stroke for Meinheer, and we have no doubt that to the remittances of the proceeds of the sale of these 5-20s we are indebted for the present flurry in gold. After this speculation, we shall no doubt have large European orders for our Government securities, whenever gold again crosses 200; for parties abroad can make a very handsome operation by shipping coin here, selling it at the high figure, buying Government securities with the proceeds, and when our victorious armies again knock down the price of gold, they can sell out 5-20s and take their coin home again. A very nice little gamble, which even John Bull will be having a finger in shortly; surly as he is towards us, he loves Jonathan's money.

The market before board opened rampant, with large sales of Reading at 62¼, the New Yorkers the buyers in this market. The demand for this security grows as the price advances, and the public begin to send in their orders to the commission houses; but as yet the principal demand is by the large party in the stock who take the cash certificates quite freely.

In New York before board the street was very much excited, and in Erie and the New York shares the demand was very heavy for the cash stock. The shorts are taking the alarm, and the weaker brothers are trying to cover their contracts as rapidly as possible, in the face of the ruin which begins to stare them in the face. As a large amount of "Secesh" money is supposed to have been employed in the effort to break down prices, we hope the punishment will be severe.

Gold has advanced 8@10 per cent since last evening, opening at 198; advanced and sold at 199 at 11 o'clock; 204 at 12; and 205 at 12¼, with considerable speculative activity.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, OCT. 7.
Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third st.

BEFORE BOARDS.

$1000 Allegh. Co 5s	78¾	300 sh McElheny Oil	6¾
400 sh Reading R	62	200 sh do....b5	6¾
200 sh do	62¾	200 sh do....mon	6¾
200 sh do	62	100 sh do....b5	6¾
200 sh do	62¾	500 sh McClintock	6¾
200 sh do....s30	62	100 sh Densmore . b15	9½
400 sh do....c	62¾	100 sh do	9½
250 sh do	62¾	300 sh Hibbard	1¾
100 sh Dalzell Oil .b5	8¾	200 sh Corn Planter	5½
200 sh do....b10	8¾	50 sh do....mon	5½
600 sh Union Pet	2¾	200 sh do	5¾
100 sh Bull Creek	4¾		

FIRST BOARD.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81	105¼	150 sh Densmore...s60	9¾
$4000 U S 5-20s	101¾	500 sh Reading R....b5	62¾
$700 do	101¾	500 sh do....b30	62
$1000 U. S. 10-40s	98¼	400 sh do	61¾
$5000 City 6s, over 70	98	500 sh do	61¾
$3000 City 6s, new	101	200 sh do....b10	62
$300 do	101¾	200 sh do....b5	61¾
$1000 Sch. Nv. 6s '82	87	100 sh Sch Nav pf	38½
$1000 Sus. Can. bds	60	10 sh Lehigh C & N	77
$3000 Cam. & A 6s '83	100	5 sh Cam & Am	152½
$500 Green & Coats s6	100	10 sh Penna RR	69¾
200 sh N. Y. & M....b5	14¾	40 sh do	69¾
700 sh Fulton Coal	7½	40 sh Lehigh Valley	78
50 sh Noble & Del	12½	100 sh Elmira pf	50
100 sh do	12½	24 sh Cataw	17
200 sh Ph & Oil Ck	1¾	200 sh Phila & Erie	32
400 sh McClintock...b5	6¾	500 sh Lehigh Zinc	50

NEW YORK, October 7.—Stocks better. Chicago and Rock Island, 93; Cumberland Preferred, 56¾; Illinois Central, 118¾; Illinois Central bonds, 115; Michigan Southern, 68¾; New York Central, 120; Pennsylvania Coal, 70; Reading, 123; Hudson River, 109¾; Missouri 6s, 62; Erie, 93¾; One-year Certificates, 94¾; Treasury 7 3-10s, 106; 5-20s, Coupons, 107¾; Registered 6s, 103.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid.	Ask.		Bid.	Ask.
Fulton Coal	7	7½	Seneca Oil	1¾	2
Big Mountain Coal	5½	6¾	Organic Oil	..	1⅛
N. Y. & Mid. Coal	14¾	15	Franklin Oil	..	1
Green Mt. Coal	4¾	5	Howe's Eddy Oil	..	2
N. Carbondale	2½	3	Irving Oil	6	7
New Creek	¾	1	Densmore	9¾	9½
Feeder Dam Coal	..	1	Dalzell Oil	8¾	8¾
Clinton Coal	..	1	McElheny	6¾	6¾
Butler Coal	10½	11	Olmsted	..	2
Swatara	..	14	Noble & Delamater	12¼	12½
American Kaolin	..	2½	Hibbard	1¾	..
Penn Mining...b30	18	18	Story Farm	3	..
Connecticut	..	8	Bruner	1¼	1¾
Keystone Zinc	2½	3	Petroleum Centre	3½	4
Excelsior Oil	¾	1 3-16	Egbert	2¾	2¾
Big Tank	1¾	2	Hoge Island	..	1½
Continental	..	2¾	Allegheny River	..	1½
Farrell	1½	2	Curtin	2¾	3
Oil Creek	4¾	4¾	Phila & Oil Creek	1¾	1 3-16
Maple Shade Oil	14	17	Bull Creek	4⅜	4¾
McClintock Oil	6¾	6¾	Germania	1	1¼
Pennsylvania Pet	..	3	Corn Planter	5	5¾
Perry Oil	4	4½	Briggs	3¾	3¾
Mineral Oil	2¾	2¾	Rock Oil	4¾	4¾
Keystone Oil	1	2	Tarr Farm	3	3¾
Venango Oil	..	1	Globe	1½	2
Union Petroleum	2¾	2¾	Upper Economy	..	1
Beacon Oil	..	1½	Sch. Oil Co	1¾	2
Pope Farm Oil	..	1			

M. SCHULTZ & Co., No. 16 S. Third street, report the following quotations for foreign exchange, per steamer *City of Baltimore*, from New York:—

London, 60 days' sight, 212½@213; London, 3 days, 213@215; Paris, 60 days' sight, 2f. 60@2f. 62½; Paris, 3 days, 2f. 58@2f. 60; Antwerp, 60 days' sight, 2f. 66; Bremen, 60 days' sight, 150@155; Hamburg, 60 days' sight, 69@70; Cologne, Leipsic, Berlin, 60 days' sight, 140@145; Amsterdam, Frankfort, 60 days' sight, 78@80. Market firm.

—The condition of the banks of the three principal commercial cities of the Union is exhibited in the following table, which shows the aggregates of their last weekly statements:—

	Loans.	Specie.	Circulat'n.	Deposits.
N. Y., Oct. 1	$185,686,807	19,671,131	4,157,928	145,810,797
Phila., Oct. 3	41,109,335	3,940,436	2,636,864	34,043,153
Boston, Oct. 3	58,301,755	5,538,868	10,317,316	24,384,760
Totals	$285,446,897	29,150,435	17,102,028	204,149,150
Last week	285,743,829	29,683,862	17,032,935	202,300,094
Decrease in loans				$3,932
Decrease in specie				531,427
Decrease in circulation				64,201
Decrease in deposits				1,979,818

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port during the past week:—

Flour, bbls	11,870
Wheat, bushels	63,600
Corn, do	11,000
Oats, do	28,000

—The following are the receipts of Coal Oil at this port during the past week:—

Crude, bbls	3800
Refined, bbls	3370

—Coal tonnage of the Reading Railroad:—

	Tons.
For the present week	42,173
Same week last year	73,617
And a day's Bituminous to add, say 1000 tons.	
Decrease	30,444

—Coal tonnage of the Schuylkill Navigation Company:—

	Tons.
For the present week	24,696
Same week last year	38,871
Decrease	13,975

The cause of the falling off of the tonnage is owing to the wages of the men being reduced; hence some of them are on a "strike."

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.	198	12 M.	204
11 A. M.	199	1 P. M.	204½

Market strong.

MASS MEETING IN THE TENTH WARD.—A mass meeting of the citizens of the Tenth Ward will be held this evening, at the Hall of the Union Association, corner of Broad and Race streets. Distinguished speakers will be present. Arrangements will also be made for a grand demonstration at the meeting to-morrow night. Let there be a general attendance of the citizens of the ward.