Evening Telegraph

MONDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers this Morning.

INDIANA.

From the Tribune.

The enemies of the National Administration carried this State in '62 by over 10,000 majority, giving them Senator, House, and State Officers, except Governor, which held over, and who would most gladly have co-operated with them in passing an act whereby the absent soldiers of that State would be enabled to vote in the ensuing elections; but the Indiana, like every other Legislature, would do nothing of the kind. They had carried the State through the disfranchisement of the soldiers, and they were not so green as to help fashion a club whereby their own heads would surely be broken. So the soldiers of Indiana can not vote this year unless at their respective homes.

Hereupon we find a clamor raised against the alleged partiality whereby furloughs are being granted to Indiana soldiers—Unionists being furloughed freely, but Copperheads rarely or not at all. We know not how the fact may be, but sincerely trust that this complaint is well founded. When all the Unionists that can be spared from the field have gone home, there will still be not less than ten thousand majority of Unionists over Copperheads among those deprived of their votes by the refusal of the late Copperhead Legislature to pass a soldiers' voting law. It seems to us that this is quite as much swindle as our side ought to be asked to stand by that refusal. We apprehend that it is quite all our friends in Indiana can afford.

Why is it—we ask the dumb dogs once more—that no single Democratic Legislature has ever passed a soldier's voting law. The voters and journals of their party have for years been clamoring that furloughs were freely granted to the Republican soldiers of New Hampshire, Connecticut, and other States, in view of important elections therein; but in no case have they chosen to preclude all partiality by favoring and passing a soldiers voting law. Here is New Jersey, the home of McClellan, with a Democratic Legislature and Governor since 1862—why has she not enabled her soldiers to vote? Why? Why? Echo answers, Why?

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

From the Times.

Elections occur to-morrow in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. They are watched with intense interest by men of all parties throughout the country. In themselves the results in those States are of comparatively little consequence; but the indications which those results will afford of the probable issue of the Presidential contest in November are of the utmost interest and importance.

In Ohio the contest has not been waged with any great degree of vigor or determination on the part of the so-called Democratic party. The canvass has been animated, but nothing more. The Copperheads do not seem to have had any great hope of success under any circumstances, and they have not, therefore, put forth any very strenuous exertions. There is very little doubt that the vote of Ohio will be cast for the Union ticket by a very handsome majority—we hope not less than 50,000.

In Pennsylvania and Indiana the contest has been more severe, and the result is consequently somewhat more doubtful. There is probably no loyal State in which sympathy with secession is more open and decided than in Indiana. Not content with endeavoring to overthrow the Administration, the Copperheads there have been hard at work in endeavoring to arm the State openly and actively on the side of the Rebels. The organization of the Sons of Liberty was intended to commence operations in that State. Secret importations of arms have been going on for months past, for the purpose of enabling the Copperheads of Indiana to take the field at *home* in armed opposition to the Government; and it was the action of that Government, in seizing these arms, that aroused the eloquent indignation of Governor Seymour in the Chicago Convention.

That party have been making the most desperate and determined efforts to defeat Governor Morton and throw the State into the ranks of the opposition. It has been thoroughly organized, abundantly supplied with money, and sustained by aid, in lavish profusion, from this city and other outside sources. Everything that desperate exertions can do to carry the State will be done to-morrow. Rebels expected from Kentucky have been brought by thousands across the Ohio to give their votes against the Government. The whole power of the party will be put forth to carry the State.

The soldiers in the field are not allowed to vote, and not less than 40,000 votes will thus be lost to the Union cause. Nevertheless, we have strong hopes of success. Governor Morton believes we shall succeed. The Chairman of the Union State Committee and other gentlemen of position actively engaged in the canvass, write that the chances are decidedly in our favor. Colfax's re-election is reasonably certain, in spite of the most desperate efforts to defeat him; and we hope the Union State ticket will succeed by not less than from 5000 to 7500 majority.

Pennsylvania is the battle-field. The Democrats have evidently made up their minds that unless they can carry that State now, it will be useless to hope for success in the November fight. They have accordingly put forth every possible effort to secure a show of victory. Their leading politicians from this State, Governor Seymour, John Van Buren, Dean Richmond, August Belmont, and others, have been giving Pennsylvania their special attention for some weeks past. Hundreds of thousands of dollars have been sent there within the last ten days. The Union men, meanwhile, have not been idle.

They have been actively and carefully canvassing the State, holding large public meetings, discussing the issues involved, and striving to arouse and enlighten the public sentiment of the State in every possible way. Unless all the signs of the day prove deceptive, they will carry the State. No State ticket is in the field, and the election is only for members of Congress; but it is confidently expected that we shall gain at least *four* members, and General Cameron, Chairman of the State Committee, thinks we may gain seven. With very many obstacles to contend against, peculiar to the present struggle, we believe the State will vote for the Union cause.

There is good reason, therefore, to expect substantial Union victories in each of these three great States. If all of them are thus carried, the Presidential contest will be substantially decided. If one or even two of them should vote against us, they will compel a sharper struggle and more strenuous efforts on our part; but even in that case they will not seriously jeopardize the result.

McCLELLAN TO ESTABLISH THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE SOUTH FOREVER!

From the Tribune.

General John A. Logan, honored through all the West as a soldier, and respected through the United States as a War Democrat, was in the XVIth Congress with J. L. M. Curry, who represented the VIIth District of Alabama. Logan described him recently as "a very talented man, who, after the South seceded and commenced its armed rebellion, was elected a member of the Confederate Congress, and served therein with credit to himself, so far as a man can do so in a Congress of that kind."

Curry returned home from Richmond a short time ago, and made a speech to his soldier fellow-citizens. Logan said that he himself was at the time "far down in Dixie," and got hold of a Rebel paper containing Curry's speech; and he took it out of his pocket, and read to the Illinois crowd he was addressing the following startling corroborative testimony to prove the treasonable use to which McClellan and the Peace Democracy have consented to be put.

"Mr. Curry said this:—'My hearers, we should remember that much depends upon the choice the Northern men make for a President the ensuing fall. There will be at least two parties represented, to wit—the War party, who will doubtless make an effort to have Lincoln retained and the Peace party, who will make a bold effor to elect a man pledged to give the Confederacy justice and restore peace—long-desired and ardently-prayed-for peace—to our bleeding country. We hope, we trust, we pray that they may be successful. Such a shout as was never heard before would spread over our afflicted South. If such be the happy result, *our independence would be forever established*. But, should Lincoln be re-elected, our hopes will be dashed to the ground, our independence but a thing dreamed of; for we have exhausted our resources, and could not possibly hope to be able to continue the war four years longer. Past experience has taught us that we should expect no favors at the hands of the indomitable tyrant and usurper, Abraham Lincoln. Let us repose our trust in the God of battles, and anxiously await the result.'"

Failure of the Peace Campaign—Letter from Alexander Long.

The Ohio *State Journal* publishes the following letter from Alexander Long, the notorious member of Congress from the Second District of Ohio. It makes some interesting developments and confessions:—

"CINCINNATI, September 29, 1864.—My Dear Sir:—Your favor of the 23d was duly received, and should have had an earlier answer. Want of time is my excuse, however, for not doing so. I did not go to New York. Amos Green, of Illinois, who was one of the conferees, and present at all the meetings at the St. Nicholas Hotel, was there and gave me a full detail of all they did.

"They had passed a resolution to hold a convention in this city during the present week, for the purpose of making an independent nomination, but, on the receipt of my despatch of Tuesday night, which was not received by General Singleton until Wednesday, they then rescinded the resolution, conclude that Ohio would do nothing they would do likewise. And upon the rescinding of the resolution, the *Metropolitan Record* and *Freeman's Journal* caved in, but Gen. Wood determined to stand out alone, and we do so manfully, at a loss of from $1000 to $1200 a week.

"Strictly speaking in Washington now, and has not been home since the Convention. His whole soul is in the cause, and he is at the time operating through a channel you would not suspect, but which has been confided to me in confidence.

"There is no enthusiasm in the Democracy here, and the election is almost going by default, and I see nothing but defeat, others see it differently. But a short time will determine it now. I hope to see you at the proposed Peace Convention in this city on the 18th of next month.

"Very truly yours, ALEXANDER LONG."

"Andy" Johnson on his Experience as a Tailor.

Governor Andrew Johnson made a stirring speech at Logansport, Indiana, on the 4th instant, in which he said:—

"I hold in my hands, from which I wish to read an extract or two, for the benefit of some old Democrats, and young ones too, a letter written by General Jackson himself, in his own handwriting; and, in handling this relic, my mind goes back to the times of 1832. When it was written and published I was a young man, or boy, at work in my shop, and heard it read. And this in memory of being in my shop calls to mind what was said when Mr. Lincoln was first nominated. He was called the rail splitter, and I saw to-day you were making good use of the item; while the butternut party was being split to pieces, you said the Union never could be split. When the recent nominations were made at Baltimore, the tory papers of the country said:—They have a rail-splitter and a buffoon for the head of the ticket, and upon the tail they have a boorish tailor.' The idea at the bottom of all this opposition is, that the man who rises up from the mass of the people, the man who advocates the doctrines that man is capable of self-government, has virtue and intelligence to govern himself, should be reproated. I have nothing to regret that my early life was spent in the shop. I never boast of it in my canvasses, but when it is brought up as a reproach, I have met it in the way it should be met, and he who fights with such weapons is not entitled to the respect of anybody.

"Yes, the 'boorish tailor' is put upon the tail of the ticket. What an insult to the aristocracy, who want reputation without merit and without worth! Yes, I am a tailor; but I learned long since that if a man does not disgrace his profession it never disgraces him. (Cheers.) And I may be permitted to say that when I was a tailor I made some pretty close fits. (Laughter.) My garments used to be right well proportioned; but I have seen tailors, at their own expense, too, make a man out of very scant material. I used to be considered a very good tailor, and got my work done according to promise. (Laughter and cheers.) So much for the 'boorish tailor.' One of the fundamental principles of my democracy is, and it is republicanism, too, that men should be rewarded according to merit. 'It is worth that makes the man, and the want of it the fellow.'"

The Forrest Raid.

A gentleman who left Columbia Sunday evening states that Forrest made his appearance before that town during Sunday, and commenced to "feel" the garrison there. A lively skirmish ensued, which was kept up for about four hours. The greater portion of the skirmishing occurred in the vicinity of Jackson College, in the suburbs of the town. It was reported that two Federal and three Rebel soldiers were killed during the engagement. Forrest, finding the garrison fully prepared to meet and repel any attack he could make, withdrew, and took the road leading to Mount Pleasant and Florence. Nothing further was received yesterday as to his movements.

A rumor was brought in from Trinne yesterday that a considerable force of Rebels, reported to be a portion of Forrest's command, were in the vicinity of that place Monday, though nothing was known of their intentions.

In his progress towards Columbia, Forrest captured three block-houses, and burned the railroad bridges over Carter's creek and the Government saw-mill at Carter's creek station.

LATER.—A despatch received at the headquarters of General Rousseau, about 9 o'clock last night, says that General Rousseau was on the Mount Pleasant road, and that Forrest was retreating towards Florence. Railroad and telegraphic communication is open to Atlanta by the Chattanooga road, and the wires are working clear through on the Decatur road.—*Nashville Dispatch, Oct. 6.*

A Guerilla Raid in Maryland—Walter Bowie Killed.

On Thursday eleven guerillas crossed the Potomac near Poolesville, and proceeded to Sandy Springs, about eighteen miles north of Washington, where they robbed the stores in the village of some $1000 worth of goods, and decamped. The citizens rallied a party, armed themselves and pursued the marauders, and recaptured the property and a Southern mail of considerable importance.

Walter Bowie, a notorious guerilla, was killed, and his brother, Browne Bowie, was taken prisoner. One Rebel was wounded. The pursuing party of citizens suffered no loss.

Nelson Drawn by Dumas.

Nelson was at that epoch (1793) thirty-four years of age, about of stature, pale face, blue eyes, spare hair, and with that aquiline nose which is peculiar to warriors, and which makes Cæsar and Conoc resemble birds of prey. There is nothing to indicate that at this period Emma Lyonna, as Dumas always calls her, entertained any different opinion to that of her husband as to the *physique* of Nelson; but he, on his side, we are told, left Naples under that threaldom which few appear to have escaped who came within the meshes of the syren. Nay, our historical romancer would have us believe that it was to cure himself at Calvi and Teneriffe, as to lose an eye at the one, and an arm at the other. One thing is certain, that the hero was no enthralled in person when he reappeared in the presence of Lady Hamilton, in June, 1798. It was a critical moment with the brave admiral.

He had not only allowed the French fleet to slip through his fingers, but he had also left Malta at the mercy of the enemy, and permitted thirty thousand men to be disembarked at Alexandria. He was, further, without provisions or water to continue the pursuit, and some of his ships had been damaged in a storm. Caroline of Naples was sister to Marie Antoinette, and it is not to be wondered at that she detested the persecutors of the latter; her husband, Ferdinand, fully shared in her horror of Jacobin license, and, in the face of treaties of neutrality, Nelson was allowed to revictual and repair in the States of the two Sicilies. Nelson, "knew that a great naval victory could alone save him," quitted Naples we are also told, more deeply enamored than ever, and "never since the invention of powder and the use of great guns, had any naval combat terrified the ocean by so great a disaster." Out of thirteen ships-of-the-line, which constituted the French fleet, two only succeeded in making their escape. Nelson, as usual, who fought like a lion, did not come off scatheless.

He had been struck on the forehead by a falling yard, and the integuments, borne down over his only remaining eye, had to be replaced into their proper position, and then duly retained there by plasters and bandages. It was in such a plight that the triumphant hero made his reappearance at Naples, but then he was also the victor of the Nile—the conqueror of Aboukir (Aboukir, father of pitch). Yet we are told, and asked to believe, that so unbounded was the joy experienced at Naples at this victory over the aggressive Republicans, that the daughter of Maria Theresa, the haughty sister of the equally haughty Marie Antoinette, spoke to Lady Hamilton in the following terms:—"My beloved Emma, in order that I may remain King, and, in consequence, in order that you shall remain Queen, and this man shall belong to us, you must belong to him."

—The Paris papers already begin to talk of the Prince Imperial as Napoleon IV. At a recent dinner at camp the little boy sang a love song, and announced to the colonel of the 87th that he had been ordered to join his regiment, and was ready to "fall in."

Internal Revenue Decision.

The accompanying decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will be read with interest by widows and guardians of orphan children. The questions involved were—Where several members of the same family are entitled to a separate income, shall the whole income of the family be aggregated, and the tax to the Government be paid on the excess above six hundred dollars per annum; or shall the income of each member of the family be considered as a separate and distinct estate?

The decision is manifestly just, and, in harmony with the general action of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue:—

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE, WASHINGTON, October 5, 1864.—Sir:—I am in receipt of your letter of the 3d instant, stating that an estate is being settled in favor of a widow, one adult child, and three minor children, that the widow has an income of $600, the adult an income of $150, and the three minors an aggregate income of $750, and inquiring as to the tax upon the income of the joint income of this family. I reply that if the estate in question was an distinct that the income which each receives is the actual income of each from his or her own separate estate, then the incomes are taxable singly, and not in the aggregate. Very respectfully,

E. A. ROLLINS, Deputy Commissioner.

Isaac P. Cook, Esq., Register of Wills, Baltimore, Maryland.

Portrait of the Rebel General Early.

From the Gettysburg Star and Sentinel.

Old Jubal Early, or, as General Lee calls him, his "bad old man," has won a name during his sojourn in the valley of Virginia of which he is well worthy. Did you ever see him? If not, you have missed one of the greatest curiosities of the war. He is a man of considerable corpulence, with a full face, which has the appearance of the full moon when it is at its height in redness. He is about six feet high and of immense structure. His voice sounds like a cracked Chinese fiddle, and comes from his mouth somewhat in the style of the Hardshell Baptist, with a long drawl, accompanied with an interpolation of oaths. In winter his head is encased in a net striped woollen skull-cap drawn about his ears, while his body is contained within the embraces of a Yarrington cloth overcoat, striking his heels.

His legs are covered by leggings of the same material, wrapped from the feet upwards as high as the knees with white tape. He is as brave as he is homely, and as homely as any man you ever saw, except Parson Brownlow, who is said to rival his Satanic Majesty in personal appearance. There are many incidents related of Old Jubal, but I can at present call to memory but one. During the battles in the Wilderness, on one occasion a regiment from South Carolina was ordered to charge the enemy. For some reason they faltered. Old Jubal, hearing of it, rode up to the head of the column, and in that peculiarity of tone for which he was noted, cried out, "Boys can you get out into this d——d scrape, and by G— you shall help us out." The regiment was rallied by the remark, that they rushed upon the foe, driving him from every position.

Signification of Ladies' Names.

Mary, Maria, Marie (French), signify exalted. According to some Mary means lady of the sea; Martha, to expected, to be chosen; Isabel signifies lovely; Julia and Juliet, soft haired; Gertrude, an image of honor, all fruitful; Ellen, or Helen, the Greek Helen, changed by the Italians into Helena, signifies alluring, though, according to Greek authors, it means one who pities. The interpretation of Caroline is regal; that of Charlotte is a queen; Clara, bright or cleared eyed; Agnes, chaste; Amanda, amiable; Laura, a laurel; Edith, joyous; Olivia, peace; Flavia, light of life; Grace, favor; Sarah, or Sally, a princess; Sophia, wisdom; Amelia and Amy, beloved; Matilda, a noble maid; Margaret, a pearl; Rebecca, plump; Pauline, a little one; Hannah, Anna, Anne, Ann and Nancy, all of which are the same original name, interpreted, mean gracious, or kind; Jane signifies dignity; Ida, the morning star; Lucy, brightness of aspect; Louisa, or Louise, one who protects; Emma, tender; Catharine, pure; Frances, or Fanny, frank or free; Lydia, severe; Minerva, chaste.

A New Musical Instrument.

Some sensation has been excited in musical circles abroad by the invention of a new instrument which leaves Sax's trombones and other gigantic engines of the same description very far behind. It is called the "serophone," and the sound is produced not by human lungs, but by bellows worked by steam. "It is curious," says a Belgian paper, "to see a puff of white smoke arising from the trumpet's mouth at every note. Very curious, no doubt (says a correspondent), but in a close concert-room or theatre the employment of this steam instrument is not likely to contribute to the comfort of the audience; and as for as the volume of sound is concerned, painful experience leads us to think that even the members of brass bands would find the orchestra of the French opera quite overpoweringly noisy enough for their tastes. Fancy Mario, Gingini, and Tamberlik having to compete with a steam trumpet!"

Sculptures for the Sultan.

A Paris letter in the London *Star* says:—"Several of the first artists in Paris are busily employed in sculpturing a splendid collection of beasts, destined to be placed in the gardens of the Harem at Constantinople. Twenty-two animals are already completed—crocodiles, porcupines, tigers, and leopards are so lifelike one scarcely feels safe in their neighborhood. According to the laws of the Koran, the Sultan is not allowed to have the statues of any descendants of Adam; he will, however, possess a collection of beasts in bronze and marble certainly unrivalled in Europe."

—About sixty of the South African clergy, almost all in the dioceses of Capetown and Grahamstown, have signed a memorial addressed to their Metropolitan and to the Bishops of South Africa, in which they protest against Dr. Colenso resuming his episcopal functions, and declare that they cannot recognize him as a bishop of their Church, or hold communion with him should he return to his diocese.

—A remarkable instance of a nobleman resigning his hereditary rights occurred lately in the north of Scotland. Lord Saltoun retained in his family the right to appoint the magistrates of Fassiebourgh, but the town having increased considerably of late, the noble lord gave to the householders, as more consistent with the spirit of the age, the privilege his family had so long enjoyed.

—The *Nord* states that during the stay of the King of Spain at Paris the Prince Imperial offered him a rose for Queen Isabella, saying:—"I cannot offer your majesty anything else for the Queen, but I hope she will not forget me, seeing that I have Spanish blood in my veins." The King accepted the rose, and had it immediately enclosed in a rich case, so that it might be preserved.

—A scientific Russian has discovered a process by which timber, though newly felled, may become so hard as to resist the influences of the most trying climate for an almost indefinite period. The most curious part of the invention is that it does not involve the use of chemicals of any sort, such as creoling in kreosote, &c., and that the process is applied to the tree while growing.

—A short while ago a French priest, disputing the authority of his Church in such matters, went to his mayor for permission to marry. The mayor refused the application, and the priest then appealed to a higher court form writ to force the civil authority to grant his request. M. Jules Favre pleaded in favor of the priest. The court decided that the mayor was right in refusing the request of the priest, and condemned the latter to costs.

—Admiral Henry Litchfield has lately died in London, in his seventy-sixth year. He entered the navy in May, 1800, and was midshipman of the *Impetueux*, and assisted at the blowing up of the *Insolente* in the Morbeam river in 1800; also served at the reduction of Aux Cayes and other ports of St. Domingo in 1803, and on shore at the attack on Curacoa in 1804. He was acting master of the *Resource*, and afterwards senior Lieutenant of the *Reindeer* at Walcheren, and commanded. He next commanded the *Mohawk* in the operations on the coast of America, including the attack on Craney Island and Hampton, and served in her boat at the destruction of the United States schooner *Asp*, in 1813. He held other active employment up to 1823.

A RICHMOND GUESS AT GRANT'S PLAN OF CAMPAIGN.—A Richmond paper of a recent date says:—

"A heavy force is to be poured into the valley to capture Lynchburg, the Tennessee railroad, and the James river canal, and to obtain permanent possession of the Danville railroad. The Central railroad is to be taken and held by a column pushed on from Fredericksburg to the Junction, which will give the command of both roads. They are to lend the hand to another column to be landed at the White House. Richmond is thus to be cut off from all communication, and finally invested by a powerful army, and the Yankees believe they will capture it and Lee's whole army."

—The best sewing silk is now made in America.

—Substitute brokers pay a license to the city of Chicago of $150.

—California will make 1,500,000 gallons of wine this year.

—Eight thousand Government employees in Nashville held semi-monthly drills.

—The poet Whittier has lost all his fruit by robbery.

—A man named *Godly* is now in the New Jersey State Prison for bigamy.

—From three to five cases of suicide daily are reported in London.

—A young bride has just been poisoned in Paris from the bite of a fly.

—British troops are now stationed at Windsor, C. W., with artillery, to prevent Rebel raids.

—The Niger is being explored by the French in Africa.

—A substitute broker was arrested in Boston yesterday for stealing a gold watch.

—Since the spring no fewer than three Roman Catholic churches have stood.

—A manufacturing firm in Fall River is said to have lost $250,000 by the decline in cotton goods.

—The Mayor of Richmond receives $3000 a year salary. Payable in what?

—The entire part of the tobacco crop in three Maryland counties was destroyed last week by a hailstorm.

—Ex Governor Matteson, of Illinois, has made half a million by selling gold "shots" in New York.

—The King of Italy went out for three days on the Alps to hunt chamois, and caught only a pheasant. He went home satisfied.

—The Princess Mary of Cambridge has become thinner. She abstains from bread, potatoes, and milk, and loses fat thereby.

—The New Brunswick militia ought to be at sent to the front. They met for a parade the other day, but got into a fight in a graveyard.

—Nine ladies were arrested in Baltimore for showing undue attention to Rebel prisoners as they marched through that city.

—On Thursday night last the safe of the United States Express Company was blown open at Owego, N. Y., and $2000 stolen.

—It is said that the appearance of Joe Coburn, the prize-fighter, is so formidable that one of the butchers of Nice has locked down.

—There are more bakers than butchers in Germany, and twice as many shoemakers as both of the former put together.

—The Montreal carmen are on a strike. They object to the Grand Trunk railway transporting freight on its own wagons.

—The salt water in the oil wells ruins the tools employed there, and this causes a ceaseless expenditure to the speculator.

—The refugees and freedmen in Missouri who will need Government aid this winter number five thousand.

—An establishment for the manufacture of locomotives is just starting in Troy, New York. It is a new branch of industry in that city.

—The band of Dutch ladies who attempted to explore the Nile have been compelled to abandon the enterprise, owing to the hostility of the natives. Naughty natives.

—The annual expense of Harvard College and the Zoological Museum at Cambridge is $105,000. Amherst and Dartmouth each spend only $48,000.

—The publisher of a paper in Maine last week paid 62 cents for a peck of potatoes to a subscriber that used to give ten bushels for a year's subscription to the same paper.

—At Marseilles, at the grand theatre, one of the dancers in the ballet fell through the prompter's box, set her clothes on fire, and was rescued by the manager.

—The Charleston *Courier* talks about 35,000 Polish soldiers expected to arrive and enlist in the Confederate army. How will they get away from Poland and the Russians?

—The police in Boston picked up a drunken man in the street last week who had over $2000 in his pocket. He was thankful when he came to himself.

—A lad of about fifteen years of age was instantly killed in Cincinnati last Saturday by the overturning of one of the East Walnut Hills omnibuses.

—The new water-works at Charlestown, Massachusetts, which will supply the city with water from Mystic Lake at Medford, will be formally opened October 25.

—A deserter was roasted to death last week by crawling under the boiler of the steamer *S. D. Maxey*, as she was taking some recruits from Boston to Gallop's Island.

—The dead body of a beautiful and well-dressed young girl, believed to have been murdered, was found on the shore of the lake, near Detroit, Mich., a few days since.

—The Washington correspondent of the *Tribune* says there can be little doubt that the recent movement of our forces on the left failed to accomplish the result anticipated.

—An auctioneer lately sold a large lot of testaments at a sale in Baltimore. On examination, the purchaser found that the testaments were in the Choctaw language.

—Tom Thumb and his wife go to Europe in style. They have two servants, several state-rooms, and a cabin to themselves. Tom is an illustrious little Cronus.

—It was $400 instead of $100, which the Trustees of Amherst College lately voted to the professors of that institution. The president received a donation of $400.

—Work has been stopped at the Wamsutt Mills in New Bedford, but it is expected that operations will be resumed as soon as the price of cotton becomes more settled.

—A coal teamster, named Butler, went to a "wake" in Charlestown, Massachusetts, last week, fell asleep in an open window, fell out and broke his neck—like Satychus.

—The Princeton College Base-ball Club has challenged the Williams College Base-ball Club to play a match game next Thanksgiving. The challenge has not yet been accepted.

—The Maine papers say that all the crops in the State have come to maturity, with an average yield, and the potato crop will be the largest the State has produced for many years.

—A man named Foley had a ball given to him in Boston last Saturday, for the benefit of his sick family. On going home from the ball with the proceeds ($248) in his pocket, he was robbed and murdered.

—The Hazard Powder Company have built a church for their employees. This company is one of the most amiable masters to its men that can be found. It wouldn't blow them up for the world.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,
MANUFACTURING MACHINIST
AND
ENGINEER,
10-10 No. 1621 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—$7000—AN UNEXCEPTIONable Ground-Rent of $420 per annum, secured upon a valuable property on Arch street. Apply to LEWIS R. REDNER, No. 102 S. FOURTH Street.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF PENNsylvania.—A stated meeting will be held at the Hall, Athenæum Building, SIXTH Street, below Walnut, This (Monday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
SAMUEL L. SMEDLEY,
10 Recording Secretary.

FIFTH WARD.—A MEETING OF the Union men of the Ward will be held at Good Intent Hall, No. 602 SPRUCE Street, on MONDAY, 10th instant, at 7½ P. M. Mission Officers are particularly requested to be present.
E. S. ATKINSON, Jr., Secretary.
10-7-3t

OFFICE PRESTON COAL AND IMPROVEMENT Company,
No. 509½ WALNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA, September 26, 1864.
DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWO PER CENT. on the capital stock of the Company, payable to stockholders on and after October 20. The Transfer Books will be closed from October 3 to October 20.
10-5-mwf-8t H. P. RUTTER, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

WHEN IN THE COURSE
OF HUMAN EVENTS
IT BECOMES NECESSARY TO REDUCE
DRY GOODS
TO MEET THE VIEWS OF BUYERS,
WE ARE ALWAYS READY TO DO SO.

As we are now following Gold down as we followed it up, this is a get 4 time for consumers to clear in and buy.

NEW FALL GOODS.

Best Stock of Merinoes.
Best Stock of Poplins.
Best Stock of New Silks.
Best Stock of Nobility Plaids.
Best Stock of Dress Goods.
Best Stock of Black Goods.
Best Stock of White Goods.
Best Stock of Lace Goods.
Best Stock of Blankets.
Best Stock of Cloaks.

EYRE & LANDELL,
FOURTH AND ARCH STREETS.

P.S.—We are free to admit our village we have sold goods as high as anybody, therefore we can afford to sell now as low as anybody. 9-26 mws-1m

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS.
OUR STOCK COMPRISES THE
CHOICEST NOVELTIES.
Also, WATER PROOF CLOAKS, made to the best manner, at less than usual prices.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
10-10-3t Above Willow.

NEW MOURNING STORE.
FALL STOCK.
An Elegant Assortment
DRESS GOODS,
CLOAKS, SHAWLS, MANTLES,
AND
MOURNING MILLINERY.
THE ATTENION OF THE LADIES IS SOLICITED
M. & A. MYERS & CO.,
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET.

PLAID AND STRIPED
SHIRTING FLANNELS,
FROM AUCTION,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET.
10-7-3t Above Willow.

SCOTCH NURSERY DIAPER
FROM AUCTION,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET
10-7-3t Above Willow.

HAMILTON, PACIFIC AND AMERICAN
MOUSSELIN DE LAINES,
FROM AUCTION,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
10-7-3t Above Willow.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR PAPER.
NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING,
October 8, 1864.
Proposals, sealed and endorsed "Proposals for Paper," will be received at this Bureau until 2 o'clock P. M. on the 21st day of October instant, for furnishing and delivering at the Navy Yard at Brooklyn, N. Y., Five Hundred Reams of Paper.
The paper to be white, 20½ inches by 16½ inches, to weigh 34 pounds to the ream, and be made of rag stock; to contain 24 Press on each page, leaving one inch margin at the top and bottom, and both sides of each page.
Samples of quality and size of the paper may be seen at the office of the Bureau or in charge of the Navy Yard at Boston, New York, and Philadelphia, and at this Bureau. 10-8-10t

TO BUILDERS.
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
HARRISBURG, October 3, 1864.
Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock of TUESDAY, 18th instant, for the execution of the proposed extension of the Capitol Building.
Security to one-third of the amount of the work will be required, and each bidder must accompany his proposal with the names of his securities.
Plans of the extension can be seen at this office, where specifications can also be had on application.
Bids must be addressed "Proposals for extension of Capitol."
A. G. CURTIN, Governor.
JAMES P. BARR, Sur. General.
HENRY D. MOORE, State Treas.
10-5-10t

CANNED PEACHES.—ARCHER & MEEKS, No. 45 S. WATER street, offer for sale a large stock of Canned Peaches, Tomatoes, etc., the celebrated brand of C. S. Pilkin & Co. 10-7-3t

BOSTON BROWN BREAD, FRESH DAILY. DELIS', GEORGE T. RILEY, No. 116 BLACK Street.

WEDDINGS, PARTIES, AND FAMILIES furnished on the most reasonable terms. Particular attention paid.
GEORGE T. RILEY,
10-8-6t No. 116 BLACK street.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE FORBID trusting any of the crew of the British ship PHILADELPHIA, Captain Pell, from Liverpool, as no debts of their contracting will be paid by the captain or consignees.
10-8-3t THOMAS RICHARDSON & CO., Agents.

ESTATE OF ANDREW COMSTOCK, M. D., deceased.
Letters Testamentary upon the estate of ANDREW COMSTOCK, M. D., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, without delay, to J. SMITH HARRIS, Executor, No. 131 S. FOURTH Street. Or to his Attorney, DAVID M. HAMBLETON, No. 51 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. 9-15-12t

DRY GOODS.

OPENING.

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.,
WILL OPEN
FALL AND WINTER CLOAKS,
On MONDAY, 10th Inst.
Nos. 818 & 820 CHESNUT STREET.
10-8-3t

THOMAS W. EVANS & CO.,
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, 10th INST.,
FINE FRENCH MERINOES,
IN ALL THE NEWEST SHADES,
AT
$1·37½ Per Yard.
Nos. 818 & 820 CHESNUT STREET.
10-8-3t

BALMORAL SKIRTS, $1.
FROM THE PANIC AUCTION SALES.
Superior Cloths at the above low price.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
10-7-3t Above Willow.

OPENING.
J. M. HAFLEIGH,
No. 902 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN HIS
FALL AND WINTER
STOCK OF
DRESS GOODS,
ON MONDAY, OCTOBER 10.
Consisting of
MOIRE ANTIQUES,
BONNET TAFFETAS,
COLORED TAFFETAS,
And POULT DE SOIES,
VELOUR OTTOMAN SILKS,
In all the NEW COLORS, with a well-assorted Stock of
WOOLLEN AND SILK
AND
WORSTED FABRICS.

J. M. H. takes pleasure in stating to the RETAIL TRADE that he has been fortunate in landing his importations at this date, when the cost is THIRTY-THREE PER CENT. LESS than that at which a large portion of Foreign Goods have been put upon the market this season. All of which will be sold as low or lower than the same goods can be bought elsewhere. 10-7 6t

THE PLACE TO BUY
LINEN GOODS.
J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
NORTHWEST CORNER
EIGHTH AND MARKET STREETS,
Have always in stock a full line of
SCOTCH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
IRISH TABLE LINENS, Damask and Spot.
BARNSLEY TABLE LINENS, extra heavy.
TOWELS,
NAPKINS,
AND DOYLEES.
SHEETING AND PILLOW LINENS.
Liberal inducements to Hotels, Boarding Schools, and purchasers of large lots. 9-27-mwf 1m

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most desirable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Comments and Buttons of our own make and importation, Silk and Merino Seals, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head Dresses; Nutts cheaper than elsewhere; Bugle Gimps and Bugle Buttons, Cloth Merino and Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons and Scarf Borders, all widths; Fancy Back and Side Combs, with Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Check Tassels of all colors and styles; Magic Buttons of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Rolls, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets of our own improved methods; Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.
Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-3

MUSLINS OF EVERY GRADE AT PRICES which we warrant as low, or lower, than they can possibly be bought. We are selling a good Shirting, 4 wide, for 31 cents per yard; 4-wide, 37½ cents; 4-4 wide, 50 cents. New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, &c., at usual prices. All the best makers of Heavy and Fine Sheetings in 1½ yard wide, 1¾ yard, 2 yards, 2¼, 2½, and 2 yards wide. Table Linens for $1·25 per yard; very fine Table Linens in great variety; Linen Sheetings, all qualities; Towelings, Fancy Diaper, Napkins, Doylies, and Pillow Linens, &c.
BLANKETS.—Our Blankets were bought last year. We are selling a good Blanket at $7 per pair; an fine Blankets we can save the purchaser $5 per pair. Good Comfortables, $2. Marseilles Quilts, $1·50 each. We are selling very fine Marseilles Quilt, that now costs $30, subject to discontinuance, from lying for $18; this is one of the greatest bargains we have sold. Green Baize and Flannels of all goods. S. D. & W. H. PENNELL, No. 1021 MARKET Street, below Eleventh. 10-5-smth-3t

DRY GOODS.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS
IN
DRESS GOODS,
SH