Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

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Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1864.

"WHEN THIS CRUEL WAR IS OVER."

The question is often asked, What will be the condition of the South when the national power shall have reasserted its accustomed sway? "The Confiscation act will reduce the States to beggary, and starvation will be the only palpable result of the restoration of the Union." Let us briefly glance at the future prospects of the South, "when this cruel war is over."

First. The Confiscation act, while it does away with the vast plantations of the Southern aristocrat, will spare the poor man's hut and leave to the widow and orphan their substance. Davis, Toombs, Wigfall, Stephens, and such men, will be reduced to beggary, but the masses, the people, will be pardoned. We well know the generosity of our President will preserve from punishment the conscripted and the deluded. The rich, the learned, the powerful must bear the force of a nation's vengeance. Therefore, while the South will lose its "upper ten thousand," the people will remain the same.

Secondly. The vast estates of the defeated traitors will be cut up into small plots of land, which the poor will possess. This will secure a more perfect cultivation, a more extended crop, and, consequently, a richer return. The smaller in size and the greater in number are the farms of a country, the better will be the offerings to Ceres.

Thirdly. The Yankee soldier who is to-day fighting to subdue the Rebels, will go and take up his abode in the "sunny South." There will be a demand for men skilled in the mechanical arts, for carpenters, bricklayers, and masons. To meet this demand the North will pour out her surplus population. The New Englander will take with him his wife and family, his skill, his enterprise, his learning, and transplant them into the Southern States.

The result will be instantaneous. Free schools will start up in the midst of benighted regions; swamps will be drained and planted with tobacco and cotton. The freed slaves will be *hired* to work the farms, and will work with double diligence, when the reward of labor is their own. A paradise of industry will ensue, where now are the vast uncultivated plantations of the slaveholder. Freedom shall reign in all the land, and joy smile on every household.

Industry and activity will abound, and the sound of willing labor be heard where now only the sound of the lash or the groan of the down-trodden breaks the silence. We are disbelievers in the horrors of punishment inflicted by masters, as a general rule, for expediency dictates a different course of action, but who, even holding the most favorable opinion of slavery, can compare it to the happiness which will fill all the South when the Union is restored? Liberty, industry, and intelligence will be the order of the day; happiness, contentment, and ability will succeed misery, slavery, and despair.

THE SISTER STATES.

Lying side by side, bounded by the same river, united by the same social and political bands, we find the States of Tennessee and Kentucky. Both have been subjected to the blows of the iron heel of the God of War; both have been overrun by traitorous hosts, and both to-day enjoy safety under the flag of the Union. Yet under the same circumstances, how different have been their course of conduct! Tennessee, fully alive to the great issues at stake, having before her eyes the result of the defeat of the Union party, proud of having her favorite son associated with a man of whom history will be proud, has, by an almost unanimous vote, chosen the electors who will cast their suffrages for Lincoln and Liberty.

Kentucky, notwithstanding her experience of the last three years; notwithstanding the blood of her sons, which cries out of the ground for vengeance, has, by a large majority, cast her vote for the candidates of the proslavery faction. Like a whipped hound she licks the hand of the master who beats her; she leaves the vengeance of her slaughtered sons to her sister States; and recreant to her duty, forgetful of her honor, she obeys the commands of her slaveholding population, and follows the path dictated by her masters. Where is the great pride, the sense of honor, the martial valor which characterized the State in the days of Boone and his compatriots? Where is the soul of Clay, her illustrious son, that it does not cry out and protest against such cringing dishonor as has been evinced by her on Tuesday last?

All this degeneracy we must impute to the demoralizing effect of the accursed institution of slavery. It is it that debases the mind, corrupts the morals, and taints with dishonor the most scrupulous. Let us thank God that the election in the loyal States secures the necessary two-thirds vote of the next Congress in favor of wiping out for ever the accursed institution. No jerrymandering by the Copperheads and sympathizers will avail aught to save the doomed system. The whole Southern social fabric will be overturned, and by a constitutional majority the dark spot be wiped for ever off of our national escutcheon.

Then will a proper sense of honor succeed the low moral faculty now evinced by the "chivalry," and the spirit of civilization deeply imbue the mind of all the population. And with shame will these very men confess their action in this election, and mourn over the disastrous effect produced by their mistaken views of honor.

All honor to gallant Tennessee! She has felt the invader's foot upon her neck, and now, when it is once removed, it will never, with her consent, be allowed to regain its former position.

The spirit of the true Jacksonian Democracy is upon her, and she will not prove recreant to the truest son of whom America can boast. The spirit of Old Hickory must rejoice at the honorable position assumed by his native State, and he will join with the loyal men of the loyal North in rendering honor to a border State which does not fear to place itself in opposition to slavery and slavery's friends.

—To avert inundations in France, the replanting of trees on the naked declivities of mountains is strongly urged.

THE DUTY OF THE HOUR.

It is certainly very much to the credit of the people of all political opinions and parties that the election of Tuesday passed over with a degree of quietness and good order rarely equalled, and never surpassed, upon any previous occasion of a like kind. The fact itself is universally a subject of gratulatory remark, and it is the more noticeable for the reason that the popular interest in the election was known to be of a very intense character, to say nothing of many circumstances and influences which were fitted to engender more than usual bitterness of feeling between partisans.

All good citizens have reason to rejoice that the contest progressed to its end without any serious disturbance of the public peace, or violation of the public law in any place; and it is especially gratifying that those who affected to apprehend, and even predicted, an unwarrantable interference with the freedom and purity of the ballot, were signally disappointed in what they did not so much dread as secretly wish. We think that facts truly justify the assertion that a fairer expression of the popular will than that which took place at the polls on the 8th instant, never occurred in the United States; and since the result of that voting has been reached in so peaceable, and regular, and lawful a manner, it certainly should, and we doubt not that it will, be cheerfully acquiesced in by the whole people in the loyal States.

That the numerous party which opposed the re-election of Mr. Lincoln, and expressed much confidence in their power to prevent it, feel profoundly the utter failure of all their efforts is more than probable. But if they were actuated in their desire and labors for a change in the National Administration by an honest sentiment of patriotism and devotion to the laws, they will bear their discomfiture with decorous resignation to the verdict of the majority; and instead of indulging in any unbecoming manifestations of dissatisfaction with that verdict, they will not only yield a loyal submission to it, but turn in with all the past and present friends of the Government, and lend them a hearty co-operation in the great and important work of subduing the Rebellion and re-establishing the Union.

This course would be both wise and dutiful. It would tend, above all things, to prove that the differences of views with regard to the questions of administrative policy that have heretofore divided the Republicans and Democrats were conscienciously entertained by the latter, and that their opposition to the measures and recommendations of the President was not, in fact or essentially, hostility to the Government itself; and it would, moreover, have a powerful influence in effecting that complete and cordial union of all persons in the loyal States in support of the national authority which has hitherto been so much desired, and which, if once really and entirely accomplished, would supply the only condition that has been and is as yet needed to render the Government invincible against rebellion, and secure it a speedy and thorough triumph over the enemies of the nation.

And why should not the whole people in the North abandon all further political dissensions and conflict among themselves, now that the questions that have divided them during the last three years and a half have been exhaustively discussed in the press and on the stump, and positively decided at the polls by the vote of an enormous majority of the citizens in all the loyal States? The test has been applied, and the result is an overwhelming popular declaration in favor of the Administration and its policy. Let that suffice every loyal man, and induce him henceforth to accord to the Government an unreserved and energetic support.

It was this sentiment which the President uttered most eloquently in a brief response which he made late on Tuesday night to a party of Pennsylvanians, who called at the White House to announce to him his re-election. He said:—

"*Friends and Fellow-Citizens:*—Even before I "had been informed by you that this compliment "was paid me by loyal citizens of Pennsylvania "friendly to me, I had inferred that you were of "that portion of my countrymen who think that "the best interests of the nation are to be subserved by the support of the present Administration. I do not pretend to say that you who "think so embrace all the patriotism and loyalty "of the country; but I do believe, and, I trust, "without personal interest, that the welfare of the "country does require that such support and endorsement be given. I earnestly believe that "the consequences of this day's work, if it be as "you assume, and as now seems probable, will "be to the lasting advantage, if not to the very "salvation of the country.

"I cannot at this hour say what has been the "result of the election; but whatever it may be, "I have no desire to modify this opinion.—That "all who have labored to-day in behalf of the "Union organization have wrought for the best "interest of their country and the world, not "only for the present, but for all future ages. I "am thankful to God for this approval of the "people; but while deeply grateful for this mark "of their confidence in me, it I know my heart, "my gratitude is free from any taint of personal "triumph. I do not impugn the motives of any "one opposed to me. It is no pleasure to me to "triumph over any one; but I give thanks to the "Almighty for the evidence of the people's resolution to stand by free government and the "rights of humanity."

A WORD ABOUT JOURNALISM.

No man of sound sense and refined taste can deny that the daily press is chargeable with some grave faults. Considering the extensive and powerful influence it exerts it certainly is deficient, if not in intellectual ability, in high moral tone. In this country, particularly, where the popular mind is in a large measure educated and controlled by the newspaper, it is not always in worthy hands. There is no topic upon which a village editor will not presume to utter his opinions in the most dogmatical manner. There is no delicate question of morals, or law, or science, or political philosophy, or religion about which he will not venture to dissertate with infinite assurance. Yet any one who is familiar with the general character of these disquisitions, must have been struck with the gross ignorance, pert flippancy, and wretched superficiality which they exhibit.

Here in the United States, where it forms the literature of the masses, and exercises so tremendous a sway over all the interests and conditions of society, the newspaper press ought to be under the direction of the very best talent, the ripest scholarship, and the highest moral sentiment of the land. In not a few instances, however, it reflects the crude conceits, the blind prejudices, and the unsound judgments of uninformed and inconsiderate scribblers. This is to be deplored as a fearful evil. But our journalism is quite as exceptionable in its moral as in its intellectual character. Many matters are freely admitted which are painfully offensive to decency, while grave subjects are discussed with a coarseness of phraseology and feeling which is eminently disgusting and pernicious.

Mere blemishes of style, however, might be corrected, if men of more cultivation were employed on our newspapers. But how is it possible to reform the press in those matters which are only exceptionable to a severe moral or religious criticism? How is it possible to array its columns, strongly and rigorously, against many interests which ought to be discountenanced and denounced? We are told that all species of gambling, horse-racing, and, in short, everything of the kind, should be sternly excluded from the pages of the daily newspaper. We admit, freely, that it would be better for the virtue and happiness of society if the press would accord no aid or encouragement whatever to anything of the sort. But we are dealing with a practical question now, and not with theories. Publishing a newspaper is a most expensive business. It requires a large revenue from circulation and advertising to maintain a daily journal in these days of dear paper, costly telegraphing, and corresponding wages for mechanical and literary labor.

It happens, unfortunately for the morality of journalism, that the pious, and even moderately virtuous portion of the community does not afford any considerable part of that income on which the newspaper lives. The class which is intolerant of theatres and taverns, and balls and operas, furnishes a very small modicum of that substantial support upon which the press depends. It subsists mainly on those whose interests it is required, by its moral and religious readers, to oppose. The consequence is, that the publisher must offend against good taste and sound morality in many things, or suffer inevitable bankruptcy.

The truth is, that the secular press is not so sustained by those who carp at its licentiousness, as to afford to be pure and immaculate. It is forced, by sheer necessity, to be more or less exceptionable in certain respects, to pander even to vice, to flatter vulgar tastes, to defend unworthy objects, and aid demoralizing businesses and agencies, merely because it is thrown almost entirely upon such resources for its maintenance. We regret this sincerely. We wish that the case were otherwise. We would be glad if it were possible to make a daily newspaper support itself independently of every interest antagonistic to social virtue and happiness. But there can be no such press anywhere, until the moral and religious classes resolve to support and encourage it with something more solid and reliable than pious remonstrance and exhortation.

SAILING UNDER ENGLISH COLORS.

The *Africa* brings word that the Rebel ship *Southern Rights* had reached the port of London in safety, having on board a valuable cargo for the English market. Off Deal she passed the United States frigate *Niagara* and the steam sloop-of-war *Sacramento*, which were cruising in the neighborhood of that port. But the *Southern Rights*, ashamed of the "Confederate flag," or else doubting its power to prevent her capture by some roving Yankee gunboat, discarded its use, and, instead, ran up the English colors, and moved on to her haven unharmed and unchallenged.

It may be in keeping and harmony with the Southern idea of honesty and courage, but to a mind imbued with a true sense of honor, this sailing under false colors is cowardly. The English merchants to whom she is consigned will probably see nothing dishonorable in the use to which the Rebels put their national banner, but we cannot believe that the masses of the people of Great Britain will look on it with anything like approval. When the *Southern Rights* cast anchor, and it was ascertained who and what she was, it would not have been out of the way for the English Government to have ordered her at once to sea again; or, better still, surrendered her to the *Niagara* or *Sacramento*.

If England is in earnest and sincere in her neutral professions, let her make an example of one of these Southern vessels. Let her give the Rebels to understand that they cannot use her flag with impunity, and for the purpose of carrying on an illicit trade with her ports.

The turning over of one or two of these ships to the American Consuls at Liverpool and London would have a good effect, and would clear away the imputation that England winks at the use of her flag by the Rebels.

AMUSEMENTS.

Mrs. Warner's National Circus.—The winter season of the National Circus will commence this evening on Walnut street, above Eighth, upon which occasion Mrs. Warner will introduce some of the best performers in he profession. The building has been renovated and handsomely fitted up. It is one of the most comfortable places of amusement in Philadelphia.

PERSONAL NOTICES.

From the latest Richmond papers.

[illegible]

MARRIED.

[illegible]

DIED

[illegible]

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL.

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No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

COURTNEY & WILLITTS,

Nos. 11 and 13 S. SEVENTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers of

BEAUTIFUL

COTTAGE FURNITURE,

And the only reliable made in this city.

Also, Dining room Furniture and Bedding, constantly on hand. [illegible]

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Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Nervous Affections treated with the surest success by Dr. Von Mosenkerker, with his newly constructed aspirator. An illustrated prospectus of the same, containing some valuable testimonials, may be had gratis, on application at his office, No. 1027 Walnut street.

Jones' Clothing, S. E. Cor. Seventh and Market.

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Bargains in Clothing.

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Bargains in Clothing.

At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.
At Granville Stokes' Old Stand.
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No. 609 Chesnut street.
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No. 609 Chesnut street.

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.

The purest old
Port,
Sherry, and
Madeira Wines,
Also, fine old Brandies,
for medicinal purposes,
Constantly on hand, by

Davis & Richards,
Arch and Tenth streets.

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are informed that I have succeeded in obtaining the agency of this valuable invention for this city and vicinity. It is operated by electricity, the same as all other telegraphs; only the wires are not visible. Each window and door is an operator. It is introduced without defacing the house in the least. A burglar must touch the telegraph to your room; he cannot avoid it. In six years' experience in New York it has not failed. If it is an object to protect, beyond a doubt, the windows and doors of your house, it can be done. Call and see it.

JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 913 CHESNUT Street.

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STECK & CO'S PIANOS.

MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

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DECKER BROS PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

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The Book will remain open at the Office of the Company to fill up subscriptions to the stock.

CAPITAL $100,000,

With power to increase to $600,000.

SHARES TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

FIVE DOLLARS per share to be paid upon Subscription.

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FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,

Leaving only $76422 now due, which is the only indebtedness of the Company.

Additional subscriptions are now required for Wharves, Docks, and other general improvements.

Persons forwarding subscriptions for stock, or instalments thereon, will please make their checks payable to the order of

FREDERICK B. RUSHMAN, Esq., Treasurer.

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T. S. EMERY,

11-10-tf PRESIDENT

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BY WAY OF PHILADELPHIA TO NORTHEASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, CENTRAL AND WESTERN NEW YORK, BUFFALO AND THE LAKES.

By Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad, Belvidere, and Delaware Railroad, Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, and Erie Railway.

Only two changes between Philadelphia and Buffalo.

No change to the night.

292 MILES OF BROAD GAUGE!

Magnificent Sleeping Cars on the night and of the route.

Going North.—Leave Philadelphia at 7:10 A. M., from the Kensington Depot of the Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad; change at Monmouth Junction to the Broad Gauge cars of the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, and at Great Bend to the Erie Railway, arriving at Buffalo at 5:30 A. M.

Going South.—Take the Erie Railway Express from Buffalo at 10:25 P. M.; change at Great Bend to the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, and at Manunka Chunk to the Belvidere Delaware Railroad train, which goes through to Philadelphia, arriving at 6:40 P. M.

Passengers going north dine at Delaware Station on the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, at 12:20 P. M., and have time for supper at Great Bend, where the last change is made at 6:00 P. M. Those going South take the first change at Great Bend, at 6:35 A. M., and have time for breakfast before taking Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad train; dine at Delaware at 1:40 P. M.

Through Tickets to and from Buffalo, Dunkirk, Rochester, Elmira, Ithaca, Oswego, Binghampton, Great Bend, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Delaware Water Gap, &c.

Fare between Philadelphia and Buffalo, $11.

Ask for tickets via Great Bend.

9-26-1m WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

NATIONAL BANK OF THE NORTHERN LIBERTIES.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 7, 1864.

The Directors have this day declared a dividend of SEVEN PER CENT. for the past six months, payable on demand, free of taxes.

11-10-6t W. GUMMERE, Cashier.

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTORY No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. No. 723 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO.

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

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WILKIE COLLINS'

NEW NOVEL,

ARMADALE.

Put Up complete in Harper's Magazine for December, ready this Day.

Of all the living writers of English fiction no one better understands the art of story-telling than Wilkie Collins. He has a remarkable power of sharing the mastery of a plot, exciting terror, pity, curiosity, and other passions, such as belong to him, in kind, of his conferees, however much they may excel him in other respects. His style, too, is singularly appropriate—less formal and artificial than the average model of novelists.—Boston Transcript.

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CHAPTER II.
THE TOLD SELF OF THE POSTER CHARACTER.
CHAPTER III.
THE WRECK OF THE TIMBER SHIP.

A New Volume of HARPER'S MAGAZINE is commenced with the December Number. It

Price $4'00 Per Year.

CHARLES DICKENS'

NEW NOVEL,

OUR MUTUAL FRIEND,

IS CONTINUED IN

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It FRANKLIN SQUARE, NEW YORK.

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OF

HEROIC MEN,

BY

JOHN S. C. ABBOTT,

Author of "History of Napoleon," "Napoleon at St. Helena," "Hide y of the French Revolution," &c.

PART I. OF THIS SERIES, ENTITLED

A MILITARY ADVENTURE,

Illustrated with portraits and Battle Scenes, will be found in

Harper's Magazine for December,

JUST READY.

A New Volume of Harper's Magazine is commenced with the December Number.

$4 00 A YEAR.

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HARPER FOR DECEMBER!!!

30 CENTS! 30 CENTS! 30 CENTS!

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11-2-3t No. 808 CHESNUT STREET.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER.....Director

GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA.

FOURTH APPEARANCE OF *GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY.*

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 10, 1864.
C. M. Von Weber's Grand Opera,
DER FREISCHUTZ!
In Four Acts.

GRAND INCANTATION SCENE IN SEPARATE ACT.

AGATHE.....Mme. MARIE FREDERICI
Her greatest Lyric assumption.

CASPAR.....Mr. CARL FORMES
(Accorded him one of his greatest renditions.
His second appearance.

MAX.....Mr. THEODORE HABELMANN
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CUNO.....Mr. OTTO LEHMAN
EREMIT.....Mr. ANTON GRAFF
KILIAN.....Mr. EDWARD HAIMER
SAMIEL.....Mr. FREDERICK BAERENDORFF
Peasants, Hunters, &c.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 11, 1864.
Only time, most positively, of Halevy's Grand Opera, *THE JEWESS.*

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Secured Seats in Parquet, Parquet Circle or Balcony	81·50
Admission to the above places	1·00
Family Circle, Second Tier	50
Amphitheatre	25

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Overture at 8 o'clock.
Seats may be secured for any night of the Opera Season, at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC and GOULD'S MUSIC STORE

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

IMMENSE SUCCESS!

Of the time honored Drama, entitled

WAITING FOR THE VERDICT; OR, THE DARK DEED IN THE WOODS!

CROWDS UNABLE TO OBTAIN ADMISSION.

The Lessee respectfully announces

THREE NIGHTS ONLY!

WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, November 9 and 10,

The Great Scotch Drama of MR. and MISS BUCHANAN, with the magnificent new Play, founded on the FIRESIDE DAUGHTER; OR, A FATHER'S VENGEANCE.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.

HOUSE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME.

SECOND WEEK of Mr. and Mrs. BARNEY WILLIAMS, THREE GLORIOUS PIECES.

THIS (Thursday) EVENING, November 10, 1864,
Commencing with the Drama of
ALL HALLOW EVE.
To be followed by the Protean Farce of
LAW FOR LADIES.
To conclude with the Drama of
TWENTY MINUTES WITH BANVARD.

FRIDAY EVENING, BENEFIT OF MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS.

Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. BURTON, Lessees and Managers.

Tenth Night of MRS. D. P. BOWERS, who will appear THIS (Thursday) EVENING, Nov. 10, 1864, for the last time, in the distinguished actress's FLORINDA, the Jewess, and PEDRO, a sylph. NOVEL, in the Grand Historical Romance, THE MONASTERY OF ST. JUST; OR, THE JEWESS OF MADRID.

To conclude with the farce of BOX AND COX.

Friday Evening, BENEFIT OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS, when she will appear as CAMILLE.

Saturday Afternoon, ELEVENTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, when will be produced THE FORTY THIEVES

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS,

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MRS. CHARLES WARREN (Formerly Mrs. DAN RICE).

Who will open on

THURSDAY EVENING, November 10, 1864,

FOR THE WINTER SEASON,

ON WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.

The MANAGERESS is determined to make the entire Winter Exhibition remarkable in equestrian history, as grouping together a grand bouquet of talent never excelled in the profession in any part of the world.

ADMITTANCE.

First Tier	50 cents
Second Tier	25 cents
Private Boxes, $10.00	$5 to $8 each

MATINEES ON WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

Evening performance commencing at 8 o'clock. See distributing bills.

LATEST.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 CHESNUT STREET,

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

ALL SHAPES,
BEST STYLES,
LOWEST PRICES.

"NEW CONTINENTAL HAT."

BONNETS

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

P. S.—OLD VELVET BONNETS made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

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No. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

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THE PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—TEN DAILY TRAINS FROM PHILADELPHIA TO PITTSBURG—356 MILES!

The Ticket Office of the PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD is now located at the New Passenger Depot of the Company, THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

On and after MONDAY, October 31, 1864, trains will leave Philadelphia as follows:—

8:00 A. M.

MAIL TRAIN, with the following connections:—Arrive at WEST CHESTER INTERSECTION 9:05 A. M., and connect with West Chester Railroad, arriving at West Chester 9:30 A. M. At DOWNINGTOWN 9:35 A. M., connecting with train for Waynesburg, and reaching there 11:10 A. M. At COLUMBIA 11:40 A. M., connecting with Northern Central Railroad, and reaching York at 2:50 P. M. Hanover Junction 3:30 P. M., Hanover 4:45 P. M., and Gettysburg 6:15 P. M. Also, with train on Reading and Columbia Railroad, leaving at 2:40 P. M. Arrive at HARRISBURG 1:20 P. M. connecting with Northern Central trains North, thus:—Leave Harrisburg 1:45 P. M., arrive at Sunbury 4:27 P. M., Milton 5:01 P. M., Williamsport 6:15 P. M., Lock Haven 7:50 P. M. [Passengers for Elmira, Rochester, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, &c., reach Elmira at 10:05 P. M., and Buffalo at 7:30 A. M.] [Passengers for Danville, Rupert, Bloomsburg, Derwick, Beech Haven, Shickshinny, Plymouth, Kingston, Wyoming, Pittston and Scranton, take the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg trains at Northumberland.] [Passengers for Harrisburg, leave at 1:30 P. M., arrive York 2:57 P. M., Hanover Junction 3:30 P. M., Hanover 4:45 P. M., and Gettysburg 6:15 P. M. At HARRISBURG, for points in Cumberland Valley, leaving at 1:40 P. M., arrive Carlisle 2:20 P. M., Chambersburg 4:35 P. M. and Hagerstown 6:15 P. M. At TYRONE 6:50 P. M., connecting with Bald Eagle Valley Train, leaving at 7:00 P. M., and arriving at Bellefonte at 9:00 P. M. At ALTOONA 7:40 P. M., connects with Branch train for Hollidaysburg, reaching there 8:25 P. M. At CRESSON 8:36 P. M., connecting with Branch train for Ebensburg, arriving there 9:40 P. M. At PITTSBURG 1:00 A. M., and there connecting for all points West, Northwest, and Southwest.

10:00 A. M.

PACOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 1, arriving at Paoli at 11:00 A. M.

11:40 A. M.

FAST LINE connects at LANDISVILLE 2:40 P. M., with train on Reading and Columbia Railroad, arriving at Lititz 3:10 P. M., Reading 4:35 P. M., and Reading at 4:25 P. M. At HARRISBURG, with an Accommodation Train on Northern Central Railway, for Sunbury and Intermediate points, reaching Sunbury at 6:40 P. M. At HARRISBURG with train on the Cumberland Valley for Carlisle, arriving there at 5:15 P. M. Arrives at Pittsburg 1:30 A. M., and there makes close connection for all Western points.

1:00 P. M.

PARKESBURG ACCOMMODATION, arrives at Parkesburg at 5:25 P. M., stopping at intermediate stations.

3:40 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION, makes connection at Downingtown at 4:04 P. M., with train on Waynesburg Branch, leaving at 4:30 P. M., and arriving at Waynesburg at 6:00 P. M. At COLUMBIA, at 6:25 P. M., with Northern Central Railway for York, leaving Wrightsville 7:00 P. M., and arriving at York 7:40 P. M. Arrives at Harrisburg at 7:45 P. M.

4:00 P. M.

EMIGRANT ACCOMMODATION, from No. 137 Dock street, daily, except Sunday.—Arrives at Harrisburg, 3:35 A. M.; Altoona, 8:20 A. M.; Johnstown, 9:25 A. M.; and Pittsburg, 11:40 P. M. The cars are comfortable, and emigrants, or families going West, will find the rates low, and have their baggage, for which checks are given, forwarded by the same train. For further particulars apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Emigrant Agent, 137 Dock street. Between Harrisburg and Pittsburg a first class car is attached to the train for local travel.

4:30 P. M.

LANCASTER ACCOMMODATION, reaches Lancaster at 7:20 P. M., and connects Columbia at 8:10 P. M.

5:30 P. M.

PAOLI ACCOMMODATION, No. 2, reaches Paoli at 6:30 P. M.

8:00 P. M.

PITTSBURG AND ERIE EXPRESS, with the following connections:—Arrive—Harrisburg, 12:20 A. M.; Sunbury, 3:25 A. M.; Northumberland, 3:40 A. M.; Milton, 4:08 A. M.; Williamsport, 5:20 A. M.; Lock Haven, 6:35 A. M.; Emporium, 10:12 A. M.; St. Mary's, 11:12 A. M.; Corry, 3:02 P. M.; and Erie, 5:05 P. M. At Corry close connection is made with Cleveland & N. R. for Meadville and shanango, the present terminus of the Road, leaving by Stage or Boat for Oil City and Franklin.] [Passengers for Danville, Rupert, Bloomsburg, Derwick, Beech Haven, Shickshinny, Plymouth, Kingston, Wyoming, Pittston and Scranton, take the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg trains at Northumberland.] The present terminus of the Road, leaving by Stage or Boat for Oil City and Franklin.] [Passengers for Danville, Rupert, Bloomsburg, Derwick, Beech Haven, Shickshinny, Plymouth, Kingston, Wyoming, Pittston and Scranton, take the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg trains at Northumberland.] [Passengers for Elmira, Rochester, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls, &c., reach Elmira at 10:05 A. M., and Buffalo at 9:20 P. M.] At HARRISBURG, with Northern Central Railway, for the South, leaving at 2:30 A. M.; arrives York, 4:10 A. M.; Baltimore, 7:20 A. M.; Lock Haven, leaves Hanover Junction 9:50 A. M.; arrives Hanover, 10:00 A. M., and Gettysburg, 12:25 P. M. At HUNTINGDON, 4:0 A. M., with train on Broad Top R. R., arriving Huntingdon, 8 A. M.; Mt. Dallas, —— A. M., and there by Stage or Boat for Bedford. At TYRONE, 7:45 A. M., connecting with train on Bald Eagle Valley Road, leaving Tyrone at 10:0 A. M., arrive Bellefonte, 11:15 A. M., and Howard, 12:30 P. M. Leaves Tyrone for Clearfield 1:40 P. M., and arrives Philipsburg, 4:00 A. M. At ALTOONA, 7:30 A. M., connecting with branch train for Hollidaysburg, and arriving there, 12:30 P. M. At GALLITZIN, 11:55 A. M., connecting with train for Ebensburg, 12:30 P. M. At PITTSBURG, 1:00 A. M., and there connecting for all points West, Northwest, and Southwest.

10:45 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA EXPRESS, stops only at Downingtown, Lancaster, Harrisburg, Marysville, Newport, Mifflin, Lewistown, Huntingdon, Altoona, Gallitzin, and Cresson. At HUNTINGDON, with Broad Top R. R., leaving there at 8:00 A. M., and arriving at Dudley, 9:00 A. M., Mt. Dallas, —— A. M., and thence by stage to Bedford. At ALTOONA, at 9:10 A. M., connection is made with train for Hollidaysburg, reaching there at 9:40 A. M., and thence by hack to Bedford. At TYRONE, at Pittsburg, 2:30 P. M., making close connection with through trains on all the diverging roads from that point North to the Lakes, West to the Mississippi and the Missouri rivers, and South and Southwest to all points accessible by railroad.

For further information, apply at the Passenger Station, corner of THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent.

COMMONWEALTH BANK.

PHILADELPHIA, October 17, 1864.

The annual election for Directors will be held at the Banking-house on MONDAY, the 21st day of November next, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 2 P. M.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, November 1, 1864, at 10 o'clock A. M.

H. C. YOUNG, Cashier.

10-21-uwf-10t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.—GILFILLAN OIL COMPANY of Pennsylvania.—The Office of the Company is now located at No. 509 WALNUT Street.

J. C. FEYRE,
11-8-6t Secretary and Treasurer.

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