THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST

PURSUIT OF GENERAL PRICE.

Official Despatch from Gen. Sanborn.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF SOUTHWEST MISSOURI, SPRINGFIELD, November 12.—To Major General Pleasonton:—I have just returned from Cassville, and will forward my official report of the campaign in a few days. No one has fired a shot at the enemy since the battle of Newtonia, where the enemy gained great advantage over Blunt at first, but my command got up in time to turn the enemy's right, and the tide of things.

The enemy lost very largely in men and horses in Northern Arkansas, and the border.

My idea was, and is now, that when we got him below Newtonia and the region of grain mills and cattle, we should not crowd him any more, but rather make an effort to hold him in this land of starvation, as we would a garrison out of supplies, until his army broke up and divided. Deserters were very numerous while Price was in this section, but I have seen none that have left him since he was pushed off towards his supplies.

My own view is that all the efforts of General Curtis to drive the enemy—and they have been great and entitle him to credit—have been to our detriment and the enemy's advantage, for I believe one-half of his army would have deserted north of the Arkansas, had it not been for the fear of the pursuing foe, and the pursuit has been expensive; but the enemy has suffered badly, and all should be satisfied, I suppose. My despatches from General Thayer indicate that the troops on the Arkansas will not attack Price.

JOHN B. SANBORN,
Brigadier-General Commanding.

FROM PETERSBURG.

STATEMENT OF A DESERTER.

Terrible Condition of Southern Society.

The Norfolk *Old Dominion* of yesterday says:

"We had a long conversation with a deserter from the 12th Virginia Infantry, belonging to the 4th Brigade of Mahone's Corps, yesterday, by the name of McFarland. He has been in the Rebel service ever since the 19th of April, 1861, and has participated in all the important engagements of the war in Virginia since that period. He is a printer by trade, and was formerly employed on the Petersburg *Express*. He says the Rebel army is extremely despondent, and thinks they cannot hold out beyond the present winter. But few of the officers are confident of securing the independence of the Confederacy, but aver that Grant can never take Richmond by direct assault. He thinks it is possible, in case of the capture of the Southside road, that Lee will be compelled to evacuate that city. Lee, he says, was never in better health, and wears well. Mahone, 'the Phil. Kearney of the Rebel army, is described as being an extremely small man, about five feet high, and weighing about one hundred pounds. The sentiment in his old brigade, he says, is very favorable towards a re-establishment of the old Union, and if it could be submitted to ballot, he thinks the vote would stand five to one in favor of peace and Union. The citizens are very despondent, having scarcely any hope of ultimate success in establishing their Confederacy. Everything is subordinate to the army, and the immense number of women and children who are fed at the expense of the city and the Government have to wait until the wants of the soldiers are satisfied, and what is then left over is given to them. Society, he says, is in a dreadfully demoralized condition, and reeks with rottenness and corruption. Jeff. Davis is beginning to visibly show the effects of the tremendous wear and tear upon him, and his health is in a failing condition. He says there are a great number of deserters from our side in and around Richmond and Petersburg, and that they are mostly substitutes and bounty-jumpers, with a plenty of money. In accordance with his late proclamation, Jeff. Davis gives them employment, if they wish it, in the Government workshops, or if preferable, gives them free transportation to Mexico, Ireland, Germany, or France. Those who want to cross the water are put on board blockade-runners, and are sent out from the ports of Wilmington or Charleston. A great number of them, he says, prefer Bermuda as the point of destination. Mr. McFarland thinks he has now had enough of it, and is perfectly willing to resign his military honors, and retire once more to the peaceful walks of life."

How Sherman's Soldiers Voted.

IMMENSE MAJORITIES FOR LINCOLN.

The Louisville *Journal* says:—"We have received the following by mail from Kingston, Georgia. General Sherman was unwilling to have them forwarded by telegraph, for fear the location of the troops would be prematurely made public and reach the Rebels:—

	McClellan.	Lincoln.
21st Wisconsin	89	311
21st Michigan	74	334
94th Ohio	17	299
18th Kentucky	45	105
31st Ohio	17	220
89th Ohio	35	157
92d Ohio	15	310
17th Ohio	26	302
105th Ohio	1	275
21st Ohio	44	206
74th Ohio	69	148
13th Michigan	239	491
69th Ohio	56	128
33d Ohio	111	214
38th Ohio	8	259
14th Ohio	55	173
26th Missouri	8	249
79th Penn. (detachment)	19	20
Total	904	4057

Lincoln's majority 3153

"These votes are official of regiments in the 1st and 3d Divisions of the 14th Corps, and they comprise all the forces that were at Kingston on the 9th, but where they were on the 10th it is premature to state. The votes of the various regiments show them to be quite full, generally, for there is a large percentage in each of persons unqualified to exercise the elective franchise."

Escape of Peterson, the Rebel Spy and Mail-Carrier.

George Peterson, who was tracked from Canada to Alexandria, Va., by detectives, and arrested there on the 11th instant as a Rebel spy and mail-carrier, made his escape from the Old Capitol prison last night, under the following circumstances:—The sentinels on posts Nos. 12 and 7 permitted Peterson, under some excuse which he offered, to go into a yard by a way and in violation of the rules of the prison. Peterson having disguised himself, and having succeeded in passing the sentinels on the posts above-named, between 6 and 7 o'clock, made his way into the employees' mess-room.

Here he is supposed to have found an iron chisel, left in the room by the gas fitters, with which he broke open the door of the mess-room, which enabled him to cross the passage to the female department. In the passage-way he picked the lock and forced off the wooden braces, which were deemed sufficient to prevent escape. This enabled Peterson to enter the store-room of the prison. When in this room he again succeeded in picking the lock and breaking the bolt of the door, by which means he entered the front office (second room, first floor, in the southern portion of the building). From this office Peterson made his way into the street.

Peterson is a rather intelligent man, about 24 years of age; about five feet seven and a half inches high; weighs about 130 or 135 pounds; genteel address; sound white teeth, and has a peculiarly positive utterance in his conversation.—*Washington Star.*

—Nothing could be more magnificent than the vintage has been this year in all parts of France. In the wine districts there was a superabundance of grapes. The proprietors of vineyards were actually perplexed to know what to do, their usual supply of casks having long been filled, while the coopers, although at work day and night, were utterly unable to supply the demand.

THIRD EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

Part of Sherman's Army Near Selma.

REBELS REPORT THAT HE IS MOVING ON MOBILE.

Rebel Wail Over the Miserable Condition of the Confederacy.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—The Richmond *Whig* of Wednesday says that General Sherman has sent a part of his army towards Selma, Alabama, indicating a movement to take the city of Mobile.

Sheridan and Sherman to be Crushed.

The *Whig* urges the calling out of a special force of seventy-five thousand men to put an end to Generals Sherman and Sheridan.

Miserable Condition of the South.

It assails the Rebel Congress as incompetent, &c., and sets up a dismal wail over their condition.

A New Loan.

Rumors of a new loan are prevalent here.

Rebel papers claim that Breckinridge has recently repulsed our forces at Bull's Gap, East Tennessee.

LATER AND BETTER.

Indications that Sherman has Gone to Savannah.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 18.—There is intense excitement here over the news from General Sherman.

The latest news received here from the South indicates he has gone to Savannah, and that he will also take Mobile and other cities, perhaps Charleston.

FRAUDS ON THE REVENUE.

The Government Robbed of One Million Dollars by New York Brewers.

THREE WHOLESALE DISTILLERIES INVOLVED.

THE DEFRAUDERS ARRESTED.

BOSTON, November 18.—The *Advertiser* publishes the following special despatch:—

WASHINGTON, November 17.—The revenue officers in the Ninth Congressional District of New York have just discovered a fraud of the most stupendous kind, involving three of the largest breweries in the country. The proprietors have been arrested, and the breweries, with all their appurtenances, as well as the stock on hand, have been seized. The aggregate value of the property is not less than one million dollars, all of which will be confiscated if the case is made out against the offenders, and half of the proceeds of the property will go to the persons discovering the fraud. The parties charged with fraud have been distilling for a long time without a license, without making any returns, and without paying a box of any kind.

Council of War at Fortress Monroe—The Florida.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 15.—A council of war is being held here; you may look for something stirring shortly. There is no news to-day. The *Florida* is still in the offing.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 18.

The Navy.

Admiral Farragut is asserted to-day to be "the coming man" for Secretary of the Navy.

The Treasury Department.

The acceptance of the Treasury portfolio by Robert J. Walker is said to be contingent upon a satisfactory arrangement of his own private affairs.

Personal.

Major-General Banks remains still in Washington.

It may be considered certain that Mr. Fessenden will resign his Secretaryship of the Treasury to return to the Senate, to which he holds his calling and election sure.

General Grant's Official Report.

General Grant has not yet written his official report of the grand campaign from the Rapidan to the James; and has determined not to do so until he captures Petersburg and Richmond, as, until that is achieved, he will not have reached his objective, nor the campaign its logical conclusion.

The War Office Offered to Gen. Butler.

The physical prostration of Secretary Stanton rendering his withdrawal from the War Office inevitable, the President, acceding to a widespread and strongly fortified desire, tendered the position to General Butler yesterday in person. It is understood that the General, for the present at least, declined the honor, and left for more active operations at the front.

PEACE PROPOSITIONS.

Indications that Peace Propositions Will be Presented to the Rebel Chiefs.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—There is every probability that within a short time Commissioners will be appointed by the President to present propositions of peace to the Rebels at Richmond. The pressure upon him to do so was very strong before the election. Since then he has been convinced that the adoption of this policy will completely silence the Copperhead faction and gratify a large majority of the nation.

The course of the Administration has been foreshadowed in Forney's editorials, in General Butler's speech, and in various other ways. It received additional importance from the fact that Mr. Lincoln particularly complimented General Butler upon that portion of his speech at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and that he reiterated these peace sentiments in his address to the Maryland State Republican Committee.

It is represented that the South have recently admitted that slaves already free are to remain free, and that for a continuance of war on their part, the South has indicated its readiness to abolish slavery. Thus, the great bone of contention is removed, and Mr. Lincoln may now, with propriety, present his programme of peace to the Rebel leaders. It is considered a great card; and commissioners for that purpose will undoubtedly be appointed, if they have not already been selected, to proceed to Richmond for this purpose.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SHERMAN'S MARCH.

The Army Reported to Have Left Atlanta on the 12th.

PROBABLE MOVEMENT UPON AUGUSTA.

LATEST INFORMATION FROM HOOD.

HIS ARMY AT FLORENCE AND CORINTH.

General Thomas' Army at Pulaski, Tennessee.

[NOTE.—A despatch was published in a Cincinnati paper of yesterday, giving some details of the departure of General Sherman's columns from Atlanta, on the 9th or 12th, and their probable concentration at Augusta, which the War Department deems contraband, and we therefore refrain from publishing the report.]

Intelligence from Rebel Sources.

WASHINGTON, November 17.—Richmond papers of Tuesday received here, furnish intelligence from Georgia up to the 14th inst. They state that Sherman left Atlanta on the 12th, moving northward, though they doubtless mean by that eastward on a northerly line.

General Hood's Movements, Strength, and Position.

Special Despatch to the Cincinnati Gazette.

NASHVILLE, November 15.—The Rebel army is still concentrated in the vicinity of Florence. One corps—S. D. Lee's—is upon this side of the river; the remainder of the army remains comparatively quiet on the south side. The Rebels have a good pontoon bridge from one shore to the other. The whole army is probably thirty thousand strong, embracing Lee's Corps, 7000; Cheatham's Corps, 6000; Stewart's Corps, 7000; Dick Taylor's Corps, 6000; and 5000 cavalry. Hood has also seventy pieces of artillery.

Our cavalry, General Croxton's especially, has skirmishing every day with the enemy's cavalry, mostly in the neighborhood of Shoal creek. The roads throughout that region of country are in a bad condition, on account of the recent rains, and wholly unsuited to military operations. This may for some time prevent anything very serious taking place in this quarter. Besides, it is still a question as to whether the Rebel demonstrations at Florence, like that at Johnsonville, is not a mere feint movement, and whether Hood and Beauregard do not design establishing themselves, if they can, at some point on the Mississippi river.

Sherman's Movements

The Indianapolis *Journal* of Tuesday last says:—

We had a conversation yesterday with a gentleman who had just arrived in this city direct from Atlanta, having left there on Friday, November 6.

Every arrangement had been made for a gigantic movement in some direction. One corps had already moved out of the city, and others were to follow, but had not done so up to the hour of his departure, in consequence of the illness of General Sherman.

Sherman expresses the utmost indifference as to Hood's movements, and says Thomas has sufficient troops to attend to him and prevent his returning South.

The officers and men of Sherman's army were never in better spirits or more confident of success. They regard this as the great movement of the war.

Most of our prisoners, heretofore confined at Andersonville, have been removed to Augusta, and as that place is directly in the line, Sherman will probably take it. They stand a good chance for a speedy release.

No private property in Atlanta had been burned or destroyed, nor was it expected that it would be.

From Atlanta to Augusta is 171 miles; from Augusta to Charleston 121 miles; to Savannah 136 miles. But, as our contemporary remarks, "the country is not difficult; no mountain ranges lie in the way to make transportation laborious; such as Rosecrans met in Tennessee in his campaign against Chattanooga; no passes or defiles present easily defensible positions to an opposing force; the whole region, both in the south and east, is rich in food, and has been untouched by the war.

The Chicago *Journal* says:—"A furloughed officer of Sherman's Staff states that he has been ordered, when his leave expires, to rejoin his command at Savannah. Hood is said to be on the line of the Chattanooga and Atlanta railroad. Forrest has not joined him, but is again moving towards Kentucky."

The Force under Sherman—His Army 50,000 Strong—Rebel Dash on Atlanta.

From the Chicago Tribune.

ST. LOUIS, November 15.—A gentleman from Sherman's headquarters, at Kingston, Ga., says that General Sherman is by this time some distance on the war path. His army consists of

14th Corps, General Jeff. C. Davis.
16th Corps, General Osterhaus.
17th Corps, General Blair.
20th Corps, General Slocum.

These, with 15,000 under Kilpatrick, and a brigade of artillery, make a total force of about 50,000 men, splendidly equipped, and supplied with every appliance of war. All the public buildings, depots, manufactories, &c., in Atlanta are rendered worthless, and the railroads north and south of the city, and all surrounding defensive works destroyed. There is to be no turning back, and nothing left behind of value to the enemy.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, November 18.—William Holland, a Democratic State Senator, recently elected from Dorchester county, Maryland, has resigned his office. This requires a new election, and will enable the Union men to elect a Union Senator, which will make the Maryland Senatorial delegation stand equal, and with the Lieutenant-Governor, who presides and has the casting vote, will make it one Union majority.

The Court-Martial setting here has been again reorganized, with Major General Stahl at its head. The case of Boileau, of the 24 Delaware Infantry, for murdering the German Coz, two days ago, will come before this Court to-morrow.

Extensive preparations are being made here to give the soldiers a grand Thanksgiving dinner. Handsome donations are being made towards it.

Gold operators continue much excited—some have lost heavily.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last night *Stradella* was given and enthusiastically received. It is one of Habelmann's fine parts, where his personal grace as well as his fine voice is displayed. His talent as an actor is essentially comic rather than tragic, and he and Formes, as the two brigands, delighted the house, being enthusiastically encored. Formes, for whom an apology was printed, thought better of his sore throat, and appeared as "Malvolio," enjoying the fun he made himself and singing in his best style. Mad'lle Canissa is not a sympathetic artist—her voice is very thin and wiry, and often out of tune.

Himmer sang the grand piece of the opera, the last prayer, in the most impressive manner. He is an artist of the highest order of art. To-night *Fidelio*, with a magnificent cast—Johannsen, Hermanns, Himmer, Steinecke. *Fidelio* will be the gem of the season which has been so brilliant.

LUCILLE WESTERN AS CAMILLE.—This evening Miss Western will appear in that great character, of the younger Dumas, which secured for him so universal a fame as a sentimental novelist. As a love story of deep interest there is perhaps no novel that has been so widely read, while its appearance in a dramatized form is equally as well known in this country as are many of Shakspeare's plays. Of the Anglicized editions of the drama, that by Matilda Heron is considered the most truthful to the original, and the most interesting. This edition, by the permission of the authoress, is produced to-night, on the occasion of Miss Western's benefit.

CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Bowers gives us her farewell benefit this evening, playing the *Lady of Lyons* and *Faint Heart*. We regret to see so accomplished an actress leaving us, for we know what we have, but know not what we may have.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—Mr. and Mrs. Barney Williams takes a benefit at this theatre. Three popular pieces.

A NEW REBEL PIRATICAL SCHEME.

An Extensive Plot and its Frustration.

CONCENTRATION OF REBEL ROBBERS AT HAVANA.

Their Proposed Operations on the Pacific Coast.

PROBABLE ARREST OF THE PIRATES.

Narrow Escape of the California and Pacific Steamers.

We have been in possession, for some time past, of highly interesting and important information derived from Havana, in regard to a proposed Rebel plan for capturing American passenger steamers upon the Pacific Ocean. Hitherto we have refrained from giving the facts publicity, lest a premature announcement should tend to defeat measures that had been taken to frustrate the plot, and arrest the parties thereto. Now that any danger of that sort is over, we are at liberty to show how narrowly we have escaped the necessity of recording another *Roanoke* affair, only on a larger scale, upon the waters of the Pacific.

The details of the plot in question were consummated at Havana some time since, under the approval of S. R. Mallory, the Confederate Secretary of the Navy. His leader and manager was Thomas A. Hogg, holding a commission in the Rebel Navy as Master, who, with a party of from sixteen to twenty men, left Havana for Panama, New Grenada, the last of September or early in October, for the purpose of getting on board the Panama Railroad Company's fine steamer *Guatemala*, seizing her at sea, and then using her as a pirate vessel to capture steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company, plying between Panama and San Francisco.

The party were all well armed, and abundantly supplied with ammunition concealed in their baggage. They were to take passage in the *Guatemala* for different Central American ports, so as not to excite suspicion. He was to go on board first, carrying his baggage, which was to contain nothing suspicious. If it was not searched, his followers were to convey on board their trunks subsequently, with the arms and ammunition concealed in them.

The seizure of the vessel was not to be attempted until she had got to a point upon the Central American coast, some two hundred miles from Panama, where there was no danger of falling in with any craft that could give notice of the change of command of the *Guatemala*, when it had been effected. No serious difficulty was apprehended in taking possession of the *Guatemala*, as her officers were not likely to anticipate any danger, and were expected to be found entirely off their guard and without the means of resistance in their hands.

The *Guatemala* carries two guns for her own protection from privateers. Relying upon these for offensive purposes, the pirates then proposed to cruise for the passenger and specie-carrying steamers of the California trade, until they had captured at least one of them, with which, probably, they would have essayed a trip across the Pacific to East Indian waters, provided they could obtain the necessary coal by capture of some of the colliers constantly engaged in carrying steamer supplies of fuel to Central American ports, Panama, Acapulco, San Juan del Sur, and San Francisco. Ultimately the conspirators hoped to follow up their success by proceeding, in the *Guatemala*, to the coast of Northern California, and there making a raid against Ben. Halloday's line of steamers, between San Francisco, Oregon, and British Columbia.

Fortunately, the scheme was discovered by some means, and we presume information must have been sent direct from Havana to the Isthmus, in time to frustrate the execution, as we hear on private authority from Panama, that the parties known to be implicated were all there and at Aspinwall, as late as the 4th of this month, and were known to the United States Consuls at both places, to the Commanders of the Panama Railroad Company's steamers, and to the United States Naval Commander in the port of Panama.

It appears that the desperadoes arrived too late for the *Guatemala*, a portion of them having gone to Aspinwall, via St. Thomas. The *Guatemala* sailed on the 25th of October. The next Panama railroad steamer for Central American ports was the *Salvador*, to sail on the 16th instant, and it was understood at Panama that the piratical party were to take passage in her. If they did so they were promptly arrested after their arrival on board, every arrangement having been made for that purpose.

Nothing can have prevented their capture, probably, unless the fact shall have leaked out at Panama that they were suspected; in which event, of course, they would not be likely to place themselves under the American flag, where their seizure would be free from international embarrassment.

Master Hogg (sometimes called Egerton), we understand, is a native of Baltimore, who has lived some time in New Orleans. His chief officer is a man named Bradshaw, who claims to have once been a commander of the *Guatemala*; Edward J. Norville, a native of Baltimore, but now of Mobile, is Hogg's Master; William Black, of New Orleans, is Purser; Edward Swain, of New Orleans, Midshipman; Thomas Reynolds of New Orleans, Master's Mate; John Huddle (alias Smith), is Engineer; Timothy O'Grady and George March, of New York, are Quartermasters; and among the crew are Robert Lyons, and men by the name of Higgins, Stoddard, and Sullivan. We hope to hear, by the next arrival from the Isthmus, that all the above-named parties, and some whose names we have not given, are safe on board an American cruiser at Panama, unless, indeed, they arrive here in charge of United States officers, simultaneously with the announcement of their capture.—*N. Y. Times.*

The United States Steamer "Niphon" at Boston.

BOSTON, November 18.—The United States steamer *Niphon* arrived here to-day from the blockading fleet off Wilmington. She touched at Norfolk to land the prisoners taken on board the prize steamer *Annie*, which was captured by the *Wilderness* and *Niphon*.

The *Niphon* was sent here for repairs.

The Decline in Gold.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Gold has declined to 211½ since the board.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 30. Noon, 55. 1 P. M. 53. Wind, N. W.

RECRUITING.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to 75 men, of whom 5 enlisted for five years, 59 for three years, 9 for two years, and 2 for one year. They were credited as follows:—First Ward, 2; Fourth Ward, 1; Fifth Ward, 5; Sixth Ward, 1; Seventh Ward, 5; Ninth Ward, 2; Tenth Ward, 5; Eleventh Ward, 2; Twelfth Ward, 1; Thirteenth Ward, 3; Fifteenth Ward, 19; Eighteenth Ward, 5; Twentieth Ward, 3; Twenty-first Ward, 3; Twenty-second Ward, 9; Twenty-third Ward, 10. Recruiting is now progressing finely, about three hundred men per week being mustered into the service and credited to the wards of Philadelphia. It will be observed that some of the wards receive larger credits than others. This is owing to the fact that those successfuls wards are offering a small premium of five and ten dollars, while other wards are doing nothing at all, their old draft committees being no longer in existence. By a proper effort Philadelphia could easily secure enough men to fill her share of quota for a call of a half million of men, should one be made. Why don't the wards go to work? Men are easily obtained now, but as soon as a call is made they will become scarce, and high bounties will have to be paid. It is easier for the wards to pay a premium of five dollars now than wait until a call is made and pay fifty dollars, and even then have trouble in filling their quota.

ROBBERY.—A night or two since a store at No. 302 Green Street was entered and a few articles stolen.

WHAT NEXT?—On this rainy day, when the damp, bleak atmosphere hangs like a pall over the populace, when there is a scarcity in city news, and when even an advance in gold or "ile," stock, or the solution of the oft-repeated question, "Where is Sherman going?" fail to raise the spirits of the people, we do not know that we can pen a more interesting paragraph than that relating to a new invention of some ingenious Yankee (of course), which deserves to rank with rotary churns and sewing machines. It is nothing more nor less, *paterfamilias*, than a baby-tender, said to be in its operation as gentle as a mother's knee.

For a few months, of course, the baby will take its oblivious ease in a cradle. This is the first form the invention assumes. Next the cradle can be changed at will into a little couch, adjusted at any angle, and when it (the baby) is able to sit up, the couch may be made a chair, with a place for playthings in front, while the child can dance up and down, aided by the vertical spring. When the child is able to stand, a support, revolving in the centre, sustains it in its efforts to stop; and when it has learned to walk, a hobby-horse attached, instead of a cradle, affords healthful exercise and amusing pastime. The machine is also capable of being transmuted into a nursery chair for the table; and when not in use for babies, becomes a handsome ottoman.

The only question is whether the babies will tolerate any such innovation upon their rights to be tossed and rocked by misses and doating mammas. Will they not soon discover the base substitution, and raise a grand protest against such a mechanical expedient? We shall see.

A WORK OF MERIT.—Messrs. T. B. Peterson & Brother have published to-day the most recent production of Mrs. Henry Wood, the Charlotte Bronte of to-day, under the title of "Oswald Cray." To procure this work, the publishers have spared neither exertion nor expense. Over three thousand dollars have been expended in its preparation. It is only necessary to mention the name of the author to recommend the work to our fiction-loving public. The above production is fraught with deep interest and admirably delineated characters. After several years of literary labor, Mrs. Wood has procured a richness and purity of style which can only be acquired by long practice. Severe literary labor has produced a serious attack of sickness, but the reputation she has acquired is more than a recompense for her suffering. The present work is equal in plot and superior in style to "East Lynn. It is her *chef d'œuvre*. We cordially recommend it to our readers.

DEDICATION OF THE GREAT CATHEDRAL OF ST. PETER AND ST. PAUL.—The dedication of the great work on which, for eighteen years, a corps of workmen has been engaged, will take place on Sunday next. A full description of the edifice was published recently in THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. In another column will be found the order of the committee of arrangements relative to entrance into the Cathedral. It is both necessary and proper that such a system should be adopted, on account of the great crowds that will congregate around the centre of attraction. To those who are entitled to visit the edifice we would advise to read with care the advertisement. We give a synopsis of the order. The holders of red and blue tickets will enter between nine and ten o'clock at the gates on Summer street, below Eighteenth. The holders of green tickets at the door at Nineteenth and Vine streets. Special ticket holders enter at the gate on Race street. No carriages are allowed in the space before the Cathedral.

A DANGEROUS COUNTERFEIT.—This morning Hiram Darley, a young man, twenty years of age, an American by birth, was arrested at the clothing store of Mr. John Seiberlich, No. 343 N. Second street, on the charge of passing a counterfeit Treasury bill, of the denomination of $50. Darley had purchased a coat for $15, and the bill was tendered in payment. The spurious character of the bill was ascertained a few minutes afterwards, and Darley was arrested by Officers Johnson and Leibrick, and locked up in the Station House, Third, below Green street. It is alleged that the same fellow attempted to pass a similar bill on the keeper of a lager beer saloon, in Vine street, near Third, a few days since.

The counterfeit is pronounced a lithograph, of a very faint color, and has evidently been touched up. To those not used to the appearance of the genuine, the counterfeit is a dangerous one. Those who have had bills of the description named passed upon them during the past week had better call at the Station House and take a look at Darley.

POSTAL.—During the progress of the war an immense amount of mail matter has been transmitted through the Philadelphia Post Office to soldiers in the army. Complaint is made that in a majority of cases the packages arrive either here or at Washington with the wrappers destroyed or the address so mutilated that they cannot be forwarded, and are, therefore, necessarily sent to the dead letter office. If persons sending would take the precaution to write on a card or slip of paper the full name of the officer or soldier for whom the package is intended, the number of the regiment and corps to which he is attached, as well as the name and post office address of the person by whom it is sent, and fasten the card or slip thus addressed securely to the contents of the package, inside the wrapper, it will in all cases insure their safe delivery or their prompt return to the owner.

UP IN THE AIR.—Professor Lowe, the balloonist, is still making daily and nightly ascensions when the weather is not stormy, from his balloon grounds, Fifteenth and Coates streets. Among those who made ascensions yesterday, were the following:—William Graff, James G. Dixon, Frank Herrington, Wilhelm Olsen, Witheim Neilson, John Degenkolv, Waldemar Fischer, A. Andersen, Peter Gilnet, John Stevens, No. 809 Arch street, Henry L. Smith and wife, Mrs. Carroll, Reuben Wickerhamaud wife, John Carden, and Francis Behaven. Messrs. H. Richards, D. A. Walker, and G. Gilpin, made ascensions on Monday. These ascensions are becoming daily more and more popular with the public.

THE "PASS" BUSINESS.—The different passenger railway companies of this city have in contemplation the adoption of a plan which will prevent the use of "free tickets" on the roads other than by the parties justly entitled to them. It is proposed that persons who have a right to avail themselves of this privilege shall, on application for such tickets, forward their *cartes de visite*, upon the opposite side of which will be printed or engraved the "pass." Of course, when such tickets are presented to conductors, they have only to compare the picture with the person presenting the pass, and the right is at once established. The idea is a novel one, and would no doubt accomplish the object desired.

THE PHILADELPHIA PRESS CLUB.—It is contemplated by the Philadelphia Press Club to make arrangements for the delivery of a course of lectures before the Club during the winter season. It is proposed for this purpose to obtain the services of the distinguished literary men of the country, particularly those connected with the newspaper press. Among those casually mentioned were the Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Hon. Horace Greeley, Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Mr. George Francis Train, and Bayard Taylor, Esq.

FIGHT BETWEEN TWO FEMALES.—This morning at an early hour a row occurred at a low house, in Water street, above Dock, between two women. One of them seized a case-knife and stabbed the other, Mary Brown, in the temple, inflicting a severe cut. The party who inflicted the wound is known by no other name than "Dolly," and succeeded in making her escape. The wounded woman was taken to the hospital. Her injuries are not dangerous.

THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—This morning the soldiers' vote, so far as counted, footed up as follows:—

Lincoln	3097
McClellan	1583
Lincoln's majority	1514

The 198th Regiment polled 140 votes for Mr. Lincoln and 69 for McClellan. Company H, 57th Regiment, 29 for Lincoln and 6 for McClellan.

REMOVED.—This morning the transparencies of the Soldiers' Campaign Club, in front of the Commonwealth Building, Chesnut street, above Sixth, were removed. These transparencies were the finest and handsomest displayed in any part of the city, and were the last remaining relics of the late Presidential contest.

RECOGNIZED.—The man who died from injuries received by falling off one of the cars on the Junction railroad, as stated yesterday, was recognized as Charles Colton, a son of Charles Colton, Sr., corner of Broad and Walnut streets.

RETURNING TO THEIR REGIMENTS.—The furloughed soldiers in our city are fast disappearing, and leaving for their regiments. In a few days more, very few officers or privates will be seen promenading our thoroughfares.

ANOTHER STEAM FIRE ENGINE.—The Shiffler Hose Company was located by City Councils as a steam fire engine company.

ROBBERY IN JERSEY CITY.—WM. DAVIS, CHARLES L. DAVIS, and CHARLES HOWARD, were arrested in this city a few days since by Detective CARLIN and officer CROUT, upon the charge of robbery. They are alleged to have forced an entrance into the store of Mr. STEPHEN B. MASTERS, at No. 66 Montgomery street, in Jersey City, on the night of the 4th inst., by forcing open the shutters of the back window. The articles stolen consisted of fine cutlery and hosiery, and a small amount of money. The defendants had a hearing before Alderman WELDING, at the Central Station, on Wednesday afternoon, and were committed, with the exception of CHARLES L. DAVIS, who entered bail for a further hearing yesterday afternoon. He failed to make his appearance yesterday, and his bail was forfeited.

The accused were arrested at the United States Hotel, on Market street, where they boarded. Their rooms were searched and articles recovered, which were identified by Mr. MASTERS as his property.

On the person of one of the defendants was found a counterfeit ten dollar bill, which had been stolen from the money drawer in the store in which the robbery was committed.

WM. DAVIS and HOWARD were sent to prison to answer the charge at court.

SOMETHING NEEDING CORRECTION.—The unpardonable irregularity with which the refuse ashes of the city are collected at the present time is very annoying to housekeepers. Boxes, barrels, and other receptacles for ashes are set out on the sidewalks on the days designated by the Inspector for the visits of the ash-carts, but instead of their contents being carted away promptly at the appointed time, they remain for days on the pavement before being removed by the carts, if, indeed, they are not stolen by prowling vagabonds in the meantime. The star of this latter annoyance is the cause of still more labor to housekeepers, who, to prevent it, are kept busy jogging in their barrels, and out again, until the boon of having their ashes removed is accorded them. Complaints are frequently made of this annoying irregularity, and also of the slovenly manner in which the work is done, when it is done, that they always succeed in depositing a portion of their ashes in the cart, and the rest on the sidewalk and on the clothes and in the eyes of passing pedestrians. In short, as it is now managed, the collecting of ashes by the city carts is a positive nuisance, and should be remedied at once.

TO PURCHASE CLOTHING AT LOW PRICES, make a selection from our stock of READY-MADE Garments. We are selling goods equal in style, fit, made and material, from 20 to 30 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.

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

VANDALISM.—The Washington *Star* says:—Persons of both sexes have been guilty of clipping pieces from the window curtains, sofa, lounge and chair covers at the President's house. They even go so far as to pull the papering from the walls, and steal the brackets from the windows, and tassels from the curtains. This practice is indulged in to secure relics of visits to the Presidential mansion. Three ladies of high position have been caught in the act within a few days, one of whom fainted. Uncle Abe has to wear the tails of the dress coat he bought of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental, last summer, in his pockets, to keep the ladies from clipping them off.

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING.—An elegant assortment at M. Shoemaker & Co.'s, No. 4 N. Eighth street.

CHOICE CARAMELS,
Chocolate, Vanilla, Cocoanut, and
Punch Caramels. Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market street.

A WORD TO THE WISE.—The celebrated Florence Sewing Machines are now in use in our first families of Philadelphia, and they are justly regarded as "household treasures." Hundreds of parties have found it economy to sell their machines of other make at half price, and even less, and purchase the Florence. Every machine sold at No. 630 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, is warranted to give satisfaction or the money returned. No charge for instruction either at the office or at the residence of the purchaser. Circulars and samples of sewing sent on receipt of stamp.

WHO MINDS A COLD—It seems a small affair, and in consequence is usually allowed to have its own way, and yet how frequently a neglected cold ends in Bronchitis or Consumption! Why not take a cold in time, then, and by using at once Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant, which for thirty years has been a standard remedy for all Coughs and Colds, avoid those dreadful alternatives? Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

VANILLA ROASTED ALMONDS,
Of rare quality. Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

WE INVITE the attention of our readers to the large Blank Books manufactured by Moss & Co., for the new national banks and railroad companies; they can be seen piled up in the windows of their store on Chesnut street; they are most durable and massive, and for beauty of workmanship unsurpassed. The different oil companies will find it to their advantage to call on Moss & Co. before ordering their books for the New Year.

CHOICE AND FASHIONABLE CONFECTIONS,
Put up in Neat Boxes,
Suitable for Presents.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
No. 1210 Market street.

FOR EVERY HOME.—Wheeler & Wilson's Highest Premium Lock-stitch Sewing Machines are the simplest, cheapest, and best. They are lighter and easier to operate, simpler to learn, quicker in action, and less liable to get out of order than any other Sewing Machine. They use less than half the cotton of most other machines, and do much better and finer work. Indeed, no human testimony could be stronger than that which has been accorded to the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine for superiority over all others for family use, and for general manufacturing purposes.

To show the immense and growing popularity of the Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine, we would state that fifty thousand of them will have been manufactured this year, and nearly six thousand have been sold in Philadelphia alone. Instructions given at the residence of purchasers. Every machine warranted, and the money returned if not entirely satisfactory. We advise all to go to the elegant saloons of Wheeler & Wilson, No. 704 Chestnut street, and see these wonderful machines in operation. Our friends out of town should send for a circular and specimens of work.

ELEGANT STYLES of finely executed photographs are made at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street. Life-size Photographs in oil colors, Ivorytypes, and Cartes de Visite. See specimens.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Friday, November 18.

The Stock Market, as we have noticed for several days past, continues dull and unsettled, with the exception of Government loans, which are firmly held. 5-20s sold at 103⅞@104¼, coupons off, an advance of ⅞; and 10-40s at 97; 110¼ was bid for 6s of 1881, which is a slight decline.

Railroad shares continue dull, with sales of Reading to notice at 67@67¼, a decline of ⅛; Pennsylvania Railroad at 55⅛; Camden and Amboy at 151; Little Schuylkill at 45½; Minehill at 69, a decline of ½; North Pennsylvania Railroad at 30¾, and North Pennsylvania Railroad bonds at 100; 59¼ was bid for Philadelphia and Germantown; 80 for Lehigh Valley;