Evening Telegraph

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

MYSTERIOUS GEORGIA CAMPAIGN.

From the Times.

The spectacle which is now presented to the imaginations of the Northern people, of General Sherman's legions plunging off into the darkness of an enemy's territory, burning their shelter behind them, as Cortez his ships, never to be heard of more till the enemy reports to us victory or defeat, is certainly something dramatic and exciting. To march a body of from 60,000 to 70,000 men, as a "flying column," for 300 miles, without connection with home, and living, in great part, on the country, would, if successful, be the most remarkable military achievement of the war. In fact, we do not recall a march which can be compared with it, in modern military history. Rumor has it, that ten days' provisions are to be carried on the back, and twenty days' in a compact wagon-train, and that pontoon-boats and pontoon trains are to accompany the army, with a heavy mass of artillery.

Such a daring enterprise could not even have been undertaken earlier in the war, especially for the reason that it requires a veteran's experience to save rations, and a veteran's iron muscle to bear such a march, with fifty to seventy-five pounds on the back. The French soldiers in the Peninsular war sometimes carried fifteen days' provisions in their haversacks and knapsacks, but they did not have such weight of intrenching tools and other matters to bear.

It should not be disguised that a march of General Sherman's army through Georgia is such a really daring model would be a perilous thing. Unexpected delays through bad weather, or the discovery by the Rebels of his plans and line of march, may have given the enemy opportunity to block up his way, to burn bridges, fell trees over the roads, and especially—what must be to be feared—to sweep the country of forage and supplies. In the meantime, his army would be consuming their small stores of rations and forage, and might be reduced to short commons, or even ultimately forced to fall back.

This is the worst possibility; but on the other side General Sherman has in his favor several most manifest advantages. The season of the year makes it probable that the granaries and barns of the farmers of Southern Georgia are full of supplies. It is the richest region of the Confederacy; no war has waged its immense fields of corn and wheat have been planted there on the old cotton lands.

There are no heavy garrisons, or any regular troops, who can delay his advance a day; and above all, he can safely reckon on a great service people ready to aid him in foraging, to do camp work, or even to bear arms, if he need them. Certainly half of the slaves of the Confederacy must now be concentrated in this very region he is about to invade. He will find there an army of auxiliaries. Nowhere could we strike a more damaging blow to the Rebel resources than just there, in Southern Georgia.

It may safely be conceded that Sherman's march to the sea will be a track of desolation and ruin, for he believes that humanity in war demands that it should be short and severe.

It must further be remembered, that almost in the line of his advance (if he be bending for Savannah) he will strike Andersonville, and if the poor Union captives left there have any health and strength left, he may be able not only to free them but to arm them.

Still more, the march through Georgia is a march towards a base, not from it; and whenever he reaches the sea, he is sure of ammunition and supplies. If he did in fact (as is rumored) leave Atlanta on the 12th, he may reach Augusta by Monday next, and our first news of him come to us through the Richmond papers.

Taking all considerations in view, we incline, as we have said before, to believe that the greatest mistake made by the Rebels in the war has been Hood's movement to cross the Tennessee; and that, like some of our campaigns made solely for a political or sensational end, it will, in the face of such a thorough military leader as Sherman, bring the Rebel cause of the Southwest to disaster, which in their case will be irretrievable.

ACQUIESCENCE IN THE POPULAR VERDICT.

From the Tribune.

Nearly sixty-four years have passed since Thomas Jefferson, in his first inaugural, pronounced "acquiescence in the decision of a majority the vital principle of republics, from which there can be no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism." Mr. Jefferson may have seen (though we do not), how to reconcile this axiom with the spirit and purport of his Kentucky "resolutions of '98;" but there can be no doubt that his "sober second thought" was right, whatever may be said of his first.

And the heartiness, the unanimity, with which the people's verdict, pronounced in their late Presidential election, has been accepted as conclusive throughout the loyal States and loyal portions of disloyal States, afford fresh proof of the tenacious vitality of our Republican institutions, and the new force and emphasis which their cardinal principle has acquired from the sad but wholesome experiences of the last four years.

A few days ago, we were involved in the fierce and angry strife of a Presidential contest. The waves of party spirit rolled mountainous; crimination begat recrimination; anticipations of military despotism at the polls, and threats of resistance unto blood in case the election were thus vitiated, resounded throughout the land. A newly landed foreigner, glancing at our long processions, our mass meetings, and listening to the violent language which was therein received with thundering acclamation, might well have supposed that we were on the brink of a fresh and formidable convulsion.

But the day of election passed—passed in general quiet, with scarcely a trace of violence or riot—and the early hours of the next morning saw the result flashed from Maine to Kansas without evoking one definite or impassioned utterance—without unmasking one traitor who had not been known as a traitor already. The supporters of the Republican ticket had made a most determined canvass—they had communed it with resolution and possessed it with enthusiasm—they had polled a very large popular vote, though not enough to win—and they promptly and promptly accepted the result as they would have expected us to accept it had we instead of they been outnumbered.

They did not surrender their preference, but they readily admitted that it had been overborne, and recognized the successful candidates as the elect of the people, the chosen administrators of the Government for the ensuing four years. Journals that had been most vehement in their opposition to Mr. Lincoln were among the foremost in recognizing and deferring to his re-election as a fact; and in all the loyal portion of our Union there was not one single voice raised in favor of resistance or demur to the popular verdict. Thus the Republic stands stronger in the hearts of the masses, and is based on surer foundations in the fourth year of a vast and terrible civil war, than ever before.

And even were it longer possible for the Rebellion to succeed in dividing our country, it could not hereafter disorganize and gradually disintegrate that portion which it failed at the outset to tear away with it. The immense majorities in Indiana and Illinois are its responses to the dark and traitorous conspiracies whereby those States have been so long distracted, while the unanimity and emphasis with which the Pacific States have spoken afford a fresh and strong attestation of the vitality and perpetuity of the American Union.

The disappointment and chagrin which this majestic exhibition of loyalty and concord have excited in the breasts of the Rebels are but clumsily disguised in the bitter comments and forced gratulation of their journals. In the substantial unanimity and hearty accord of the loyal States they read the doom of Secession. And when they tremblingly foresee, they will ere long realize.

COLORS FROM COAL TAR.—There are several fine colors produced from the coal tar of petroleum. One, manufactured at the Humboldt refinery near Plumsock, in the Oil creek region, is a bright and fixed cerulean blue, perhaps a shade darker, but still as brilliant, and is called the Humboldt color. The process of manufacture is kept a secret by the discoverers, who are German chemists. No stranger is allowed to enter their works except by special permission. It is stated that the Humboldt Company produce three colors from a combination of naphtha and tar. The refinery now twenty-six wells, and probably three to four hundred barrels of petroleum per day when running at full capacity. Another delicate and fashionable color, a light blue, called "Azaline," as well as the now famous and popular color "Magenta," are now produced from petroleum. A fourth, called "Hesline," is in course of experiment. These colors are ascertained by dropping the oil in a certain state into water, by which the most beautiful hues are brought out.

YOUNG MEN'S SUITS,

AMUSEMENTS.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—This evening Miss Lucille Western will appear in the male character of "Don Cæsar de Bazan." The performance will close with the thrilling Scotch martial drama, *Wallace, the Hero of Scotland.* On Monday next Miss Western will appear as "Lady Isabel," in the play of *East Lynne; Or, the Elopement.*

"PAUVRETTE; OR, UNDER THE SNOW."—On Monday evening next *Pauvrette, Or, Under the Snow*, the chef d'œuvre of Dion Boucicault, the well known dramatist and actor, will be produced at the New Chestnut Street Theatre. This production of Mr. Boucicault is acknowledged by the London Times to be his greatest work. It will be produced for the first time in this country next week. Philadelphia is particularly blessed in this respect. It was she who was first favored with *Faust* (alike with *Rooting for the French*, *Marble*, and last, but not least, *Pauvrette*). Capable English critics pronounce it replete with sensation and depth of plot. In the rendering of it, under the care of the energetic managers, Messrs. Sam. S. Baker, the whole troupe will engage. Miss Lille Germon will appear upon the stage for the first time since her severe sickness—a violent hemorrhage of the lungs. The scenery will be entirely new, and of the most costly kind. We predict that it will achieve a success equal to that with the preparations for its production.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE GAME SEASON.—Wild game of all kinds is at this season one of the indispensable luxuries in fashionable restaurants and on the tables of those who can afford it. In magnificent, labor-saver suppers of extreme cost, at festivals where the wants and desires of the inner man are interested to without stint, wild game is a necessity. Without it the festival or supper, if aspiring to the aristocratic, is not considered *recherche* nor even respectable.

It is a fact, however, that many species of the game raised up at game suppers, and on other elegant occasions are a luxury, simply, simply because it is *game* and seems to be food. Almost any one who has partaken in successive meals of game birds, will testify to the fact that it "gives" readily, and seems to lack the stability and enduring flavor of the domestic meats in common use. Fowls chickens, one of the boasted of our Western game luxuries, very soon wears on one's appetite, as none know better than our Western people. Venison, which commands fabulous prices among people who have never seen a deer, will soon, especially if cooked in one of our celebrated restaurants, convince any reasonable man that domestic beef, if in good condition, in the shape either of roast, steak, or cutlet, is better than the cut off any stag that roams his native heath. Old hunters on the outskirts of the far West weary periodically of the choicest buffalo rump, of antelope steak, and long for a pieced good old beef. There is a vein of significance in these facts, which argues that fashion has a great deal to do with even men's tastes, in the matter of what are generally spoken of as the luxuries of the table.

The game season is now at hand; and those who can afford to invest will find abundant material in which to revel, judging from the display in our markets. Notwithstanding the promise of the season for some of the principal Western game birds, they are shipped here in abundance not less than in any former seasons. From now until the 1st of January, at which period the game law goes into force, game business will be a busy and, it may be added, an exceedingly lucrative one, to those who engage in it exclusively.

THE GOLD AND BLUE' FEVER.—It is astonishing how wide-spread is the cold and chill infection, but more especially that of the latter. Not only are men of means daily to be found operating in either of these matters of speculation, but young men connected in business, and clerks upon small salaries, are alike to be found "investing." Go where you will, the subject of "gold" seems to be the one of paramount importance among these feverish days.

The opera, theatre, billiards, and other amusements that formerly used to engross the spare hours of the rising generation, now have no charms for them, while the "Broadway Guard," the "Stock Exchange" and the "Gold Room" of the Guard are localities that possess attractions they cannot resist.

The new companies that are not yet "on the street;" the stock that has "just been issued," and the tumentous "strike" made within the bulwark of some company "not a month old," are subjects that bid fair to craze one-half of the young population.

Like the splendid prizes said to have been drawn in some of the Delaware and Kentucky lotteries, those same "operators" are occasionally startled with the news of the astounding advance of the stock of the "nuctious company," wherein Tom, Dick, and Harry this, that, and the other have "scored" five or seven hundred dollars within the last forty-eight hours. Well, by and by, when these unsuspecting moths singe their wings, then will they admit that, having paid their money, they are justly entitled to their choice.

COPPERHEADS, TAKE NOTICE.—John Woodward, a deserter from the Rebel army, who a week ago came to the "Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon" in a sick and destitute condition, and who was kindly cared for by the Committee of this humane institution, has, since his convalescence, sent the following beautiful patriotic letter to the Committee:—

"With true heartfelt devotion, mingled with tears of gratitude, I make this humble confession, breathing forth my estimation of the worth, kindness, and generous hospitality of the Volunteer Committee. Have the Political Sect, so very reminded to our Father, and, thank God, we were not met with either threats or mutterings, but kind smiles of benevolence; and the sunny beams of free liberty spiritually shine so plainly over everything near this loyal place.

* * * * * * * *

"It affords me all over gratification to see my fellow-men differing in sentiment of religious and political creeds, yet joining in the pow and aspirations of America, who were led astray by the most hot demon-spawn of a slave oligarchy. The rank and musty veil of religion and abolitionism has been torn to a rags, and I have thought the exclusive hands of Damon, who can have no more rights respecting the freedom of speech and of the press.

"Yes, we have a good old liberty yet. Although a little war is raging, yet Old United States is still the land of the free as the home of the brave. It is still the refuge of the oppressed and persecuted. It is still the one of freedom and security, and we be only the people who dares gainsayth. This is my first visit to Philadelphia, the land of Penn—the cradle of liberty—that home up proudly on the canopy of the deep blue sky, with the Stars and Stripes floating over it.

[illegible] to the people [illegible] down on this [illegible] my God visit, and I shall never forget it. Now, while in your presence my heart beats (shall [illegible] with fear of joy for "Union Volunteer Refreshment Saloon."

THE NEW MUNICIPAL TAX BILL.—The ordinance now under consideration before Councils, to increase the revenue of the City of Philadelphia, provides that on each house or male a tax of one dollar shall be levied; on pleasure carriages, one per cent. on the assessed value thereof; on the salaries of officers (not judicial or Federal), one per cent.; on the income of others (not salaried), one per cent. on the same, which said officers shall return under oath to the City Commissioners, as their annual income, and in case of a failure to make such return before the first day of September in each year, the City Commissioners shall estimate such income. One mill on each one per cent. of dividend declared by any bank, institution, or company, incorporated in pursuance of any law of the Commonwealth, said dividend being declared on business done in the city. Two mills on each one per cent. of dividend declared by any bank, institution, or company, incorporated in pursuance of any law of any one of the United States (except the Commonwealth) or any foreign State, said dividend being declared on business done in this city. One per cent. on the assessed value of all furniture; one per cent. on all gold and silver plate exceeding in value $500; one fourth of one per cent. on all moneys at interest.

HOW WILL HE VOTE?—At an early hour yesterday morning, a box, containing a new-born babe, but a few days old, was left upon the door step of one of our prominent merchants, residing in West Green street. Very providentially for the little innocent, the occupants of the house are childless, and consequently they have resolved to adopt the infant.

The laughable feature of the incident, however, is contained in a note which was attached to the dress of the babe. It read thus:—"This child was born on election night, and it is the request of the mother that their adoption is shall give it the name of Abraham Lincoln McClellan."

What could have induced the mother of the child to request such a singular combination of names, is the query. The only solution to the enigma is that she is either not a "politicoess," or was "on the fence" order of politics, or that she has not read the papers since the election of Uncle Abraham. If kind Providence spares our life, we shall take special pains to be present at the polls in October, 1868, to watch the vote which Abraham Lincoln McClellan casts for the Presidency.

REMARKABLE.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to 39 men, of whom 31 were enlisted for three years, 2 for two years, and 3 for one year. They were credited to the different wards as follows:—First Ward 3; Fifth Ward 6; Seventh Ward 1; Eighth Ward 1; Ninth Ward 6; Tenth Ward 10; Eleventh Ward 1; Thirteenth Ward 1; Fifteenth Ward 6; Sixteenth Ward 1; Eighteenth Ward 1; Nineteenth Ward 1; Twenty-second Ward 5; Twenty-third Ward 11; Twenty-fifth Ward 2.

WALKING COATS,

HEAVY FOUNDERIES.—Detective Ed. Carlin has just returned from New York, where he had gone in reference to a party of forgers who had been arrested in that city. These men were recognized as having been engaged in the same business in this city, and Detective Carlin made oath against them, and had his affidavit filed, in order that he might secure the prisoners after they had had justice meted out to them. He charges them with being connected with a series of forgeries on various banks in this city on the 21st of last June, amounting to the sum of nearly ten thousand dollars. The morals have committed crime enough in New York to secure eight or ten years in Sing Sing.

THE SOLDIER'S VOTE.—This morning the soldiers' vote, so far as counted, is set up—

Lincoln	3[illegible]
McClellan	1814
Majority for Lincoln	1731

This morning twenty-seven packages of votes from Sherman's army were received. Among these packages were returns from the 20th Illinois, which gave Lincoln 139, McClellan 53. Four companies of the 22d Regiment give Lincoln 21, McClellan 0.

AN UPHILL BUSINESS.—Those of our citizens who have neglected to make their subscriptions to the fund for the Chattanooga sufferers are urged to send them to Mr. Edmund A. Souder, Dock street school, immediately. Twelve hundred men and children are yet without homes, and many of them are utterly destitute and penniless.

THE NEWLY ELECTED CONGRESSMAN.—

"IN THE HAND OF POWER HAIL
Throbbing heart! to that Union Delegate!
But no, it cannot be!
For it surely is some traitor
Never composed man that has"
"Of the true gentleman's manner,
A man of generous note,
For whom, moved by his honest name,
I hardly cast my vote."

"And that the honest people
On such you fix your gaze,
In the House now is, in fact,
Well worthy its public place."
"But yet to me it still seems strange,
That mining rack and pot
Should such a man, such a man, such a man
In a man's outward lot?"

"Well, sir, 'tis not at all that he,
Who helps to rule this land,
Should now seem a slightly
Thing this to a man grand.
And what is "Ex Twenty" sir,
Leave alone the name of all
Is that he does at present wear
A coat from Tower hall."

We are selling READY-MADE CLOTHING, equal in every respect, *style, fit and workmanship*, to any made to measure, at $5 to $8 per suit, according to quality. We have a fine and commodious assortment of the choicest goods in the market, purchased for cash, at the lowest prices of the season, and will forward only, those are at the lowest prices possible.

TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET.
BENZIER & CO.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed proposals in duplicate will be received at the Army and Navy Bureau at Washington, until the closed invitations for furnishing the United States with the following articles, viz, the price to be for the delivering, as per schedule:—

"600 sets of "War Scientifics," are five feet 3 ft. with the price for furnishing the number the "examiners to be of the kind and sample in the possession of Major General Benjamin Butler, now with the Army of the Potomac. Each instrument to be of the same material, and finished will state how much per "mission." Binder pattern.

"Fifty thousand "bayonets" for the Gunboats. The present "Freedom's Bayonet" is a new weapon, and the new must be of different material. [illegible] in the section of Mr. CLEMENT C. BURGLAR. No "bayonets" in the drawers. Bidders will state how much per bayonet, including [illegible]

"50,000 Fifty thousand [illegible] for raising the wire, said wire not to affect the usual [illegible] in the army. The wind to be strong, warranted not to break, and the balloons to keep down the winter. Sample of wind and the gas in possession of the Secretary of [illegible]. Bidders will state how much per cent. on the wind [illegible].

"200 Two hundred Rebel [illegible] "rails," a model of the different rails of Virginia, not to the civilized known as [illegible] but rails that are not [illegible] for [illegible] in the Valley of the Shenandoah, to present an of Major General Philip Sheridan. Bidder will state whether the rails will be effective when there is any opposition, and state what amount of resistance they can bear per rail.

"Twenty thousand screws for the Navy Department. The Anderson screw propellers are twenty miles an hour and the Federal screw gunboats five. It is proposed to put four more screws to each boat in the service, in order to gain the other fifteen miles. Sample screw in possession of Captain Winslow. Bidders will send in their bids till December, 1864 sealed, the Secretary of the Navy will not be to know their bids.

"200,000 "Three hundred thousand more" drills. The war has got to be a *bore*, and these drills are wanted to bore it through so as to *empty* well on the intent. The drills should be *cold steel*, and hardened, and to be not [illegible] in appearance. Specimens of the *drilling* and *screwing* in possession of CHARLES STORKS & Co., Cloth and Military Clothiers, under the Continental, Philadelphia. Bidders will state how many drills they can furnish. Said drills to be well tempered, to be delivered one-half to General GRANT, Post Office address near Richmond, Va., and one-half to Major-General SHERMAN, Atlanta, Ga.

"The Government reserves the right to reject any or all of the bids, if deemed incompatible with its best interests to do so.

THE ADVANTAGES OF THE "FLORENCE."—This splendid machine makes four different stitches, each stitch being the same on both sides of the fabric; it also has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator simply by turning a thumb screw, to run the work either to the right or left. Families who have used this machine, after trying others, give it a decided preference over all its rivals. It is constructed in the neatest, most durable and simple manner, and rarely, if ever, gets out of order. Visitors to the city who have not seen this wonderful machine should call at the Philadelphia Agency, No. 630 Chestnut street, and examine it.

IMPORTANT TO LADIES WHO WISH THEIR SEWING DONE WELL.—Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines received the highest premium at every exhibition in competition at the Fairs of 1861, '62, '63, and '64. This of itself speaks volumes; but an examination of the elegant specimens of work exhibited at their salesroom warrants all who see them in saying that there is no sewing machine to compare with that done on the "Grover & Baker Machine." The seam is elastic and will not crack, ravel or rip, and is as durable as the fabric itself. It is the only machine that makes a perfect reversible stitch. The only one that can sew, hem, fell, tuck, cord, gather, and do all kinds of family sewing. Other machines are claimed to work well on certain fabrics and classes of manufactures, but this operates with equal ease, beauty, and precision on all fabrics, from the most delicate to the thickest—even the leather used in the Army. This, with a number of other superior qualities, renders the Wheeler & Wilson Machine the one above all others suitable for presenting to either wife, daughter, sister, sweetheart, or friend; and this accounts for the streams of customers that now daily crowd the office of the Wheeler & Wilson elegant establishment, No. 704 Chestnut street. Every machine warranted, and the money returned if not entirely satisfactory.

OPENING OF A NEW CLOAK EMPORIUM.—We take pleasure in announcing to our lady readers the opening of a large and elegant Cloak Warehouse, by Mrs. S. Alexander, at No. 15 S. Eighth street, [illegible] Square, just one door above the old location. The author is [illegible] and [illegible] in [illegible] Cloaks, Cloaks, Sacques, Waterproofs, [illegible] Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, Gloves, &c. All sold at lower prices.

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GENERAL AGENTS.

The EQUITABLE will close the fifth year of its history January 1, 1865, with accumulated assets amounting to over ONE MILLION DOLLARS.

More than Five Hundred of our citizens are already insured in the Philadelphia Agency.

All insurers applying before January 1 will participate in the division—which will be [illegible]

ALL PROFITS ARE DIVIDED AMONG THE INSURERS.

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Examining Surgeon, is in daily attendance at the Office from 1 to 4 o'clock. 11-19-tf

FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY,
SILVER AND PLATED WARE,
CORNER ARCH AND TENTH STS.

Brooches, Sleeve Buttons, Armlets, Bracelets, Scarf Pins and Rings, Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Waiters, Goblets, Forks, Spoons, &c.

Watches repaired and warranted. Old Gold, Diamonds, and Silver Bought. 11-19-3m

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DRY GOODS.

TAGG & BRO., CORNER TENTH AND VINE streets.

Open from Auctions.
BARGAINS.

1 lot all-wool plaid French Merinos, 62½c.
1 do Scotch plaid do do, 50 cents.
2 bls all-linen bleached Huckaback Towellings, 25 cents.
1 lot 7-8 fine bleached Shirting Muslins, 31 cents.
1 lot brown Linen Huckaback Fringed Towels, 50 cents.
5 lots real Cashmere double shawls, $3, $3 50, $4 50, $4, and $5.
1 lot Gents' Honeycomb all-wool Shirts, $2.
1 lot Gents' Cheviot Shirts, 75 cents.
1 bale Gents' Merino Undershirts, $1 50 and $2.
1 lot Ladies' Balmoral Cashmere Hose, 50 cents.
2 cases Ladies' Black Cotton Hose, 25 cents and 31 cents.
And Ladies' and Misses' Merino Vests, [illegible]
[illegible]

PINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscribers would invite attention to their

IMPROVED CUT OF SHIRTS,

Which they make a specialty in their business.

ALSO, CONSTANTLY RECEIVING,

NOVELTIES FOR GENTS' WEAR.

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5000 PAIRS KID GLOVES

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AT THE OLD PRICES.

BLACK AND COLORED KID GLOVES.

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$175 for the celebrated Kid Gloves, all colors.
$1 75 for the best quality Kid Gloves, Black.
$150 for that superior Kid Gloves.

EVERY PAIR GUARANTEED.

IF THEY TEAR, ANOTHER PAIR GIVEN YOU WITHOUT CHARGE.

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Lyons Velvets,
Frost Beavers,
Velvet Beavers,
Chinchilla Cloth,
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Fries Cloths,
Lupin's Merinos,
Lupin's Poplins,
Sublime Black Silks,
Richest Fancy Silks,
Lupin's De Laines,
Lupin's Cashmeres,
Lupin's Wool Plaids,
Lupin's Tamise,
Lupin's Parisiens,
Lupin's Thibet Shawls,
Vienna Broche Shawls,
Paris Broche Shawls,
London Open Centre Shawls,
Large Premium Blankets,
Melodeon and Piano Covers,
Damask Table Linen,
Towelings and Napkins.

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OF

LIGHT KID GLOVES.

A small lot of No. 7, 7½, 7¾, 7⅞, and 8, slightly out of order, suitable for evening wear, at

$1·25 PER PAIR,

BEING ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

WARBURTON & SON,
11-1-tuths No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

M. K. WILLIAMS,
No. 100 MARKET Street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
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MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.
MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.
MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.
MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.
	MUSLINS.
MUSLINS.	MUSLINS.
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Having in store a large stock of Muslins of all popular brands, some of which were purchased [illegible] I can sell them in pieces, cut to order, or make them up to measure in WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

CHINTZES AND DELAINES,
which I can be purchased elsewhere, together with a large stock of

FLANNELS,
Every Twilled Blue, White, Red, and Grey Flannels.

TICKINGS, TABLE LINENS, BLANKETS,
and a fine ASSORTMENT OF HOSIERY.

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CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Merinoes, Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Black Silks, &c. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 15 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Goods and Prices with those of other Stores.

F. T. QUINLAN,
11-1-1m No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—103.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense stock of Shawls and Fancy Furnishing Goods, comprising the best and most desirable assortment of Ladies' Brown Cloth Dressings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation, and Linen Goods, all prices to suit the times. Also, a full assortment of Gent's Furnishing Goods, Linen Bosom Shirts and Linen Drawers, Cloth Overcoats, Fancy Cassimere and Satinet Sacks, Fancy Vests and Pantaloons, Cloth Talmas of all colors and styles, Black Talmas of all sizes and styles of greatly reduced prices, Woollen Gloves, as Scotch, Saxon, Berlin, Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Mittens, and the cheapest place for Hair Nets, Waterfall Nets, and Waterfall Braids of our own improved methods; Black and White Cotton Hose, all grades and styles; Black and Colored Worsted Stockings, in great variety, at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Cloaks come, one and all, and continue remarking that they can show more, that it is well worth to your own interest to procure your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LOUTHER AITER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 11-9

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628
Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every length and size, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.
8-1-1y WM. P. HOPKINS.

OVERCOATS CHEAP,

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRY GOODS, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—WE ARE HAMMERING, N. E. corner EEVENTH and MARKET Streets, where, on MONDAY MORNING, you can find—Ingrain, Brussels, Imperial, Ingrain Carpets, all wool, $1 to $1 75; Entry and Stair Carpets, 62c to $1 50; Rag Carpets, 75c to $1; Hemp and Cotton Carpets, 25 to 50c; Floor Oil Cloths, 37c, to $1 25; 5-8 Bordered Window Shades, $1 50 to $12; Buff and Green Shading, 50c; Muslins, 25 to 50c; Delaines, 12½c; Gingham Plaids, 12½; Calicoes, 25 to 37½; Alpacas, 50c; to $1 10; Plaid Valencias, 50 to 62½; Figured French Merinoes, $1 50; Waterproof Cloaking, $4 50; Black Beaver Cloth, $6 50 to $11; Blankets, $5 to $10; Comfortables, $3; Marine Shirts and Drawers, $1; White Flannels, 50c; Scarlet, Nubias, Hoods, and Caps, 50c to $1 50; Gents' Steel Mixed Socks, 12c; Saxon Braid, 10c; Pins, 5c; Hooks and Eyes, 4c; Coffee and Section Rose Jr. Coffee, [illegible] and Fancy Goods, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 11-15-6t

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS

IN

DRESS GOODS,

SHAWLS,

FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large stock of Mechanics' goods.

DRESS GOODS,

A Job Lot of

AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,

Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,
S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets,
9-29-3m PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAKS, &c.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA
Manufactory, and Shawl Emporium,
N. W. Corner ARCH AND TENTH STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.

S. WELSH & CO.,

Where you can see a Splendid Assortment of the

CHOICEST NOVELTIES,

Where you can get the best Manufactured Garments, and where you can procure the

GENUINE WATER PROOF CLOAKS,

At the

LOWEST PRICES.

Ladies will find it to their interest to purchase their Cloaks and Shawls at this Establishment.
9-20-tuths-3m S. WELSH & CO.

HENRY PARKER,

Nos 51 and 53

S. E. Corner NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

You can obtain at this Establishment,

WATER-PROOF CLOTH CLOAKS,
BEAVER " "
TRICOT " "
HEAVY KIDDED " "
FROSTED BEAVER " "
CHINCHILLA " "

ALL MADE UP INTO THE LATEST STYLE and of the very best material.

Call and see the stock before you purchase.

We shall take great pleasure in waiting on you.
11-2-thstu1m.

CLOAKS!—CLOAKS!!

A handsome variety of

ELEGANT FASHIONABLE CLOAKS,
FRENCH CLOTHS,
TRICOT BEAVERS,
FROSTED BEAVERS,
VELVET BEAVERS.

AT THE

EIGHTH STREET CLOAK EMPORIUM.

A. W. LYMAN,
No. 238 N. EIGHTH STREET.

N. B.—SHAWLS, SCARVS, WRAPPERS, and Balmoral SKIRTS always on hand. 11-1-1m

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM,
No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We respectfully invite special attention to our elegant assortment of

CHILDREN'S CLOTHING,

Comprising BOYS', GIRLS', INFANTS', and MISSES' Clothing in every variety, in the latest styles, and of superior workmanship.

Special attention paid to MISSES' DRESSMAKING. The public are invited to call and examine.

M. SHOEMAKER & CO.,
11-12-tuth2m No. 4 N. EIGHTH STREET.

E. O. THOMPSON,

FASHIONABLE TAILOR,

N. E. Corner Seventh and Walnut Streets,

PHILADELPHIA.

N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting

GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS,

Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, to that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method and give me a trial. 10-20-1m

1864. FALL 1864.

GLENN ECHO MILLS,

GERMANTOWN.

McCALLUM & CO.,

WHOLESALE

CARPET WAREHOUSE,

No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

1864. 1864.

McCALLUM & CO.,

RETAIL DEPARTMENT,

No. 519 CHESNUT STREET,

11-2-tf OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 232 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE.

Orders promptly for public sale in his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of

REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS

At the Exchange.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE

At Dwellings, and

STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE

At the stores of the owners.

Cash advances made when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

AUCTION SALE OF CONDEMNED HORSES.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, First Division, WASHINGTON CITY, November 15, 1864.

Will be sold at public auction, to the highest bidder, at Washington, D. C., on

FRIDAY, November 18, 1864,

ONE HUNDRED AND FORTY CAVALRY HORSES.

On FRIDAY, November 25, 1864,

ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY CAVALRY HORSES.

These horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For road and similar purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Terms, cash in United States currency. Sale to commence at 10 A. M.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Quartermaster-General's Office. 11-14-8t

OFFICE DEPOT COMMISSARY OF SUBSISTENCE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 12, 1864.

HOUSES, TALLOW, EMPTY BARRELS, &c.

Will be sold at Public Auction, at this office, Washington, D. C., on TUESDAY, November 22, 1864, at 11 o'clock A. M., the following Government property, viz:—

50 Refined Hides (more or less),
100 Beef Pelts (more or less),
6000 pounds of Tallow.

Also, a lot of condemned Old Horses, Empty Barrels, &c.

Terms—Cash in Government funds.

All purchases to be removed within ten days after sale.

R. C. GREENE,
11-14-7t Captain and C. S. V.

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, First Division, WASHINGTON CITY, November 8, 1864.

Will be sold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, at the times and places named for sale, viz:—

YORK, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, November 17, 1864.
LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA, FRIDAY, November 25, 1864.
EASTON, PENNSYLVANIA, THURSDAY, December 1, 1864.

Two hundred Cavalry Horses at each place.

These Horses have been condemned as unfit for the cavalry service of the army.

For farm and farming purposes many good bargains may be had.

Horses sold singly.

Sales to commence at 10