THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

Latest from Sherman.

CONDITION OF HIS ARMY.

General Barry Seriously Ill.

HOOD'S RECENT MOVEMENTS.

FORREST'S CAVALRY OPERATIONS.

General Thomas Watching the Rebels.

BUFFALO, New York, November 20.—Brigadier-General Barry, Sherman's chief of artillery, arrived here yesterday seriously ill. He left General Sherman at Kingston, Georgia, at 9 o'clock on the morning of the 12th inst.

General Barry says that Sherman has all the infantry, cavalry, and artillery he wants. The men had received eight months' pay, and their outfit has been especially adapted to a hard and rapid winter campaign. The *morale* of the troops is unequalled for efficiency and vigor, and General Sherman will carry his army triumphantly through the work he has to do.

On Monday night last Hood's entire forces, including Forrest's cavalry, were in the immediate neighborhood of Tuscumbia and Florence, Alabama, watched by the troops under General Thomas, of such strength as will render an invasion of Tennessee impossible, and even the withdrawal of Hood for service elsewhere an operation of extreme delicacy.

LATER AND BETTER.

[N]EWS FROM ATLANTA

Nine Hundred Rebels Enter Atlanta for Plunder and are Captured.

HOOD AND BEAUREGARD ARE STILL NEAR FLORENCE.

GLOOMY REBEL PROSPECTS.

CINCINNATI, November 21.—The *Gazette's* Nashville despatch says that military affairs are unchanged and comparatively quiet. The rain continues and the roads are in bad condition.

Hood and Beauregard are still in the vicinity of Florence.

Nine hundred Rebel prisoners arrived at Nashville on Saturday morning from Atlanta. Thinking the place evacuated, they rushed in to pillage and plunder, and were captured.

The Rebel sympathizers at Nashville are gloomy and disconsolate in consequence of the anticipated results of General Sherman's movement.

Accessions to our army are arriving daily from the North.

SHERMAN'S GREAT MOVEMENT.

WHAT THE REBELS SAY.

THE FIGHT AT JONESBORO

The Whereabouts of our Army.

ENEMY IN FEARFUL ALARM.

RUMORS AND SPECULATIONS

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

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Saturday has the following on

Sherman's Advance and What it Means

From private advices, both by letter and telegraph, we learn that Sherman is advancing from Atlanta towards the Savannah river in two columns. The first set out, one account says, on the 7th, another the 9th instant (probably the last date), on the road to Macon. On the 13th or 14th instant it was seventy miles in advance, driving everything before it, and destroying everything behind that could aid the enemy, and intending to pursue this policy to the end. The other column, we understand, set out three or four days later, and undoubtedly intending to unite with the other at a suitable point. The army is stated in some accounts at 45,000, and in others at 55,000, a large portion being cavalry under Kilpatrick. The largest estimate is probable, the army being composed of four corps, and largely reinforced.

Sherman took with him rations for many days, but expected to find ample provisions on the route. Corn and sweet potatoes he will find in abundance, and probably hogs.

Such is our information from several sources; but at the same time it should be recollected that a General, at the head of a movable army in the field, may act according to circumstances, and he may be turned from the course we suppose him to have taken by contingent events, of which we have now no knowledge. We understand him to [be] on his march through Georgia, to make the South Atlantic Squadron, at Beaufort, his new base of supplies, if he needs one; but if the country, as we suppose, is sufficient to maintain his army, there is no absolute need of any new base.

Here it will be inquired, What opposition will he encounter, and what is his object? There will be no army in front of him, and the Georgia militia will be utterly inefficient in obstructing his progress. Hood is powerless, Lee has no man to spare, and if he had it would take a large army to encounter Sherman. The field is therefore open before him, and the question is, what can he accomplish? In our opinion, he can accomplish the most important results reached in the war. When a column reaches Macon, it can destroy effectually the only remaining railroad communication between the eastern and western parts of the Confederacy. When a column shall reach Augusta, it destroys the largest manufactories and depot of military munitions in the South. The greatest, and almost only powder manufactory is there. When the railroads to Augusta and from Savannah to Charleston are destroyed, [the]re is no further practicable military communi[cation] between the country east of the Savannah [and] west of it. We shall have severed the Con[federacy by] another impassable line.

[illegible] belonging to [illegible] at first refuse[d] [illegible] officer," but was [illegible]

[R]EBEL ACCOUNTS.

[FIGHT] AT ATLANTA.

The lad brought hi[s] [illegible] giving an account of quarters, where he introdu[illegible] says that on the 6th the surprise of all, but expe[illegible] the 23d, which gave General Curtis asked the [illegible] being reinforced, to serve before his term of [illegible] of five hundred. The reply was "eight month[s]" [illegible] recently. immediately wrote him a furious [illegible] and presented him with the horse [illegible] and sabre of the Rebel General.

[JONE]SBORO.

[illegible] [o]f Jonesboro [illegible] at General [illegible] thousand

—About four hundred poor fami[lies] intend to emigrate to Mexico, an[illegible] is taking up in the Austrian ca[illegible] expenses.

[illegible] attacked [illegible] ing them in. [illegible] had nothing but [illegible] Atlanta to contest [illegible] that great military

—There is a story afloat [illegible] [illust]rious diplomat Talley[rand] [illegible] family who, in the e[illegible] the Penobscot river, [illegible] —Ed.]

[GIVEN TO UNDERST]AND."

—All Hindoo wi[dows] [illegible] up on a suttee; [illegible] in Calcutta in [illegible] student of the [illegible] a widow four [illegible] school attache[d] [illegible] Mission. [illegible] riage, wh[illegible] renco[unc]ed, though it will still appear a superflu[ous] [illegible]

[illegible] information received by the [illegible] that Sherman had destroyed [the Atlanta] and Atlantic Railroad from [Atlanta to A]toona, the Chattahoochee bridge [illegible] movement is difficult to under[stand] [illegible] explained by unofficial reports [illegible] circulation during yesterday. If [illegible] the destruction of railroad can be [illegible]

SHERMAN MOVING ON MACON.

[R]eports had it that Sherman, having burned [Atla]nta on the 15th, last Tuesday had set out for Macon, with three corps amounting to thirty-five thousand men, and that he had on yesterday reached Jonesboro, twenty-two miles south of Atlanta.

WHEELER HAS MUCH TO ANSWER FOR.

If there is truth in these accounts, as we believe there is, Wheeler has much to answer for. It devolved upon him to watch Sherman and keep posted as to his movements. Only four days ago he reported him "moving towards Bridgeport." Now it is said he reports him moving towards Macon, as above stated. We regret to say that this latter report is corroborated by other evidence.

WHAT SHERMAN WILL ENCOUNTER.

Sherman will, we think meet with opposition he does not calculate upon before he reaches the fortifications of Macon. These works, should he ever reach them, he will find of most formidable character, and with troops that before that time will be collected in them, they must give him a vast deal more of trouble than he evidently counts upon. If Georgians will battle for their trenches as the Petersburg militia did last June for theirs or the Richmond militia did at Staunton river bridge, later in the summer, Macon will be saved.

WHERE SHALL SHERMAN'S NEXT BASE BE?

In undertaking this expedition, Sherman is too prudent a man to rely upon subsisting his army on the country, and it becomes interesting and important to consider *what* point he calculates upon making his base of supplies. His destruction of the railroad northwest of Atlanta proves that he has cut loose of the Chattanooga base; he must then be looking to some point on the Atlantic or the Gulf.

We are disposed, for several reasons, to believe that Pensacola is the selected point. This is not because of its greater proximity than any other post to his present field of operations, but because it is ascertained that for more than a month very large supplies have been accumulated there. If he fails to take Macon at the first dash, he will probably run for Pensacola, and make it his new base of operations. It is not to be presumed that he carries with him supplies sufficient to enable him to enter upon a siege which shall occupy any considerable length of time.

We have ventured the opinion that Sherman had Pensacola in view as a new base of supplies, but it is proper to say there are reasons why he might select some point on the Atlantic as being nearer at hand. Savannah, for instance, offers advantages did its approach not involve the certainty of a great deal of heavy fighting. We look with intense interest to full and authentic news from Georgia.

FURTHER ABOUT SHERMAN.

Official information was received yesterday that Sherman had destroyed the Atlanta and Northwestern railroad from Atlanta towards Chattanooga for a considerable distance, and the report was in circulation during the day that he had burned Atlanta and was marching towards Macon with thirty-five thousand men.

SHERMAN'S PLANS.

The plan of operation on Sherman's part, as we learn from the same source and we suppose correctly, is to leave Thomas with such reinforcements as have been sent him to oppose Beauregard, while Sherman with his own column shall move south from Atlanta.

This is so confidently asserted, and is supported by so much of circumstance, that we accept the programme as a true one. The first point marked for capture by Sherman is Macon, distant from Atlanta one hundred and three miles. Macon gained, we are informed that he is next to move upon Savannah, one hundred and ninety miles from Macon, and upon Charleston, one hundred and four miles further. Perhaps Augusta, one hundred and sixty-four miles from Macon by rail, is to form a point in the grand tour. Having resolved upon such a march, Sherman has committed himself to it by tearing up the railroad behind him as far back as to Allatoona, and by destroying the bridge over the Chattahoochee—a singular manoeuvre, to be sure. Since his people at home have heard nothing from him, we trust they never will again.

It is the speculation of some that, instead of marching upon Savannah and Charleston, Sherman will move for Montgomery and Mobile. Go which way he will he has a long road before him, and it will be our fault if it be not a rough one. Will Beauregard turn and pursue Sherman, or will he prosecute his own campaign? One is moving north, the other south; his purposes are necessarily secret. Nor are we in possession of information for an opinion as to the best policy. It is to be hoped that the people of the States through which Sherman proposes to march will fling themselves upon him with a courage that shall do them honor. There is a capital difference between his situation and that of Hood. He is in an enemy's country, while Hood is among friends.

No sacrifice of property, no activity of opposition, must be counted now or considered excessive. Tear down bridges, block roads, remove or destroy supplies, cut off foragers, fight at every pass. If Sherman should be able to accomplish such a journey as that he proposes, foraging as he goes, it will be a proof that he was not becomingly resisted. On the whole the situation of affairs East and South is extremely interesting, and important events hasten to their accomplishment.

Reports at Washington.

EARLY GONE SOUTHWARD.

Information received at Washington shows pretty conclusively that Early has been recalled with his entire force from the valley, to send to Savannah by rail, and that about ten thousand more have been detached from Lee's army and sent South, and that an army of about thirty thousand is to be improvised under Ewell, to get between Sherman and the Atlantic coast. They are helpless to ward off any blow from Macon, Augusta, or Mobile, or any intermediate point between Atlanta and the Gulf.

Howell Cobb may muster ten or fifteen thousand militia, but they are as straw before Sherman. The Rebels are now going through what Pennsylvania has felt, when an organized and trained Rebel army was invading her soil.

Great confidence is felt here in Sherman's ability to take care of himself, and the only fear of his complete and early success is from the improper exposures made by certain newspapers of his plans and intentions before he left on his expedition. But the enemy know not as yet where he will bring up finally, as he does not know himself. His course will be determined by developing facts as he progresses.

It will take the Rebels at least ten days or two weeks to move Early to Savannah or Augusta, and in the meantime Sherman will have an open road before him. It is to be hoped he has already captured or scattered Howell Cobb's eight thousand new troops that were before him when he set out from Atlanta. Cobb's legs have often served him a good purpose in the past, and he may make another draft on them now.

INTERESTING FROM JAPAN.

The Opening of the Inland Sea by the Allied Fleet, Etc.

SAN FRANCISCO, November 16.—Official advices of October 28, from Yokohama, confirm the report of the opening of the Inland Sea of Japan by the allied fleet. The engagement was brief. The allies lost twelve killed and fifty-four wounded; the Japanese from two hundred to three hundred killed and wounded.

The steamer *Sea King*, chartered by Minister Pruyn to accompany the fleet to represent the United States, did great execution with her 32-pounder Parrott gun. She was afterwards sold to the Japanese Government for $103,000. The indemnity to the Americans is expected to reach $200,000.

The Commissioners of the Allies were to meet the Japanese officials at Kanagawa on October 19, to adjust the amount of the indemnities to the various nations.

The ports are to be dismantled and the fleet will remain to see that the Ispolu keeps his promise.

It is believed that the Japanese Government will henceforth be able to keep the unruly nobles in check.

EAST TENNESSEE.

General Gillem at Knoxville.

OUR LOSS IN THE RECENT AFFAIRS.

LOUISVILLE, November 20.—General Gillem is safe at Knoxville with his command.

In the attack on his outposts, our loss in killed, wounded, and missing, did not exceed four hundred men.

COUNTING THE SOLDIERS' VOTE.—The soldiers' vote, so far as counted this morning, gave President Lincoln a majority of 2003. The vote stands Lincoln 4064; McClellan 2061. The vote on board the United States supply steamer *Donegal* was Lincoln 20, McClellan 7.

THIRD EDITION

NEW YORK DISTILLERY FRAUDS.

EXTENT OF THE WORK.

The Criminals and their Crimes.

HOW THE DISCOVERY WAS MADE.

THE PENALTIES INCURRED.

A FORTUNATE INFORMER.

He Makes Five Hundred Thousand Dollars.

DETAILS OF THE MATTER.

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

WASHINGTON, November 21.—Information has been received at the Treasury Department of recent operations on the part of Internal Revenue Officers, which shows that they are wide awake, not only to the interests of the Government, but also to their *own* interests. Three large breweries, with all the personal property, such as boilers, vats, horses, wagons, barrels, beer on hand, &c., have been seized by one of the New York Collectors for infractions of the plain requirements of the Internal Revenue law. The property amounts in all to more than a million of dollars.

It appears these brewers were in the habit of distilling illicitly and secretly their refuse or sour beer, without taking license as distillers, making the necessary tri-monthly returns required of them by law as such, or paying taxes on the spirits distilled. The operations were conducted with such caution that, although the Internal Revenue law has been in operation over two years, they had not been discovered until now. Summary proceedings followed the discovery, and although the parties claimed that they were unaware of the provisions of the law with regard to returns of distilled spirits—under all circumstances—and payment of duty thereon, they were not allowed to reap any advantage from this shallow subterfuge.

The penalties incurred by these parties are enormous. They are required, under the law, to take out licenses as distillers, to give bonds, to make regular tri-monthly returns, and perform other important acts. A penalty of five hundred dollars attaches to a refusal or neglect to do any or either of these actions; and the property of parties who are detected in attempting to defraud the Government by such acts as were committed by these parties is all liable, upon proof of the intent, to confiscation.

As the moiety of the penalties goes to the informer, the fortunate man who discovered these stupendous frauds, and brought them to the attention of the executive officer, has, in all probability, made himself independent for life. His share will amount to nearly $500,000.

We are glad to observe, in view of the strictures lately made upon New York officials by one of our leading contemporaries, that this seizure was the result of patient perseverance in following up a slight trail in the office of one of the City Collectors, no outside parties having had any hand in the affair.

New York is not the only city, it appears, where ingenious and extensive frauds on the Government are endeavored to be perpetrated. One of the Revenue Inspectors of St. Louis lately had occasion to suspect a leading firm of that city of making false returns of cigars manufactured by them.

After a series of carefully conducted investigations, the officer obtained such irresistible proofs of the firm's guilt, that they at once owned up, threw their books open to his inspection—which, however, he had a right by law to demand—aided him in ascertaining the exact amount due the Government and the proper return, paid the full tax, and then begged to be allowed to pay the full amount of penalty incurred by them, viz.:—$5000, without having the case go to court.

The question presented a curious phase of the law. By its provisions a moiety of the penalties obtained by prosecution goes to the informer, and the informer is ascertained by decree of Court. In this case, as there was no prosecution, the informer could not be legally ascertained, but as the Department was determined that the thankless but responsible and honorable office of the detective should not go unrewarded, it decreed that the compromise with the parties should be based upon the ground that they should pay one-half of the sum to the inspector who had filed the information resulting in the discovery of the fraud, and the other half to the Government. Thus it will be seen that the Department intends to deal not only justly but generously with those to whose energy and intelligence it is indebted for valuable information.

The Government has thus far been so lenient with those who have failed to comply with the provisions of the Stamp Act, allowing pleas of "ignorance of the law" as an excuse, until some people have begun to feel that the law is nearly a dead letter, and that all payments they do make in the way of stamps are in the nature of voluntary contributions.

From the following incident, which took place in Louisville, our readers will see that the Internal Revenue Officers have not only the power but the will to enforce the law.

A person brought to the Collector an unstamped receipt, asking whether it was considered a legal paper; he was informed that it was not, and that the maker had incurred a penalty, probably carelessly, and he was advised to return with it to him, with a request that it might be stamped. He returned shortly afterwards, stating that the only answer he had received was abuse and threats of violence. The Collector went immediately to the office of the District Attorney and had the maker of the receipt cited before the United States Commissioner. When the law was read to the defendant, he at once drew his pocket-book, paid his $200 fine and went home, it is hoped, a wiser if a poorer man. The costs of the prosecution were $4. The remaining $196 were divided between the Government and the informer. Let others beware!

Deaths in the Old Point Hospitals.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 19.—The following are among the deaths in the hospitals at Old Point since the last report:—Dwight Williams, 203d Pennsylvania; John F. Sharp, 55th Pennsylvania; Tobias Brown, 199th Pennsylvania; Andrew J. Rifle, 58th Pennsylvania; Samuel H. Christy, 188th Pennsylvania; Charles M. Swift, 211th Pennsylvania; Jacob A. Warner, 203d Pennsylvania.

A severe northeast storm set in to-day.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, November 21.—Flour firm; sales of 8500 barrels at $9·25@9·95 for State; $10·70@11·50 for Ohio, and $10·25@15 for Southern. Wheat dull; sales of 2500 bushels at an advance of 2 cents. Corn advanced 2 cents; sales of 15,000 bushels at $1·85. Beef steady. Pork heavy at $39·50@39·75. Lard dull. Whisky dull.

—A substitute broker in Concord, New Hampshire, says that he has put two thousand men in the United States service.

IMPORTANT FROM ARKANSAS

RETREAT OF PRICE.

CAPTURE OF HIS CARRIAGE.

OUR PURSUIT AT AN END.

Official Despatch from General Curtis.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE BORDER, CAMP ARKANSAS, November 8, via Fort Scott, November 15.—To General Davies:—We have just concluded the pursuit of Price, whose rearguard crossed the Arkansas river, under fire of our guns. He left another of his guns and his own carriage, which, with other arms and equipments, have fallen into our hands.

We are now rid of 20,000 or 30,000 half-starved bushwhackers and half-starved vagabonds, who I hope may never return to disturb the peaceful inhabitants north of the Arkansas river. He is also beyond our posts of Fayetteville, Fort Smith, and Fort Gibson, which are now safe.

S. R. CURTIS, Major-General.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, November 21.

Picket Line Retaken.

The steamer *Manhassett*, from City Point, reports all quiet when she left at 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Butler had regained possession of the strip of picket line taken by the enemy on Thursday night, and our gunboats had moved up towards Dutch Gap, as if to be in readiness to take a hand in the fighting should the enemy again attempt any further offensive demonstrations.

Accident to the "Cossack."

The *Manhassett* came up in place of the regular mail steamer *Cossack*, which ran into a schooner on her downward trip. After getting clear of the schooner, the *Cossack* accidentally ran aground near Maryland Point, when it was discovered that three holes had been knocked into her bottom just above the water line, in her collision with the schooner.

The steamer *Guide* came to the relief of the *Cossack*, and took off her mails and passengers, and conveyed them to Fortress Monroe. It was a fortunate circumstance that the *Cossack* ran aground; for at the time her crippled condition was unknown to her officers.

Had she proceeded on her way she doubtless would have gone down with all on board, thereby causing great loss of life, as she had a large number of passengers on board.

Capture of Blockade-Runners.

The Navy Department has received information of the capture of the blockade-runners schooners *Pancha Sarippa*, and *Cora Smyser*, the former on the 27th and the latter on the 28th ult., while attempting to run into Valasco Pass, Texas.

They were laden with assorted cargoes, such as gunny bags, hoop iron, &c. Also of the capture of the schooners *Love* and *John A. Hazard*, by the United States steamer *Fort Morgan*, while attempting to enter the port of Velasco, with assorted cargoes.

Case of Lieutenant-Governor Jacobs, of Kentucky.

Several prominent Kentuckians are here in reference to the arrest of Lieutenant-Governor Jacobs. They will not succeed in getting him released. The heads of departments will recommend Congress to increase the salaries of clerks moderately.

The Second Corps.

Major-General Humphrey, it is said, will succeed General Hancock in command of the 2d Corps, in the event of that commander's withdrawal from the army. It is General Hancock's wish to go North to undergo medical treatment of his wound, and while recuperating to devote his energies to the re-enlistment and organization of a corps of veterans who have seen at least two years' service.

The Cabinet.

It is stated that Secretaries Seward and Welles are at variance again over the surrender of the *Florida*. Secretary Stanton is more seriously indisposed again. The announcement of General Butler's succeeding Secretary Stanton has aroused all the representative fossils of the conservatives, and they have been plying the President in season and out of season, until it has become one of the pleasantries of the Capitol that General Banks has entirely eclipsed Mr. Whiting, and become himself chief solicitor of the War Department.

Hood and Sherman.

In reference to popular anxieties concerning Hood's invasion of East Tennessee, it may be stated that it is not Sherman's wont to leave the bars down behind him. The Richmond *Whig* of the 18th publishes General Sherman's letter to the Sanitary Commission, and conjectures therefrom that he is marching for the release of the Union prisoners.

AMUSEMENTS.

GREAT NATIONAL CIRCUS.—This evening Professor Hutchinson and his trained dogs. Messrs. G. H. Hutchinson and T. H. Murray and Mr. W. Kennedy, versatile clown, will make their first appearance, in addition to the very popular troupe of artists who have drawn so largely upon public attention since the opening. On Saturday evening the audience was so large that accommodations had to be made on the stage for several hundred ladies and gentlemen.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 48. Noon, 49. 1 P. M. 49. Wind, E. N. E.

RECRUITING.—This morning the Mayor issued warrants for the payment of the city bounty to 51 men, of whom 47 were enlisted for three years, 3 for two years, and 1 for one year. They were credited to the different wards as follows:—First Ward 4; Fifth Ward 3; Ninth Ward 3; Tenth Ward 12; Twelfth Ward 1; Fifteenth Ward 12; Eighteenth Ward 1; Twentieth Ward 1; Twenty-first Ward 2; Twenty-second Ward 12; Twenty-third Ward 5; Twenty-fifth Ward 1. During the past week the sum of $155,298·05 was paid out for bounties to volunteers.

Volunteers are more plenty to-day than they have been for a year past. Since the election more men can be found who are willing to enter the army than before. Recruits are plenty, and all that is now needed is for the several wards to offer an inducement in the shape of bounty, and in this way may readily secure a sufficient number of men to meet any calls that may in future be made upon them. Some of the wards have already adopted this precaution and, are meeting with success. Nearly three thousand men have been obtained and will be credited to any future call. This number is being daily augmented, and if our citizens by their efforts will endeavor to stimulate the recruiting spirit which now so generally prevails, our city will be far ahead of all others in the good work of filling the ranks of our army.

RECONSTRUCTED.—The Mechanics' Institute, a literary association of Southwark, was reorganized on Saturday evening last by the election of H. Edmonds, President; Harry Gildea, Vice-President; F. G. Fisher, Treasurer; and John W. Frazier, Secretary. A board of twelve managers was also elected, and from the enthusiasm manifested on Saturday evening, the Mechanics' Institute bids fair to become all it ever was in its palmiest days.

With a valuable library worth at least $5000, and with such gentlemen as Rev. Dr. Durborow, Messrs. Merrick & Sons, and Morris, Tasker & Co. taking warm interest in it, the Institute will be an honor to the citizens of Southwark.

THE DEATH OF ALBERT NEWSAM.—The sad intelligence of the death of Albert Newsam, the distinguished deaf and dumb artist, reached us yesterday. He died on Sunday morning at 4 o'clock, at the "Living Home," near Wilmington, Delaware, after a lingering illness of several years, resulting from an attack of paralysis. His history was a remarkable one, and in his peculiar line (lithography) he had no superior in this country. It would be a tedious task to enumerate the many excellent drawings which he has made; suffice it, that in the political world he is well known for his numerous likenesses of the distinguished members of various Cabinets, which, for fidelity to the originals, and superior finish, will compare with any productions of the kind on either side of the Atlantic.

To the Indian portrait gallery he has contributed some of the best specimens to be found in that elegant and entertaining collection. In the dramatic line, his portraits of distinguished histrionists have ever been regarded with admiration for their accuracy and superior finish. As a copyist, he has been pronounced faultless. At the establishment of Mr. Duval he was the principal artist. The superb productions of his pencil equalled the finest of the French artists, and the latter are well known to have no superior in tone and artistic finish.

Several of his magnificent crayon drawings and lithographic productions now adorn the halls of the Deaf and Dumb Asylum at the corner of Pine and Broad streets, and are exhibited with commendable pride by the managers of that benevolent institution, as the work of Albert Newsam, one of their earliest and most distinguished pupils. His conduct in life was of the most irreproachable and exemplary character, and endeared him to his numerous acquaintances and every lover of the fine arts. The eminence which he attained in the lithographic art will doubtless confer upon him an immortal name in its annals, and the incidents of his life present an interesting biography.

We learn that a committee of his friends purpose having the body removed to this city, for interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery. The funeral will take place on Tuesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from the residence of John A. McAllister, Esq., Twenty-first street, below Chesnut, and will be attended by the pupils of the Deaf and Dumb Institution. The services will be at (St. Clement's) the Episcopal Church, corner of Twentieth and Cherry streets, and will present, no doubt, a sad and interesting scene. They will be conducted by the Rev. Mr. Gallaudet, of New York, who has been telegraphed to for that purpose, and every effort will be made to render the occasion, one not only of deep solemnity, but an impressive tribute of respect to the memory of the departed.

THE VISITING BOSTON COUNCILMEN.—The Committee from the City Council of Boston, who have been stopping in our city for some days past for the purpose of contracting for iron girders to be used in the construction of the new Municipal Hall now building in the "hub of the universe," will leave us to-day for home.

The Bostonians were entertained principally by private parties, but were especially in charge of our own city councilmen, whose attentions will not be forgotten by the visitors. On Friday the strangers were escorted to Girard College, and other Philadelphia institutions. On Saturday they were shown around Fairmount Park and the Water Works. Yesterday several of the Committee were present at the blessing of the Roman Catholic Cathedral.

A number of the visiting gentlemen are members of the Grand Lodge I. O. of O. F., of Massachusetts, and on Saturday evening Past Grand Masters Adams and Tucker, of Boston, members of the City Council of that place, were introduced to Enterprise Lodge, No. 201, of this city, at Sixth and Haines streets, by M. W. Past Grand Master J. Alexander Simpson and M. W. Past Grand Sire B. B. Nicholson, of this State. A number of interesting addresses were made, and the occasion was one that will be long remembered by the members of the Order present.

A WELL-WORN BATTLE-FLAG.—In the month of February last Clement Tingley, Esq., of this city, presented Knapp's Pennsylvania Battery, of which he was formerly an officer, with an elegant silk guidon. This flag was carried by the battery on Sherman's celebrated march from Chattanooga to Atlanta. At the presentation of this flag, the gallant boys of the battery promised to return it only when it had been by the storm of battle rendered unfit for use. The condition has now been fulfilled, and this morning we have seen this relic of our glorious advance in the Southwest. It is indeed tattered and torn, and speaks more eloquently than words of the brave deeds of its defenders, and how in the foremost shock of battle they met the foe. As Knapp's Battery now journey with Sherman on his grand Southward march, they may rest assured that their tattered guidon will remain with us not only as a remembrancer of the gallant service they have performed, but as a welcome augury of their complete and final triumph over their enemies. The battery now numbers two hundred and fifteen men ready for duty, and more recruits arriving. We should call this a popular battery.

DEDICATION OF A COLLEGE.—To-morrow evening, at eight o'clock, the new college rooms of Messrs. Bryant, Stratton, & Bannister, Assembly Buildings, S. W. corner Chesnut and Tenth streets, will be dedicated. On the occasion an address on "Commercial Education" will be delivered by the eminent merchant, Peter Cooper, Esq., of New York.

The rooms of Messrs. Bryant, Stratton, & Bannister are located in the third story of the Assembly Buildings, and are fitted up in a manner calculated to insure the greatest care and comfort of the student. The course of study pursued at the institution of these gentlemen is so well known to the public that it is useless to allude to it here. Suffice it to say, that under the tuition of these gentleman a thorough knowledge of those studies requisite in mercantile life can be obtained in as short a time and at as cheap rates as any similar establishment in our city.

The attendance at the opening to-morrow will no doubt be quite large. David Paul Brown, Esq., will preside.

THE PRESS CLUB.—The establishment of the Press Club in this city has been the means of originating the question of similar associations in other cities. The Pittsburg *Chronicle*, in speaking of the club, says:—This association, organized during the summer, now contains about forty members, including proprietors, editors, reporters, correspondents, and contributors. The object is to promote social intercourse among the members of the profession, and to secure an interchange of views upon the subject of journalism. Meetings are held twice a month, and at present a series of essays are being delivered by the members of the club, each gentleman discussing some topic connected with the profession. Why cannot we have a similar club here? The intercourse arising from such an association would, we doubt not, prove a benefit to the entire press fraternity.

CLEANSING THE FAIRMOUNT BASINS.—The work of cleansing the basins at Fairmount is still progressing, and it will be some days yet before the task is completed. The operation, which is an interesting one, is witnessed by a large number of persons. Nearly every load that is removed from the bottom of the basin contains a large number of fish, some of which are of unusual size. They are taken possession of by the workmen, and those that have eaten of them testify that the flesh is much sweeter and purer than that of the finny tribe generally. This is no doubt owing to the fact of their having been born and bred in the basin, the waters of which have not been disturbed for fourteen years, and which is much purer than our rivers.

THE SUNDAY HERALD.—This is the title of a large, handsome, and well-conducted news and family paper, published by S. E. Cohen & Son, No. 108 S. Third street. This is the fifth newspaper of its kind published in Philadelphia, but there is room for it, and we doubt not it will be successful. Philadelphia sustains nine daily papers, and it is reasonable to suppose that two-thirds of this immense crowd of readers are desirous of having the news on Sunday as well as upon other days.

INQUEST IN A HOMICIDE CASE.—This afternoon Coroner Taylor will commence an investigation into the manner of the death of Francis Mellon, a shoemaker, who was stabbed about a week since at a house on Fitzwater street, above Eighth. The particulars of the affair have already been published in THE TELEGRAPH. Mellon died yesterday at the Hospital. The party who inflicted the wound has not yet been arrested.

HEARING WAIVED.—This morning the election officers of the Eighth Division of the Fourth Ward, who were arrested upon a charge of fraud and misdemeanor in office, were arraigned before Alderman Welding for a further hearing. Mr. Brooks, counsel for the defendants, stated that they would waive any further hearing, and enter bail for their appearance at court. Bail in the sum of $800 was accordingly entered by each defendant.

WOMEN AS "MARKETERS."—If women are not able to gracefully enter a passenger railway car they can "market," and that to perfection also. It has been well said that "the nearest way to a man's heart is through his stomach," and this must account for the predominance of the female sex at our markets. The ladies know the weak point of their "lords," and do not fail to avail themselves of it; and if you want to see "beauty and booty" together just visit our markets on some rainy day, such as we have had for the past week. Not "beauty and the beast," alone, but beauty and the market-basket. Woman turned into a business personage—woman as a worker out of doors for an hour—woman under difficulties—woman as a caterer—woman as a chafferer—woman as a vegetable, poultry, and beefsteak connoisseur—in a word, woman as a philanthropist, getting food for the hungry, and making herself as useful as ornamental.

When the weather is fine, and the walking dry, woman's task as a marketer, in spite of the crowd, baby wagons, and heavy market-baskets, is not extremely unpleasant. But in muddy, stormy, and wintry weather comes "the tug of war," and Heaven have mercy upon our wives and daughters. Rain overhead, mud under foot, umbrellas, hoops, baby-wagons, bedraggled skirts, muddy dogs, men, women, children, all mixed promiscuously together, present a scene of dampness, confusion, and misery impossible to be described. Surely the "lords of creation," should vote the wife who can "market" in stormy weather the most priceless of all objects in this mundane sphere.

The Official Vote at the October Election.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 19.—The following is the official report of the vote of the State at the October election. It includes the home and soldiers' vote:—

District.	Union.	Democrat.	Union maj'y.	Dem maj'y.
1st	7,742	9,764	....	2,022
2d	11,767	7,290	4,477	....
3d	11,467	9,992	1,475	....
4th	13,088	9,344	3,744	....
5th	11,007	10,729	278	....
6th	9,661	12,847	....	3,186
7th	10,908	7,231	3,677	....
8th	5,971	12,076	....	6,105
9th	11,804	7,344	4,460	....
10th	10,679	11,154	....	475
11th	6,393	13,016	....	6,623
12th	10,058	10,573	....	515
13th	9,724	8,723	1,001	....
14th	11,619	11,092	527	....
15th	10,576	13,382	....	2,806
16th	11,242	11,174	68	....
17th	9,225	8,716	509	....
18th	11,533	10,681	852	....
19th	11,631	9,914	1,717	....
20th	14,214	10,376	3,838	....
21st	10,730	10,855	....	125
22d	11,233	7,013	4,220	....
23d	11,892	8,134	3,758	....
24th	11,727	10,112	1,615	....
			35,716	
			21,857	
		Majority	13,859	

FAST YOUTH.—James O'Brien, a lad, was before Alderman Toland this morning, charged with the larceny of a horse and wagon from Second street, above Callowhill. The lad, when arrested, was amusing himself by driving about town. He is represented as a very fast youth. He was commited to answer the charges preferred against him.

SUNK.—The brig *A. C. Titcomb*, loaded with coal, sprang a leak while lying at one of the railroad piers at Port Richmond on Saturday night last, and sunk. A steam pump will be placed on board to-day.

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

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

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

A SERIOUS CASE OF MALT-TREATMENT.—The Government, we see, has been swindled out of some two hundred thousand dollars in the way of revenue and income tax, by the New York brewers. But besides their beer they have been brewin' for themselves trouble, and we hope Secretary Fessenden will make them *hop* around, teaching them better how to *barrel up* their beer and *stave* off their dues to their country, while many brave and patriotic sons are brought to their *bier* to support the country. These fellows, with their *beer*, try to defraud it. A suit of "true blue," from Charles Stokes & Co.'s, under the Continental, should decorate one, and a suit of half-and-half, such as they wear at Sing-Sing, the other.

INTERESTING TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—We find it to be of signal value that a sewing machine should have a uniform and self-regulating tension of thread, and should make as great a variety of stitches as possible. We also learn that an instrument having the *reversible feed-motion*, enabling the operator to fasten the ends of the seams, and have work run either to the right or left, without turning the fabric, is of very great advantage; and the same may be said of a machine which makes every stitch complete in itself, that is noiseless in its operations, and not liable to get out of order; that is free from objections of springs, cog wheels, and cams, and so constructed as not to oil the dress of the operator; that combines in all stitches the greatest amount of strength, elasticity, and beauty; that performs both the heaviest and finest work with equal facility, without change of tension, break of thread, or skipping stitches; and that, withal, sews the most rapidly, and runs with greatest ease and is so simple in construction that it can be easily understood. The "Florence" has all these important attributes, and is decidedly the best machine made. The Philadelphia Agency is at No. 630 Chesnut street.

LADIES' FURS.—An elegant assortment at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

CHOICE CARAMELS,

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

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 these dreadful alternatives? Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

GEORGE STECK & CO.'S PIANOS, and MASON & HAMLIN'S Cabinet Organs, to be had only at J. E. Gould's, Seventh and Chesnut streets.

GENTLEMEN'S HATS.—All the latest styles at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

VANILLA ROASTED ALMONDS,

Of rare quality. Manufactured by
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN.

LADIES AND CHILDREN'S HATS.—Latest style at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

CHOICE AND FASHIONABLE CONFECTIONS,

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

PURCHASERS may rely upon getting the best Furs at Charles Oakford & Son's, Continental Hotel.

PHOTOGRAPHS, NATURAL STYLES, artistic execution, life-like in expression and coloring. B. F. Reimer's Ivorytypes, life size Photographs in oil colors, and Cartes de Visite, No. 624 Arch street.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—The November sessions of this court, for jury trials, began this morning. The grand and petit jurors summoned were in attendance. Fairman Rogers, Esq., was appointed foreman of the grand jury.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—Alba B. Duke, of Rhode Island, vs. Shenk, Bansman, Carpenter & Co., of Lancaster. This case by agreement is tried before a jury drawn from the District Court. It is an action to recover on a promissory note. The note was given in consideration of alterations to the boilers appertaining to defendants' manufactory.

The defense is failure of consideration in this, that the alterations and improvements in question were of such a character as to render the use of the machinery difficult and nearly impracticable. On trial. Bullitt and Dickson for plaintiff; J. E. Gowen for defendant.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Sharswood.—Aldrich vs. Thomason. Before reported. Verdict for defendant.

Samuel Barrett vs. Thomas Jeffries. An action of trespass to recover damages for the alleged destruction of shrubbery, grass, &c., by defendant's cattle, which entered plaintiff's premises by breaking over the fence. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Stroud.—George W. Carr & Co. vs. C. O. Vankirk & Co. An action to recover on a contract of sale of certain machinery. Defense, that the machinery was defective and not in good working order. On trial.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—Judges Allison and Ludlow.—The session of this morning was occupied in the hearing of appeals from the Register of Wills.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, Monday, November 21.

The Stock Market continues rather dull, but steady, this morning.

Government bonds are firmly held, with sales of new 5-20s at 103⅞@104; 10-40s at 96¼; and new 7·30s at 99⅝; 6s of 1881 are quoted at 110@111; and old 5-20s at 103⅞@104, coupons off; new City 6s are selling at 102.

In Railroad shares there is more doing, and prices are rather better, with sales of Reading at 68⅜, buyer 30 days, and 68⅞ regular way. The demand has been very active, both in New York and this market, the stock in the former city being in demand at 68¾ cash. Pennsylvania Railroad at 66; Northern Central at 55@57; Camden and Amboy at 152, an advance of ½; Norristown at 60; and Minehill at 60; 45 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 30 for North Pennsylvania; 51 for Elmira preferred; 16¼ for Catawissa common, 38¼ for preferred; 65 for Philadelphia and Baltimore; and 30¾ for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railway shares are without any material change, with sales of Second and Third at 70; 34¼ was bid for Spruce and Pine; 25 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 65 for West Philadelphia; 15 for Arch Street; and 25 for Green and Coates; 56 was asked for Fifth and Sixth; 48 for Chesnut and Walnut; and 28 for Girard College.

Coal Oil shares are rather dull, but prices are steady. Oil Creek sold at 8½@8⅜, an advance of ¼; Mineral Oil at 2 94-100; Dalzell at 9⅞, an advance of ½; McClintock at 5⅝@6; McElheny at 6; Hyde Farm at 6; and Noble and Delamater at 8⅞.

Bank shares continue very firm, with sales of Girard at 49⅞@50, which is a slight advance; 173 was bid for North America; 159½ for Philadelphia; 70 for Commercial; 30½ for Mechanics'; 86 for Kensington; 102 for Western; 30¼ for Manufacturers' and Mechanics'; 56 for City; 40 for Consolidation; 47 for Commonwealth; and 65 for Germantown.

There is very little doing in Canal shares. Susquehanna sold at 14⅞, an advance of 1; 33 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common, 39¼ for preferred; 75⅞ for Lehigh Navigation; 130 for Morris Canal preferred; and 38½ for Delaware Division.

The Gold Market is active this morning, but prices have declined 3 per cent. since Saturday evening; opening at 219½; advanced and sold at 221⅞ at 11 o'clock; 222½ at 11½; fell off and sold at 219⅞ at 12; 218 at 12½, P. M. Market steady.

There is no change to notice in the Money Market, and the demand is limited. Loans on call are freely offered at 6 per cent per annum; prime paper is scarce and quoted at 7@9 per cent.

—A despatch from Washington says:—The story has been repeated over and over again that Mr. Fessenden has been selling gold to bring down the premium. There is not one word of truth in the story, though it has acquired a certain respectability by its age. When Mr. Fessenden attempts to keep down the premium on coin, it will be by the adoption of *public* measures. They will not be hidden from the financial world. He is deliberating upon measures calculated to strengthen the Government securities, and to increase the value of the legal-tender currency, but thus far, since the war began, the Government has not put one dollar of coin upon the market. The recent panic among the gold speculators produces a very good feeling in the Treasury Department, but it is accounted for principally by the military situation. To those persons who are aware of what is going on at this moment in the prosecution of the war, it is not surprising that gold trembles. Instead of the campaign being ended, there has not been a time for six months when the Rebel Confederacy was in so much danger of defeat at different points in its extended line as at this moment.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, NOV. 21.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Hibberd........	3¾	200 sh Bruner........	2¾
1500 sh do........	3¼	300 sh do........	2⅞
4000 sh do........	3½	400 sh Oil Creek........	8¼
200 sh do........	3 31	300 sh do........	8
2700 sh do........	3⅝	100 sh do........	7⅞
2300 sh do........	3½	100 sh do........	8⅞
200 sh St. Nicholas........	4¼	250 sh Excelsior Oil..	1⅞
1000 sh do........	4⅜	600 sh do........	1 94
400 sh do........	4⅜	1000 sh do........	2
50 sh do........	4⅞	3400 sh Walnut Island.	2
200 sh do........	4⅞	100 sh do........	2
100 sh Continental........	2¾	100 sh El Dorado........	2⅜
200 sh do........ b30	2⅞	200 sh do........	2⅞
1000 sh Curtin Oil........	15¾	200 sh Tarr Homestead	6⅜
100 sh Reading R........	68	200 sh Cherry Run........	22¼

FIRST BOARD.

$1000 U S 5-20s........	103⅞	100 sh Phil. & Oil Ck.	1⅞
$2000 do........	103⅞	400 sh McClintock........	5⅝
$300 do........	104⅛	100 sh McElheny Oil..	6
$550 U S 7·30s....new	99⅝	200 sh Hyde Farm........	6
$3000 U. S. 10-40s........	96⅞	10 sh N. Central........	55
$600 City 6s, new........	102	200 sh do........	57
$2.00 Read. bds '44........	105	2 sh do........	58
11 sh Girard Bank........	49⅞	100 sh Susq. Canal........	14⅞
104 sh do........	50	2 sh Cam & Am........	152
400 sh Fulton Coal........	7⅞	4 sh do........	152⅞
200 sh Gr. Mount........	4	100 sh Hogue Island..	⅞
300 sh Oil Creek........	8⅞	27 sh Penna RR........	66
50 sh do........	8½	47 sh Norristown R.	60
100 sh do........	8⅞	100 sh Reading R..c.	68 3-16
200 sh do........ b30	8⅞	3 sh Minehill........	60
100 sh do........	8⅞	50 sh Noble & Del...	8⅞
100 sh Mineral Oil........	2·91	100 sh Read. R. R...c.	68 31
100 sh Dalzell Oil........	9⅞	5 sh 2d & 3d RR........	70

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

9½ A. M........	219½	12 M........	219⅞
11 A. M........	221⅞	1 P. M........	218

Market dull.

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold........	218	230
American Silver, ½'s and ¼'s........	208	..
Dimes and Half Dimes........	203	..
Spanish Quarters........	203	..
Penn. Currency........	⅛ dis.	¼ dis.
New York Exchange........	1-10 "	par.

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

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Fulton Coal........s	..	7⅞	Organic Oil........	1⅛	1¼
Big Mountain Coal	5⅛	5⅝	Franklin Oil........	..	1⅛
N. Y. & Mid. Coal..	12	14	Howe's Eddy Oil..	..	1⅛
Green Mt. Coal...s	..	4	Irving Oil........	8⅞	8⅞
N. Carbondale........	2	3	Pope Farm Oil...	1	1·31
New Creek........	¾	1	Dinsmore........	7⅞	8
Feeder Dam Coal..	⅝	1	Dalzell Oil........s	..	9⅞
Clinton Coal........	⅞	1¼	McElheny........s	..	6
Butler Coal........	10	13	Roberts Oil........	..	3
Diamond Coal........	..	20	Olmstead........	2⅞	3
Swatara........	..	10	Noble & Delamater.s	..	8⅞
Monocacy Iron...	10¾	10⅞	Hibbard........s	..	3·94
Penn Mining........	20	..	Story Farm........	2⅞	3
Connecticut........	..	½	Bruner........s	..	2
Keystone Zinc....	1½	2	Petroleum Centre.	3⅞	4⅛
Excelsior Oil.....s	..	2	Egbert........	4¼	4⅞
Big Tank........	2⅜	2⅝	Hoge Island.....s	..	⅞
Continental.......s	..	2⅞	Allegheny River..	1⅛	1⅝
Farrell........	..	2	Curtin........s	..	15⅞
Oil Creek........s	..	8⅝	Palls & Oil Creek.s	..	1⅞
Maple Shade Oil..	31	33	Bull Creek........	3⅞	4⅛
McClintock Oil ..s	..	5⅝	Germania........	1·31	1⅝
Pennsylvania Pet.	1	3	Corn Planter........	7⅞	7⅞
Perry Oil........	3	4	Briggs........	..	4⅞
Mineral Oil.....s	..	2·94	Rock Oil........	4⅛	4⅞
Keystone Oil........	1½	2⅛	Tarr Farm........	2⅞	2⅞
Venango Oil........	..	⅞	Globe Farm........	1⅞	1⅞
Union Petroleum..	2⅛	2⅞	Hyde Farm.....s	..	6
Beacon Oil........	1	1⅛	St. Nicholas.....s	..	4⅛
Seneca Oil........	4⅞	5	Walnut Island...s	..	2

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET.

MONDAY, November 21.—The market continues dull, owing to the large supply and the wet weather About 2600 head arrived and partly sold this week at 16@16½c. for extra; 13½@15½c. for fair to good; and 9@12c. ℔ pound for common, as to quality.

The following are the particulars of the sales:—

176 Martin, Fullerton & Co., Western, 12@16½.
50 E. S. McFillen, Chester county, 14@16½.
45 J. Seldomridge, Ohio, 12@15.
40 H. Chain, Pennsylvania, 10@14.
25 J. & J. Chain, Pennsylvania, 10@14.
90 Mooney & Smith, Western, 13½@16½.
100 P. Hathoway, Chester co., and Western, 12½@16½.
35 E. Scott, Chester county and Maryland, 14@16½.
22 Jones McClese, Western, 12@15.
40 A. Kennedy, Chester county, 12@16.
44 Merrick & Brother, Chester county, 13@16.
100 Joseph McFillen, Western, 15@16½.

Hogs—The demand is better, but prices are without any material change. About 1500 head arrived, and sold at the different yards at from $15@17 the 100 lbs. net.

Sheep—The market is very dull, and prices are lower. About 5000 head arrived and sold at 6 to 8c. ℔ lb. gross, as to quality.

Cows continue scarce and high. about 100 head sold at $30@70 for Springers, and $35 up to $90 per head for cow and calf, as to quality.

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Antecello, Scott, Falmouth, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Titania, Stephens, Beaufort, H. A. Adams.
Schr H. W. Farnum, Edwards, Boston, Captain.
Schr F. Martin, Smith, Boston, Captain.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Transport steamer John S. Ide, Wilson, 2 days from Point Lookout, Md., in ballast to United States Quartermaster, for repairs.
Schr Nellie Tarbox, Vionella, 23 days from Sagua la Grande, with logwood to D. N. Wetzlar & Co.—vessel to E. A. Souder & Co.
Schr Edwin Reed, Goodspeed, 4 days from Boston, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.
Schr H. N. Farnham, Edwards, 3 days from Fall River, in ballast to captain.
Schr Pattie Martin, Smith, 3 days from Hatteras Inlet, in ballast to captain.