# THE DALLY EVENING TELEGRAPH .- PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 7, 1866.

## [Continued from the First Page,] VOTE OF THE STATES AT PRE-VIOUS ELECTIONS. DELAWARE The vote of this State for a few years back has been TLLINOIS. The vote of this State for the past five years has

8

## KANSAS.

The vote of Kansas for three years past has been 

## MARYLAND.

The vote of the State for six years past has been as
follows:-
1800-Lincoln
1860-Douglas 5.906
1800-Breckis ridge
1860-Bell
1961-Bradford (Rep.), Governor, majority 2.888 1862-No election.
1868-Goldsborough (Rep.), Comptroller, maj. 20 876
1964-Lincoln's majority
1865-Union Legislature coosen.

### MASSACHUSETTS.

The following is the vote of Massachusetts for six 

### MICHIGAN.

For five years past this State has voted as follows :-	ij
1860-1 inccin over Douglas	1
862-Blair (Rep.) Governor, majority 6 614	5
868-Willard (Rep.), Regent, majority 7.079	Ľ
864-Lincoln's majority	1
865-Walker (Rep.), Regent, majority	1

## MINNESOTA

Since 1859 Minnesota has voted as follows:- 860—Lincoln, over all, majority 862—On Congress Republican, majority 863—Miller (Republican) Governor, majority 864—Lincoln, mejority	9.401 4 812 6.798 7 695
664-Lincoln, majority. 665-Marshal, (Republican), Governer, niaj	7,685 3,471

MISSOURI.

a follows:				
860-Lincoln.	*******	******	 	17.028
860-Bell	*******		 	58 372
860-Dougins.				58 801
860-Breckenr	idee			31 817
860-Auti Lind	coln mal	ority.	 	181,462
863-Democrat	t e maio	rity.	 	
864-Lincoln,	majority		 	41 079
865-New Con			 	21,016

### WISCONSIN

### NEVADA. The following is th

East :
1864-Blaisdell (Rep.), Governor, maj
NEW JERSEY. The following figures indicate the manner in
which New Jersey has voted for the past five years: 1860-Douglass over Lincoln
1862 Parker (Dem ). Governor, maj
1864-McClelian over Lincoln

## LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Court of Quarter Sessions-Judges Allison and Lud ow.-Case of the murder of Margie Baer.-Yesterday afternoon, when the Court met after the usual recess of an hour and a half, upo : calling the

# BOSTON: CALLS

Lecture on the Thirty minth Congress. BCETON, November 6.- Wendeil Phillips de-livi red the third lecture of the Fraternity Course last evening, at Music Hall, before a crowded audience. His subject was "The swindling Congress." After congratulations the audience upon the

After congratulations the audience upon the result of the dators election, and particularly upon the election of two colored men to the State Legislations in Boston and Charlestown, he stated that his subject to-night was, "The swindhing "Arity-ninh Congress of the United States, that passed the last winter in session, and mee's again on the fourth of December." He intended to describe it, not because he counted it in as one of the combatants in the fight at present going on. He did not. He thought that in this quarrel, as in most others, there were but two parties. There were hardly any great national quarrels that ever admitted more. Neutrals always laded out of sight, and Congress is a neutral. On one side of the present built stands the South, endeavoring to regain her old position in the Union, her binner borne by the President. On the other side, marshalled against her, are the people stringgling threugh every channel and by every method to say no to the policy of the Executive, and there are no other parties to the quarrel. The Republican party is only one of quarrel. The Republican party is only one of the outlets in the popular protest. Down deep in its popular heart the nation understands what it wants, and is determined to have it. In opposition to that is the effort of the President to restore, as far as possible, the Southern States to the spot where they stood in 1860, and the millions have gotten their hands on the neck of the Southern aristocracy, determined to strangle it bound recovery. There neck of the southern aristocracy, determined to strangle it beyond recovery. There are two parties to the quarrel, and Con-gress has committed suicide, faded out like ether in attempting to find a neutral spot to stand on. There is no man great chough to-day to differ one hair's breadth and survive. Witness Grant. The real attitude of America to-day is the attempt of the people to carry out its great nurry se and the only thing.

America to-day is the attempt of the people to carry out its great purpose, and the only thing that opposes it is the Executive, representing this effort of the South to regain her position. Congress undertook, in its last long session, to find a neutral spot that was nonher up to the level of popular idea, and not low enough to come under Executive approbation; and to ex-amine their position to-day is only valuable as one of the mile-stones on the way we have just gone by. If they don't resume the sceptre; if they don't take hold of the helm of state at the they don't take hold of the helm of state at the next session, then by some other means, through Congress or over it, the masses will accomplish their object. I say this because I look upon the amendment which now constitutes the policy of Congress as not only a swindle, but as an exhibition of a purpose to remain neutral until after the election, until Pennsylvania and New York had spoken in this great struggle betwixt the South, that knows what she wants, and the people, that know equally what they want. The South is determined that be negro shall never be reckoned among the political elements. She believes more thoroughly than we do in her own system. It is no sham, no hypocrisy. She understands that it is neces-sary, and thoroughly believes that the Govern-ment belongs to the white race, and to a select party even among that race, and the negro, even if he be a man, is not entitled to be reckoned among the political elements. It is an oligarchy, and recognizes no other safe form of govern and recognizes no other safe form of govern-ment. The South aims at the Northern idea, and Congress aims at nothing. This is what I call a swindling Congress—a swindle result-ing. I think, from a dread of the people, from an undue dread of their own party, from an unwillingness to be representatives, and attempting to be only delegates. If, as bena-tor Wilson said at Natick last night, it was not safe for a loyal black man to go about Arkansas, and, from lack of United States an-thority, 2500 negroes have been ruthlessly mur-dered in Texas, whose fault is it? His. Whose fault is it? Congress'. Why are they not in fault is it? Congress'. Why are they not in session? Why did they adjourn if the flag did not protect white men in New Orleans? Why did not they stay in Washington and make it? If General Grant did not perform his duty, why didn't they summon him before a committee to make answer? Why? And if the fault lay in the White House, why did not they impeach it? or it, as you say, they cannot impeach, stop the supplies. I am for a Government that is not boys' play. What is not boys' play it a ma-lority issuing an order, and determined to be One man Orieans sat surely Congress could make the South so. One soldier, left to himself without troops enough to man his tort, obliged to appeal to Africa for aid, made the first and worst city of the South safe ground for Northerners to trade and to live in. If the white men of the South are hostile to the North, then the Government must hold that territory by the iron arm of a military des-potism for some years to come. Exactly as Butler governed New Orleans is the South to be Butter governed New Orleans is the South to be governed during the next five years. There never has been a friend to the South in the Northern States except the Abolitionists. The Democrats deluded her to bloodshed. The Whigs cheated her. The Abolitionists stood upon her borders, and said:--"It is in vain to ight against the thick bosses of the Almighty buckler. You are endeavoring to sustain a sys tem which is against the laws of God and the nine teenth century. Carry it out, and you will make bankrupt your cause." But the South closed her ears, and rushed on to destruction. The same party now stands up and says. "Come into the line with the nineteenth century, tread under foot the chaff you call logic, found your institutions upon the laws and economy of God's kingdom;" whereas Democracy cries out, "Come as you were.' The civil war undertook, spite of both sections, to make the Union of history. In that great struggle the only une-quivocal allies of the North was the negro race, and, the war ended, we said we would protect the black race. Protect him? From whom? Were they to protect our black alies in South Carolina? From whom? In the month of May, Wade Hampton, whining on his knees, and with a halter on his neck, begged that he might be hanged. Protect the black man from him. What harm could he do? What black man lears him? Not one. We raised Wade Hamp-ton, we unloosed him, we took the halter from his neck, we organized him as a South Carolina gentleman, and, as a political element me are blue the states political element, we gave him his estate, we gave him back his influence, and then we set to work to protect the black man from the power he created. Protect him! My plan is to go down to the South and give the loyal black men and white all the power, fetter the Recel, and then protect Wade Hampton from him. Give the loyal black men of South Carolina the rights which they ought to have politically — land, capital, and every right that belongs to the loyal, and then pass a Civil Rights bill to protect Wade Hampton from Robert Small. The Freed-men's Bureau bill should be for the purpose of protecting the Rebels from the oppression of the black man. The negro don't want any civil rights bill to protect him. He wants the territory of South Carolina, which belongs to him; but under Johnson we commenced at the other end. gave him back his inducnce, and then we set to under Johnson we commenced at the other end. We sent a Governor, Mr. Holden, to Carolina, and We sent a Governor, Mr. Holden, to Carolina, and made him a tyrant, and then got down on our knees to beg him to save the black man from harm. The problem of the negro is one on which the financial condition of the country depends. If these busy millions can be kept busy, if Northern capital, instead of lying idle, can be used freely in the South, then only can the financial crisis, the few of which is agitating State and Milk streets, be averte 1. And how can that be done? There are five millions of blacks in the South that have never bought two dollars apiece before. It would be easy, on my system of reconstruction, to make a demand of one hundred millions' worth of manufactured articles in a year.

# OBITUARY.

Death of Simeon Draper.

Death of Simeon Draper. This well-known citizen of New York died yesterday morning at his residence at White-stone, on Long Island Sound, atter a Hingering illness of paralysis. Mr. Draper was born in the little town of Brookfield, Mass., about the year 1805, and was consequently at the time of his death in the sixty-first year of his age. When quite a young man he removed to the city of Boston, where he commenced his career as a clerk in a mercantile house. The great busi-ness capacity which he displayed caused him to ness capacity which he displayed caused him to be rapidly promoted, and soon he was admitted. we believe, a pariner in the firm, where a lew years before he served as a junior clerk. In 1830-31 Mr. Draper removed to the city of New York, as offering a more extensive field for business enterprise. Here he soon formed the dry goods house of Crumby & Draper. When that firm dissolved, in a few years, he established the auction house of Haggerty. Draper & Co. His cateer as a merchant is one of marked suc-cess. In the great fire of 1855, which swept away thirty-five millions of dollars' worth of property, Mr. Draper suffered enormously. The house in which he was an active partner was almost prostrated by the disaster. His ince business talents were brought into requi-sition to save the house from utter ruin. He worked with a zeal and energy which deserved and was crowned with success. In a short time we believe, a pariner in the firm, where a few and was crowned with success. In a short time they had recovered all the losses caused by the fire, and entered upon a career of greater pros-perity than before. Mr. Draper, at an early period of his life, be-

came prominent as a politician. He was a strong and ardent supporter of the old Whig party, and as such, a warm personal and politi-cal friend of Daniel Webster. During the ex-citing political campaign of 1840, which resulted

citing political campaign of 1840, which resulted in the election of General Harrison to the Presi-dency, Mr. Draper was one of the Presidential Electors on the Whig ticket. When the old Whig party died out he alhed himself to the Republican organization, and in that, as in the Whig party, he was selected as one of the delegates from this State to the protocol normalization, conventions. The official national nominating conventions. The official positions which he has held were all secured by executive appointments or legislative enact-

in 1849 he was chosen one of the Governors of the Almshouse, which position he occupied for upwards of ten years. Soon after that, the Almshouse Department became so thoroughly mixed up with the dirty pool of politics in this city that the demand became almost universal for reform. During the session of the Legisla-ture of 1860, Mr. Draper and Mr. Grinnell applied to the Legislature for the passage of a law abolishing the Almshouse Governors, and the creation of the Commission of Charities and Correction in its stead. This measure was a party affair, but was finally passed after a severe contest and special ruling of the presiding offi-cer of the House, just in time to receive the signature of Governor Morgan before the Legis-lature adjourned sine die. Mr. Draper was made one of the Commissioners under this bill, and as such was the presiding officer and leading member of the Board. He occupied that posttion until the commencement of the year 1865, the expiration of the term for which he was appointed.

At the commencement of the Rebellion he took a prominent part in all the war meetings, and was one of the leading members of the Union Defense Committee. In 1862 he was ap-pointed Provost Marshal of the War Depart pointed Provost Marshal of the War Depart-ment in this city, and held that office until the appointment of General Hayes, but was never called upon to take a very active part in the duties of the position. In 1864, Juring the con-test between the Weed men and the radicals in this State, President Lincoln appointed him Collector of this port. He resigned this posi-tion in 1865, when Mr. Johnson app inted Pres-ton King as his successor. Mr. Draper was also cotton agent for the Government, specially ap-pointed by the Treasury Department to take charge of the cotton which tell into the hands charge of the cotton which tell into the hands of the army at the surrender of Charleston and Savannah: and also had charge of all the Government cotton arriving at this port during the latter part of the war. This was principally sold through the auction and commission house of Simeon Draper & Sons, of which he was the senior partner at the time of his death. The position of Collector of this port was the last public office that he has held. He friend of Secr-tary Seward, and was identified with that wing of the Republican party until the latter part of the year 1863, when, through some personal disagreement, those friendly relations were sundered. He then became a leader of the anti-Seward faction in this city. The associations organized in this city in the anti-Seward interest were called, among politicians, the Disper Organization. The main object at which they aimed was to secure an anti-Seward delegation from this State to the Baltimore Convention which renomi-nated Lincoln in 1864. In this effort they were defeated, only securing about one-third of the delegation. The Draper portion of the delega-tion concentrated all their efforts on the nonination of Daviel S. Dickinson for Vice-Presi-dent, and on this point the New York delegation divided, the Seward portion pressing the nomination of Andrew Johnson. Mr. Draper delighted in the excitement of



## LATEST RETURNS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW JERSEY. (SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH ] NEWARE, November 7 .- Hon. John Hill is elected to Congress over A. J. Rogers and John Huyler by a majority of 507 votes.

## DELAWARE.

WILMINGTON, Del., November 7.—Complete returns from New Castle county show a majority for Riddle of 189. The Union Legislative ticket in New Castle county is elected by a smaller majority. Herbert, Democratic candidate for Sheriff of New Castle county, is probably elected, though the vote is close—the majority

elected, though the vote is close—the importy not being 20 eliber way. In Kent, Saulsbury's majority is 921, a Demo-cratic gain of 207 over the election of 1864. The returns from Sussex come in slowly, but indicate the defeat of the Republicans by 1000 majorite in the State

majority in the State.

### VERMONT.

ELECTION IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. ELECTION IN THE THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT. BURLINGTON, November 6 - The second trial for member of Congress in this, the Third Distric', took place to-day. The candidates are the Hoa. Worth-ington C. Smith, of St. Albans (Republican), the Hon. Assa O. Aldis, of St. Albans, Consul at Nice (Republican), and Waldo Brigham. of Hyde Park (Democrat). The vote will be from 8000 to 4000 less than at the September e ection, when 15,000 votes were polled. We have returns to 5 P. M., from the following towns, and they indicate a close vote be-tween Smith and Aldis:--Smith. Towns. A'dis.

Brigham. 
 Towns.
 Smith.
 A'dis.
 Brigham.

 Bur nogton.
 279
 290
 220

 shedburn.
 48
 44
 11

 St Albans.
 436
 219
 195

 Midnight.
 Further returns from this District indicate the election of Worthington C. smith. Republican, by a clear majority over Asa O. Aldis, bolting Republican, and Waldo Brignam. Democrat. Up to this hour Smith has 2449, Aldis, 1271; and Brigham, 1178.



LATEST NEWS BY STEAMER. THE EMPRESS OF MEXICO.

### A Despatch from Maximilian.

TRIESTE, October 27 .- The condition of health of the Empress Charlotte of Mexico remains unchanged. Maximillan has telegraphed his approval of the course of treatment pursued by her physicians at Miramar. He says nothing in the despatches of any intention being entertained on his part of leaving

### THE CANDIAN REVOLUTION.

Mexico.

Government.

the Interior.

only 69 against.

Additional Account of the Great Battle. ALEXANDRIA, October 25.-News received here from Greek sources state that a great battle took place in Candia on the 17th inst., between the Creisns, who numbered 20,000 men, and the combined Turkish and Egyptian forces, amounting to 30,000. The latter are stated to have been repulsed, and Ishmael Pacha wounded.

### SAXONY.

### The Provisional Government Dissolved. DRESDEN, October 27 .- Royal decrees have been issued to-day dissolving the Provisional

Herz Mostez has been appointed Minister of

## ITALY.

The Union Vote in Venetia. VENICE, October 27.—The dual result of the prebiecute in Venetia gives the following vote, viz.:—In favor of union with Italy, 641,758, with

AMUSEMENTS. WELCOME, PAREFA |-By as announcement is another column, it will be seen that Mr. H. L. Bate-men has connented to brane has great concert troupe to ibis eity again. Parepa, Brignell, Ferranit, For-iupa. Carl Rosa, Mills, Hutton, aud others will appear in a serier of grand concerts at the American Academy of Music. This arrangement has been effected by Major Adolph Birmeld, the well-known phinadelphin macairo, who has desemined to give us a few more delightint Parepa concerts in com-pliance with a universal domand. Mr. Birgield will find that this enterprise will be amply sustained here.

AMUSEMENTS.

New CHEENUT STREET THEATHE.-Mr. Joseph Jefferson in his great impersonation of "Rip Van Winkle," supported by the whole company. Found in a Four. Wheeler is the alterpiece. Everybody should see Mr. Jefferson's great creation. He played this character for one hundred and seventy-two con-secutive nights in London.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.-Mr. Edwin Booth as "Richelten" for the last time to-night. The p ay is put upon the stage in excellent style. Barton Hill as 'Baradas."

ARCH STHEET THEATRE -Dan Bryant in The Irish Emigrant and Handy Andy-an admirable bill.

NEW AMERICAN THEATHE --Miss Kate Fisher and El Nino Eudre. The Youth that Never Saw a Woman and the French Spy on Horseback To-morrow (Thursday) evening, Miss Kate Fisher's benefit.

CITY MUSEUM THEATRE. -Three rearing pieces to-night, King Lear, the "Cuss." Camille, and John Wopps. To-morrow (Thursday) evening, Hamlet, or the Wearing of the Black.

CARNCROSS & DINEY have a splendid programme to-night, as usual.

\* VALER'S WINTER GARDEN, Vine street, below Eighth .-- Miss Agnes Sutherland and Miss Ada lesman.

FREEMAN & CO..

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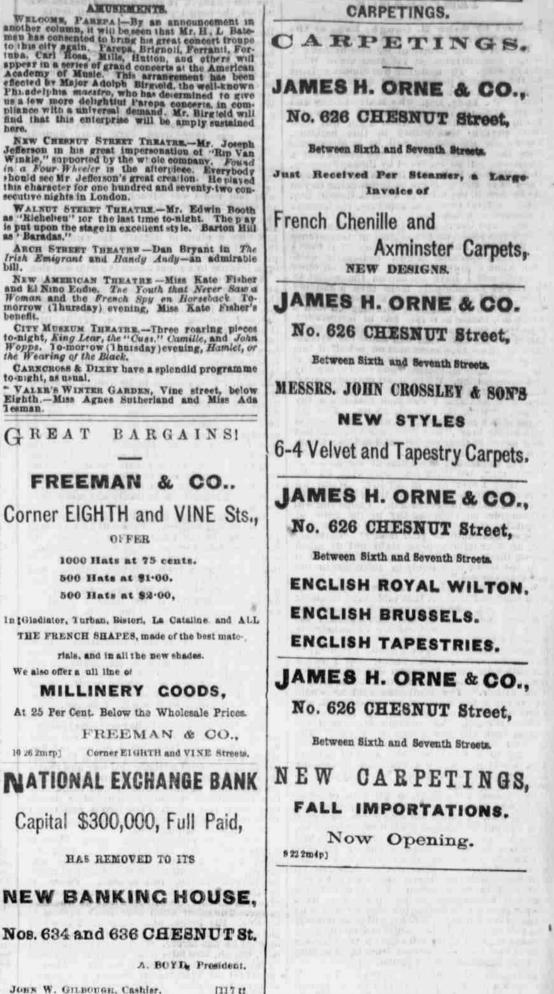
10 26 2mrp] Corner EIGHTH and VINE Streets.

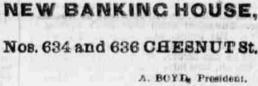


HAS REMOVED TO ITS

JOHN W. GILBOUGH, Cashier.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. MARION HARLAND'S NEW HOVEL





names of two important witnesses on the part of the Commonwealth, it was found that these witnesses were not proseri. They have been in attendence at Court for several days. It was found impossible to pro-ceed with the case, that of William Maguire, and the Court was competied to adjourn until this morning, without having done anything during the attendoon session. This morning, when the Court met, these witnesses had not been found. His Honor Judge Allison said that he would have to adjourn the Court from time to time, until these persons could be found.

Mr. Thomas Ashton, one of the officers of the Court, who was sent out last night to search for the absenters, was examined as to what had been done. He said :- We searched for them in localities where we supposed they would be; we also searched in the localities where they have been living; I, in connec-tion with Mr. Thomas Vausant and Mr. Baroer, searched, but we could find no trace of them later than half-past 2 o'clock vesterday; we ascertained where they had been hving, and where they had been; Clara Snyder had been seen about half past

been; Ciara Snyder had been seen about haif past 2 yesterday; she left "to come to Court," as she told the iandiady of the house. Kate Gibbs, we ascertained, had been seen hore a rew minutes before the Court opened, and that she left in company with Clara snyder and two young men. We wont to the places they have been in the habit of frequenting, but ascertained they had not been seen. I feel satisfied that they are con-censed somewhere. At this point, Chief Ruggles came into the court-room. His monor Judge Alison, said to him :-This case is an important one; it is a homicide case, in which two witheases in attendance upon Court, in obedience to subpreva, have neither of their own accord absented themselves; from attendang, or

in obedicate to subpeak a have neither of their own accord absented themselves; from attending, or have been spirited away by some persons, in order to keep them out of Court; to keep them from testi-fying in this case. Now, a proper regard for the administration of justice requires that every proper effort should be made in order to prevent this at-tempt to interfere with the due process of the law, and we have sent for you in order to invoke your aid, and the aid of the police force under your chaige, to endeavor to ascertain where these wit messes are, and, if possible, bring them into court. Chief Ruggles-I have notified the officers, from information eiven me by Mr. Smith one of the tip-staves, to make search for the ewomen. Last night I despatches two officers to the New York depot, to prevent them from escaping in that way. I will use had no information of them as yet. had no information of them as yet. Judge Ludlow-You can telegraph to other cities

if necessary. Judge Allison to the jury-We cannot consent to If nocessary.
Judge Allison to the 'jury-We cannot consent to be this case go on without making every exertion possible to secure the altendance of those two without making every exertion possible to secure the altendance of those two without making every exertion possible to secure the altendance of those two without making every exertion possible to secure the altendance of those two without making every event of the Court these two women set at defance its authority, or, in connect on with other persons, have accound is day a second is which interferes with the administration of the law. It has even prevented us from calling them as witnesses to the stand; and we do not feel as though we could permit this trial to proceed until we have exhausted every effort possible to bring these witnesses into Court. It becomes the Court to endeavor, if possible to correct an abuse of this kind. If we succeed in bringing in, other now or hereafter, the persons of these witnesses, we will make an example of them. If we can ascording to law. We have therefore determined to advised these witnesses to abase themselves from Court, every such person shall be deat with according to law. We have therefore determined to advised these witnesses to abase themselves. The drift the show monus determined the show and, or we man the vile against the buscand, or wounds of description and non-maintenance. The department of description in January, 1984, and was at the diam was married in January. He was attempted to live that here any had forende her living with him is not be adjutancy of his regiment. Here with the attempted to go and there there have a laway willing to live with his with, and had tendered here support, but that here any had forende her living with him is no any to be adjutancy of his regiment. Here any had forende her living with him is no any of the streament his him is no any of the streament.

had even threatened his hie if he attempted to go near her. The hocilant alagres that at the time of her mar-riage she was only seventeen years of age; was acquainted with the respondent but a short time; and that he had indized her to marry him during an excited moment. The respondent denies that he induced libellant to marry, but says she rather pre-valled upon him to get married; and he told her that he would prefer waiting until he had been dis-charged from the army, on account of the uncer-tainty of a roldlor's libe. On that,

of one hundred millions' worth of manufactured articles in a year. Mr. Fhillips concluded by praying God that the President would continue to make mistakes, and that be might strike the South with mad-ness, in order that the North might compre-hend her position. Pray for anything that may save our cradles from fighting this battle over spain. Send a man to the next Congress pre-pared to recognize that the majority rule, that will not vote as Jefferson Davis lets them vote, that will not vote to the South whatever it wants if to, and that will let the President assume power, monopolize the Government, and run the machine.

public life, and possessed an intimate acquaint-ance with political finesse, and without having the higher and nobler qualities of a statesman. he could justly ciaim most of those which serve to form the mere politician.-N. Y. World.

INCOME TAX .- The following statistics of the income tax returns in the Third District, collected and prepared for the Bureau of Statiswhich was created under section 13, act of July 28, 1866, will interest our readers:

Divi- sion.	No. of per- sons on in- come list.	Present to- tal popula- tion.	REMARKS,
123345678900 1111233416 1617	$\begin{array}{r} 354\\ 1.111\\ 518\\ 174\\ 354\\ 161\\ 123\\ 189\\ 401\\ 160\\ 120\\ 229\\ 174\\ 205\\ 71\\ 145\\ 154\end{array}$	11.880 9.444 6.893 4.356 7,591 4.403 2,575 10,052 7,668 6.800 6.618 10.605 16.054 15.000 7,520 10.000 7,600	18th Ward. 19th Ward. 19th Ward. 12th Ward. 16th Ward. 16th Ward. 16th Mard. 16th and 17th Wards. 16th and 17th Wards. 17th Ward. 18th Ward. 18th Ward. 19th Ward. 19th Ward. 19th Ward.
	4.648	144,349	the state of the s

Whole number of persons returning income in the Third Collection District, Pa., 4643; whole number of persons in the Third District, Pa., irrespective of age, sex or color, 144,249.

REMOVAL .-- It will be seen by a card in another column that the Exchange National Bank has removed to its new banking-house. Nos. 634 and 636 Chesnut street.

Curicsities of Education - At the late meeting of the Social Science Congress in England, Mr. Templar, of Manchester, gave a number of indicrons instances of the way in which secular and religious instruction is combined in some of the national schools of England. He has cited an instance where an attempt was made to make the pence tables the vehicle of religious and moral instruction, in the following order:-28 pence are 1s 8d - Love your father and your mother 30 2s 8d - And your father and your brother: 40 3s. 4d. - Wash your face, comb your hair: 50 " 4s. 2d. - Every day to school repair Education

60 "e. 1d.-Every day to school ropal" Education.- Professor McCosh has given notice that, during the forthcoming meeting of the convocation of the Queen's University, he will bring up the subject of intermediate education, and solicit that body to declare "that there is great need of a system of upper schools, to en-able the colleges and universities to fuldi the purposes for which they were established, as well as to raise up an educated middle class in the conversition to easis the conversition to take what steps it may deem proper to secure take what steps it may deem proper to secure be establishment of such schools."

## From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 7.-- The steamer saragosea, from Charleston for New York, sailed last evening from Nortolk, having for New put in short of coal. Heavy seas and strong gales from the northwest were experienced from the time of her departure last Saturday.

## Arrival of the "Borussia."

NEW YORE, November 7.-The steamer Bo-russia, from Hamburg and Southampton, has arrived at this port.

Railways in the Holy Land —The Directors of the Smyrna and Aldin Railway have had sur-veys made for great extensions of their system. Smyrna will continue to be the chief station, and a new line, if executed, will pass to the north round the head of the gulf. It will then take an easterly course in the direction of Sardis and Philadelphia, but stops short of those once renowned cities. The railway, on the other hand, strikes south ward in the direction of Ephesus, which will be reached by a branch line. The projected main trunk takes an easterly course from Aiden, to which it has already been opened. In its route it will touch at or pass by Antioch, in Pisidia, Laodicea, Collosse, and Hierapolis. Pergamos and Thyatira are to the north of the northern extension. The company is at present in an impecunious condition, and the extensive works are postponed for an indefinite time. The revenue is expected to be derived from the carriage of cotton, wool, and other produce of the country, and from passenger traffic.

Good, and Bad.-A curlous application of electricity has been made in Paris, at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, in the celebrated spectacle Les Parisiens a Londres. In one of the scenes a number of girls appear, wearing light crowns, consisting of a filict of metal, which at certain moments is placed in communication with a galvanic battery. By means of wires invisible to the audience, a series of breaks are ar-ranged in the course of the current, so that when contact is made with the battery a number of luminous points appear on the crown, giving it the appearance of being studded with stars. According to the Droil, however, an accident took place one evening during the representation of this scene, in conequence of the disarrangement of the wires, by which one of the unfortunate dancers received the current through the head, the shock being sufficiently violent to throw her to the ground.

A Caution-General Moltke, the Prassian strategist in the late campaign, in a preface to General Suncki's "History of the Seven Years" War." just published, warns his countrymen against indulging in "the infoxicating draught of victory." He says:-"Notwithstanding the intoxication consequent upon the war in which every fight was a victory, it will be advirable to review the former struggles of this country, which with varying fortunes were carried on by our ancestors, and to maintain which its exisence has had to be so frequently staked."

A Swimming Club.-In London there is a club of swimmers. The members had a swim-ming match in the Lambeth Eaths the otner day, in which curious tests were imposed. A silver cup was awarded for the best leaps over burdles floating on the water; an eng-diving contest was won by a diver who fished up thir-teen eggsfrom the bottom; and gold and silver medals were awarded to men who succeeded in performing other difficult feats.

ESTATE OF JOSEPH J. MATTHIAS, DE-Estate having been granted to the undersigned, all percents indebted to the same are requested to make payment, and these having claims against the same to present them without delay to CHRISTIANAE. MATTHIAS Administratif. No 565 N. SECOND Street; Or her Anomeys, J. S. BOSHAM, J. G. BalNCKUE.

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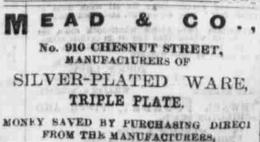
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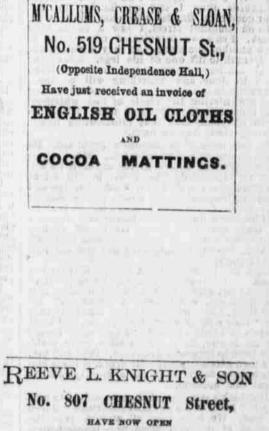
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IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND. COUNTY OF PHILA DELPHIA. Estate of JORE PH J. MATTHLAS, decreased The petition of CHMBATLASA B, MATTHLAS, widow of said decedest with any mission state of property electronic to be jetained, has neen filed, and will, be approved by the Court on NATURIDAY. November 17th, 1004, unless exceptions are filed thereto. 117 width J. A. BONHAR for Pesidoner.



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