Evening Telegraph

(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED), AT THE EVENIEG TELEGRAPH BUILDING.

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FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 9, 1866.

The Election in Missouri.

In regard to no State does the Republican triumph achieved on last Tuesday afford us more sincere satisfaction than in regard to Missouri. Imperial in her domain, exhaustless in her resources, and standing in the very gateway of that mighty commerce with the plains, the mountains, and the Pacific coast, which bids fair soon to revolutionize the course of trade throughout the world, it was of the last importance that Missouri should be held firm to the cause of loyalty. liberty, and human progress. That State constitutes one of the key-points for the great political struggle of the immediate future. The next census will probably raise her to the third or fourth State in population in the Union, while within a decade or two she will be competing for the prize of population and wealth with New York and Pennsylvania. She must necessarily exercise a great influence upon the States immediately surrounding her, and upon the new States to be hereafter created from our more distant Western Territories.

The magnitude of our triumph is, therefore, hardly to be overestimated. It was achieved against the most desperate exertions of a powerful and utterly reckless opposition. The same system of wholesale perjury by which the loyal people of Maryland were overborne was attempted in Missouri, but, thanks to a faithful Governor, unlike the treacherous and infamous Swann, the effort failed. We carry the great city of St. Louis by three thousand majority, and the State by full twenty thousand. Mr. Hogan, of St. Louis, who spent some very valuable time in making some very worthless speeches in this State before our late election, has been defeated for re-election to Congress, and Brigadier General Pile, who was a faithful and loyal Union officer, is elected in his stead. The Legislature will be largely Republican, which insures the election of a Republican successor (Hon. Charles D. Drake, we presume) to take the place of B. Gratz Brown, who declines a re-election.

The returns show the effect of the immigration to Missouri since the close of the war. Jackson, Lafayette, and other counties in the extreme west, which were once the strongholds of the pro slavery Democracy, have at last succumbed to the influx of the loyal element.

This success fixes the character of Missouri, politically, for a long time to come. The conservatives, backed by the power and patronage of the Federal Administration, did their best to revolutionize the State. They will be relatively weaker two years hence. and can never make so strong a figure again. The new Constitution will remain the organic law of the State. A new impetus will be given to emigration thither from the Northern States, and a more prosperous career than has fallen to the lot of any of her sisters seems now to be opening before Missouri.

For Mexico.

LIEUTENANT-GENERAL SHERMAN and Minister Campbell are at New York, expecting to leave for Mexico in a few days. The elections now being over, and the domestic policy of the country virtually seatled by the direct voice of the people, we may probably expect more attention to be bestowed upon foreign matters. The Mexican business is in a fair way for settlement at an early day. Maximilian is packing his trunks, and will most likely leave with the French troops this month. The Juarez Government will then be put upon the track, and Mexico once more left to take care of herself.

The Senate.

WE gain a United States Senator in New Jersey, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Senator Wright. We lose one in Maryland, to succeed Senator Creswell. We secure two from Kansas of the right sort-a gain of one, as the late Senator Lane had proved unreliable. We hold our own in Missouri, Wisconsin, Illinois, New York, and Nevada, each of which elects a Senator the coming winter. We thus add one to our previous gains of four in the September and October elections.

The Fourth New Jersey District. HILL, the Republican candidate in the Fourth New Jersey District, beats Jack Rogers and Huyler combined. We don't know what the Democrats will do for a "leader" in the next House of Representatives, now that poor Jack is laid on the shelt.

THE FATE OF THE CANADIAN PRI-SONERS.-The Canadian Government, it is said, has concluded to remit the death penalty in the cases of the condemned Fenian prisoners, substituting therefor imprisonment for a term of years. It would be better for Canada, and for all concerned, to let them go free.

CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION IN NEW YORK.-In New York a vote was taken at the late election on the question of calling a Constitutional Convention for the revision of the Constitution of the State, resulting largely in its lavor. A convention will thereore be held, and extensive modifications of the Constitution will doubtless be made.

lican majority, as fuller returns come in from the rural districts, already exceeds fourteen thousand, and will probably reach to over fifteen thousand. Leaving the city out of the account, the Republicans carry the State by over sixty thousand majority!

We wonder what Seward thinks now about a party without a leader?" And where is the forty thousand conservative majority he prophesied? He has come no nearer the mark than he did in his celebrated "ninety days" prophesy at the beginning of the war.

THE KING OF ITALY IN VENICE.-King Victor Emanuel entered Venice in triumph on Wednesday. He had a grand reception from the people, the enthusiasm being unbounded. Italy's dream is at last realized, and the fruition of centuries of hope is finally hers.

KANSAS.-We think Sidney Clark, of Kansas, will probably be able to boast of the largest majority given to any member of Congress. His is said to be about 13,500. The soul of old John Brown still "marches on" in Kansas without much opposition.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

[EVENING TELEGRAPH SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE,] Paris, October 28,

The Health of the Emperor Napoleon. The various reports which have, for the last three months, been in circulation relative to the Emperor's health, have kept the Europeans in a constant state of que vive. However, we may now look forward to a little less anxiety on this head, as his Majesty returned to St. Cloud a few days ago, in excellent health, from Biarritz, having derived great benefit from his holiday in the south of France. Their Majesties, on Tuesday last, drove out in an open carriage and tour, with postilions and outriders, through the principal streets of Paris, and were everywhere received with marks of the greatest interest by the persons who observed their passage. The Emperor is a frequent visitor to the works now going on in the Champ de Mars. The whole of the Exhibition building is covered in, se that the laterior works will now be taken in hand. We cannot say much for the beauty of the construction; it will, no doubt, be very convenient for exhibitors and visitors, but it will be about as elecant as any railway terminus.

The Universal Exhibition. Our attention in Parls is now concentrated on the approaching World's Fair. One of the questions now is:-How, and by what means, a hundred thousand persons are to get every day, whether on foot or by conveyance, to the Exhibition? It must not be lost sight of that it will be situated at one of the extremities of Paris, and that starting simply from the centre of the city, the distance to the Exhibition and back, together with the ground to be gone over in the building itself, will make a journey of not less than several hours to the majority of the visitors. With such a task before them, we are entitled to conclude that a great portion will use vehicles, at least as far as the outskirts of the Champ de

The number of these vehicles arriving every day at the Exhibition is essemated at 20,090, he half of which will wait to take back their ares. Thus, the arrival of 20,000 carriages, and standing room in the neighborhood for 10,000, is what may be anticipated, and ought to be proided for. The first question is, Where are the open approaches for such a concourse? and the econd, Where is the space reserved for standing room? Let us consider the latter. For an ordinary carriage drawn by one or two horses, at least fifteen square metres of space is requisite, not only for standing room, but to be enabled to turn round when catted tor. Thus, either one or a number of stations, comprising 150,000 metres, will be requisite for this purpose alone. Where is that space to be got? There has not been a single square yard reserved; such is the fact. Therefore, there cannot be any standing place for the carriages, at least in the vicinity of the Champ de Mars.

As to the approaches for carriages arriving at he Exhibition, it will be found that, adding together the width of the streets and avenues leading to it from the Paris side, whence ninetenths of the visitors will come, there will be a total breadth of way of 167 metres, furnished by the Pont de Jena, the Quai d'Orsay, and the Quai de Belly. Is that sufficient? We may judge by comparing it with the provision made for this purpose at the Grand Opera, where we find an outlet of 230 metres, supplied by the Rues Lafayette, Scribe, Mogador, Des Mathurins, and Halevy, as well as by both the Places de l'Opere, for a concourse of persons thirty times smaller, and for not more than 500 vehicles, of which scarcely 50 remain in attend-

The Correctional Tribunal of the Seine, a few days ago, heard the case brought before the Court by the law officers of the Crown, against MM. Dunernois, aged thirty; De Fonvielle, aged thirty-eight; Alexandre de Girardin, aged twenty-seven-all three attached to the staff of the Liberte-Chonerthe, aged forty-four, a writer and librarian to the Senate; and St. Valery, editor of Le Pays, for baving been concerned in the duel which took place on the 2d instant, in the woods of Vincennes, between M. Sarcey, theatrical critic of the Opinione Nationale, and M. Dunernois, editor of the La Liberte. The tribunal, after hearing Mons, Desmarets, the advocate of the three first accused, and M. Nogent St. Laurent, for the two seconds of M. Sarcey, condemned M. Dunernois to two months' imprisonment, and MM. de Fonvellie and Alexandre de Girardin each to one month; and Mr. Sarcey's seconds were sentenced to 100 francs fine. The first three condemned have appealed against the decision.

M. Benedetti at Nickolsburg. During the presence of the King of Prussia at the chateau of Nickolsburg, and the deliberations for the preliminaries of peace, Monsieur Benedetti, Ambassador at the Court of Berlin, was received and entertained at Nickolsburg by the noble prior August von Bartenstein. When the diplomatic relations were terminated, and M. Benedetti insisted on leaving, to recompense his host, the latter refused to receive anything; and the Ambassador took leave, not without having left to the servants a souvenir of his stay. Some weeks later, Von Bartenstein received from Berlin, through the French Ambassador at Vicana, a gracious letter of thanks from Mr.

the same of the second of the

THE NEW YORK MAJORITY. - The Repub- , Benedetti, by which the last named, announced the sending, by order of the French Minister of Poreten Affairs, a present, consisting of a large chalice, with cover and saucer, two cruets, and a bell, all in massive silver, richiy gilt, and contuined in an elegant coffer, ornamented with figures of precious stones inlaid, and the letter N surmounted by a crown.

THE FASHIONS.

The cold weather of Novemogr will soon displace the talmas, basques, and sucques, made of lilk and light materials, which have been so much worn during the past two months. For this change the importers and manufacturers have already made their preparations, and at all the leading establishments in the city the displays of winter cloaks are rich and varied. These cloaks are more elaborately trimmed than formerly, the heavier fabrics with jet image and jet embroidery, while lace is still much used for trimming velvet. Every style of cloak is wern shorter this winter than last year. Though this would seem to call for a reduction of expense, the costly trimming keeps the price as high as ever, and the average cost of cloaks is perhaps greater than usual. Winter Styles of Clonks and Furs. is perhaps greater than usual.

THE NEW DESIGNS FOR CLOAKS. The New Designs For Clores.

The basquine, which was the prevailing style last year, will be worn by those who prefer it for reasons of their own, but it is no longer the general favorite. Short, loose sacques, made up of heavy material, for comfort and erdinary wear will be the fashionable style; some will be the fashionable style; some will be wear will be the fashionable style; some will be vandyked around the bottom, or scolloped and trimmed, or made perfectly plain, except that there will be ornaments on the shoulders to suit the taste and means of the wearer. Circulars are also quite in favor, particularly those made with a military cape, which rounds in front, and is usually trimmed with neavy ir.ngs. The peoplum basque made either leave or clear. The peplum basque, made either loose or close fitting, to suit, has many admirers, but is better adapted for fall wear than for severe cold weather. Every style has decided variations in the mode of trimming, to please particular tastes,

A loose peptum basque, made of rich black material, is quite a novelty. At the back it extends but a few inches below the waist, while the sides and front are a quarter of a yard longer. The sleeves are formed of lapels fulling from the shoulder over the arms in long points. It is trimmed with jet ornaments and fringe. The trimming covers the seams that tringe. The trimming covers the seams that join the back to the sides, and the tringe at the back is very deep. It has as odd look, and will not be becoming to all tigures, or all styles of

A loose sacque, quite short in front and much deeper at the sides and back, is another novelty. The sleeves of this are coat sleeves, and the sacque is trimmed with jet.

An elegant velvet cloak is made in circular

style, with long and wide flowing sleeves, and trimmed with wide point lace.

A new style, recently imported, and called the Russe, is aitractive for the beauty of its esign and its richness. The material is purote cloth, and its snape is something like a circular, with points at the back and front, the sides being much shorter. The sleeves are flowing. and hang at the side in a deep point. The cloak is nearly covered with jet, embrohered in beau-tiful designs of leaves and flowers, which have

a line effect.

A pretty, close-fitting peplam basque is of cloth, the blue shade of purple, and neatly trimmed with a cord and carrow fold, with points of rich black silk. A short, loose sacque of brown tuited cloth is made without trimming.

In opera closes there is the usual variety, but without very lovel or decidable new 4. a tine effect. nothing very novel or decidedly new. A beau-tiful cloak is made of white cloth, embroidered with blue. The small cape is rounded in front, and a tall of cluny tace extends round the cape. Another style is of blue and white striped tutted cloth which has a wavy appearance. It is made in a short loose sacque without trimming, and is neat and pretty. These are all imported

There are very many ladies who, while admixing the various styles of imported cloaks, are yet rather strict utilitarians. In a word, they have an eye to comfort more than to style. for such the circular, with or without the cape, the loose sacque or the fointed halt circular or basquine 1s, better adapted, and is far more serviceable, particularly for country wear.

season is not yet far enough advanced to peak countely of the retail for trade, but that rade appears to be opening quite briskly. The wholesaie trade has been rather dull, waich is accounted for by the fact that most retait dealers particularly those from the West-parenased ist year a supply greater than the demand. and, consequently, now have a considerable stock on hand. The prices do not vary much from those of a year ago, though the value of the more elegant furs is a trifle less.

The for collar, known as the "Eugenie," which is square in front with tips, is tue leading style of its class. It is made up in eraine, suble, mink, chinchilla, and Siberian squirrel. The boa is to be fashionable, and will be worn, but not extensively. It is very expensive, cost-ing as much as a muff and collar,

brmine sets will be much used for evening wear. They cannot be worn on all occasions, as mink and sable, but are far better adapted for pleasant autumn days, as well as for evening, and are more appropriate for the first days of spring. Sets are made in Astrakhan, which was sed to some extent last winter. Many persons prefer it to the cheap furs, such as "river

But there is a new fur, or rather a wool, the "Persianer," which is better than the Astrakhan. It is obtained from sheep of Persia, and is oner, more glossy, and more expensive, but far pro-terable. Pelerines are made up in both these wools for persons who desire something larger and warmer than the collars, and are also made in every variety of fur. The Persianer is worn by those in deep mourning. The muits made from the more costly furs are finished with cord and (as-els of green, or white, or blue, which is a change from the dark trimming principally used or late. In foot muds there is nothing new this winter, except some of them have a coon's head by way of ornament,

Cloaks of fur are so little worn that they are seldom made except by order, though a few of them may be seen in the leading for establish ments. Cuffs will not probably be much used; though if the wide flowing sieve attached to some of the new styles of cloaks should become popular, there is a possibility that cads will become again fashionable. Children's sets include

Sets made of grebe skin are thought pretty by some persons, but do not become popular. some persons, but do not become popular.

The short jackets for skating are quite a novelty. They are made of scalskin, Personer, and Astrakhan, and are loose, with pockets in the front. Those made of scalskin are most desirable. It is said that they "dely the ther-

mometer" at any range. Skating caps, made of beaver, sealskin, Perstating caps, made of coaver, seasein, res-staner, and Astrakhan, are new, and will no doubt be much worn. They are of turban shape, and have a band of fur; with the jacket and fur gloves they complete the skating cos-Carriage robes are usually made of bear, wolf.

and white skins, and are mostly lined with felt, which render them impervious in the most An elegant carriage robe is made of the sain of the white polar bear, with the head remaining, the dark glass eyes contrasting finely with the snow white fur. The price of this robe is

five hundred dollars. -The royal palace at Brussels has just had a very narrow escape from being destroyed by a fire, which, after smouldering for some hours, was at last discovered and extinguished, but not before it had done considerable damage to the King's apartments, and almost entirely ruined a large number of valuable pictures, estimated at a sum of no less than 400,000 francs—one of which was a "Christ," by Rubens—and some works of art brought from Egypt by his Majesty Leopold II. The cause of the fire is attributed to the carelessness of a workman, who left a light burning in a root satisfactor. light burning in a room adjoining the King's apartments.

Churches in the United States. The following statement shows the number of church diffices, with their accommodations and value, possessed by the various ecclesiastical bodies in the United States:—

Depominations Churches Methodists 19,883 8a1,tats 11,221 Presbyterians 5 061 Roman Catholic 2,560 Congresationas ta 2 334 Episcopalians 2 146 Lutherans 2 138 Christians 2,068 Union 1 806	dations. 6 259 799 8 749.668 2 098 833 I 404 437 956 351 847,296 757 687 681 016 871,899	Vatur. 883.098.871 10.799.878 24.227,359 25.774,149 13.827,511 21.665,698 6.385,172 2.618.046 1,370,212
Lumb. Presbyterians. 820 Cerman Reformed. 676 Universalists. 664 Free-will Baptists. 520 Friends. 766 Reformed Dutch. 440 Tunker. 163 Ref. Presbyterians. 136 Memonites. 100 Jewis. 77 Adventes: 70 Wilebrenterialists 66 Swedenborgians. 58 eventh-day Baptists 73 Mioravians. 49 Spiritanists. 17 Smakers. 12 Six-Principle Baptists 9 Minor Sects. 26	293,978 278,697 285,219 146,698 249,984 211,083 67,995 48,897 38,425 34,412 17,120 27,700 15,895 17,864 20,316 6,275 5,209 1,900 14,150	214,296 2 422,670 2,856 096 2 789 296 2,644 507 4 838,635 187 960 1,135 300 101,170 74 176 324 290 107 206 227 549 41,000 8 169 895 100
Total51,609	19,128,751	8171,898,487

-The Moniteur del' Algerie relates the following extraordinary crime at El Afroun. After the conclusion of a fete, the overseer of a gaug of convicts, a Zouave, and the clerk of the prison contractor were drinking in a wine shop. some conversation as regards wages, the over-seer suddenly said to the Zouave, "I'll bet you ive france that I will kill you at the first shot," The Zouave, considering the assertion a joke accepted, and the other drawing a revolver fired, and the soldier tell dead, shot turough the forchead. The over-eer then turned on the clark and lodged a ball in his throat. At the noise of the reports the landlord and some assistants ran and secured the murderer. The clerk, although not dead, was considered to be in a very precarious state.

-One of the "drags" employed to cleanse the ever Seme brought to the surface, a short time since, a large number of bronze tokens, bearing the date of 1710. These tokens bear on one side the figure of the Blessed Virgin, holding the in ant Jesus in her arms, with the letters 'N. P." on either side of the figures; on the reverse are marked in Roman capitals the number of sous which the Chapter of Notre Dame intended giving to the holder of the token. Above the number are carved a bunch of grapes, an acorn, and an ear of wheat. It will be remembered that the year 1710 was the one that followed the celebrated winter which was so severe that the greatest misery prevailed in Paris for several years afterwards.

BANK NOTICES.

THE CENTRAL NATIONAL BANK. PHILADELPHIA November 6, 1896.
The Board of Directors have this day declarer a Dividend of SIX PER CENT., outfor the profits of the last six months, payable on demand ever of taxes.

1176t THFOBORS KITCHEN, Cashier. CITY NATIONAL BANK The Board of Directors have this day decirred a Dividend of RIX PER CENT, payable on demand, cear of United States tax.

11 66t

G. ALBERT LEWIS, Cashler,

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK PHILADELPHIA. October 16 1863
The Vice-President of the Bank. Alexander Whil denFrd. having in May last. In view of a prolonged absence
in Europe resumed his position the Board of Directors
of day excited J. W. Torre. Esq., Vice-President, and
it renefty. Esq. Cashire. F. renetky, Esq. Cashler. 10 17 ALEXANDER G. CATTELL, President.

CORN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK PHILADRIPHIA, November 6, 1866.
The Directors have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN PLE CENT for the last six months payable il der and, c ear of tax.

Il 66t

H. P. SCHETKY, Cashler.

FARMERS' AND MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK.

FIILADELPHIA November 6, 1966

The Board of Directors have this day deceared a Dividend of Five few Centra dividend of Control of the Central of Control of KENSINGTON NATIONAL BANK.—
PRILADELPHIA November 6 1866
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of TWILVE, PER USAT. payabe on demand, corr of United States ax. WILLIAM McCONNELL, Cashier. 1166 MECHANICS' NATIONAL BANK .-PHILADRIPHA Abyember 6 1838.
The Board of Direc ors have this day dec ared a Divience of S!X PER CENT. payable on demand, free of J. WIEGAND, Ja . Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA November 6 1866. The Directors have dec ared a Dividend of tH. RTEEN PIR CENT., payable on demand 11 6 6: F. P. STEEL, Cashier, SPECIAL NOTICES.

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SEARS WILL BE PRESENT.
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SEATS) WILL BE READY FOR GRATUITOUS
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The work will contain a PULL CITY DIRECTORY. A COMPLITE RULINESS AND STREET DIRECTORY. A COMPLITE RULINESS AND STREET DIRECTORY. A COMPLITE RULINESS and other increases of the city.

In a city comprising so large a number of streets, so greatly scattered, and in which such a vast amount of changes have be n made during the past few years, the acquait vant of a systematices stranged and carefully compiled street and avenue Directory is apparent to every clines and business man who has accourse to the Directory and expectative to the stranger, who is entirely unacquainted with the location and a uneralization of the streets.

The form of the Street Direc ory will be so arranged as to give at a giance the beginning of the street with any other name it may formerly have had, with its interactions right and left, and numbers thereon to its end, and will form a feature of the work, exhibiting not only the extent and annaber of the street with and refraction it will be his aim to make this book equa, it not superior to any issued by him, and requests

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