WEAT CONSTITUTES A STATE! To the Minter of The Evening Telegraph :-BURLIMOTON, N. J., November 11, 1966 .- I notice

to your issue of Saturday evening the following:-"We grant that Georgia was one of the origina Masee; but we deny that Georgia as it stands to-day a the same Georgia which in 1789 ratified the old Constitution. The chain of continuity has been

How strange it is that the editorial fraternity thus permit a partisan spirit to blind them to the plainest principles of constitutional law !- nay, to make them meansistent with the earlier record of the Republiean party. Once a State, always a State. A State cannot re-enter the Congressional womb and be born again. Nor does the fact that the citizens of that State, or any other Southern State, were in rebellion, after the principle, simply because the citizens while in rebelifon can do no valid act or thing. A State, in its character of a political body or existence, having, as such, rights, powers, and duties, which it can enforce, exercise, and perform only through the agency of persons, who, being duly authorized, may, in reference to such rights, powers, and duties, represent, act for, and bind the political body called the State, is one thing; and persons who, in relation to matters over which the State has no power, do not and cannot bind the State, but who, by unlawfully attempting to repre sent the State, may and do render themselves liable for their own acts, is another and a very different abeory. There was no cannge of the Constitution by the Rebellion in the South. Those who were in duty bound to support the Constitution before the Rebellion, if they are in existence, are bound to support it still. The duty of allegiance remains as it was pefore the war. before the war. Suppose a county in your as one of them did, creates an insurrection, and it is put down, does it not remain the same county stil? You punish the individual for trea-sen and rebellion under the Constitution and laws of your State, but dare you pretend that the State Logislature, in the absence or all constitutions; and legislative provisions, may impose conditions precedent to its readmission as a county, or deny the county representation in the Legislature? And the ease of a sovereign State is much stronger than that of a county, which is a mere municipal de-pendency. And yet this is what the Republican party contends for in regard to the late revolted States. The Constitution has provided for the punishment of the individual citizen engaged in treason; but then he can only be punished in the way provided for in that instrument. There is no provided for in that instrument. There is no provision to punish a State, as you appear to suppose. And certainly Congress has no right to refuse representation nyder the presentation. sentation under the pretense that it is the judge of the election and qualification of its own officers. Treason is net a disqualification, because the Consutation and the laws before this Rebellion happened had not made treason a disqualification, and Congress has no constitutional power to add to the punishment of a symp already committed. Some precedment of a crime already committee. Some people cay that it is preposterous to attempt to distinguish between a State and the people of a State. But the legal distinction is plain, and must be strictly kept in view. If we say that the State owns a certain tract of land, we mean that the title with the organized position is a state of the common tract of land. in the organized political existence called the State. All the persons in the State put together do not own the land. If we say that the State has a right to send Senators and Representatives, we mean that the organized pointical existence has the right, and not the people aggregate. Rebellion does not destroy the organism of a State any more than it destroys the organism of a county where inspirection breaks out. It is strange that men who should be informed upon these constitutional questions should tail into such egregious blunders.

OUR PUBLIC SCHOOL TEACHERS.

To the Editor of The Evening Telegraph-Gentlemen:-While the userulness or our public schools severy generally felt and acknowledged, the pecuminry value, in the eyes of our City Conneilmen, of the work performed by the teachers therein, is not scentensively known. The merits of a school are sometimes considered to be owing to the exertions at the teacher.

The following is a simple and accurate statement of foots, from memoranda taken from the last report of the Board of Control. There are at present 1217 temple teachers in the various grammar, secondary, and primary schools of our city; of this number, more than one-sixth receive a weekly recompense of \$5.76 in paper currency,

The next grade, numbering likewise nearly one-sixts of the whole number, receive \$6.15 weekly. In the next two grades there are precisely four hunared and thirty-four ladges, who receive either \$6.92 or \$7.30 per week. One hundred and eighty-six (186) principals of primary schools receive \$7.55 per in Philadelphia are actually endeavoring to the present time on sa aries varying from \$5.76 to \$7.65 per week! A jashionable dressmaker clears southe the last sum every day!

The principals of our ismale grammar schools, many of whom are highly educated, fine classical scholars, and accomplished linguists, receive the handsome sum of \$14.42 weekly, which is less than what is naw cheerfully and willingly paid to an

The young lady who receives \$6.76 per week pays, in usuppose, but \$4.50 for her board, \$1 to a washerwoman, and she has a balance in hand of 26 cents

erwoman, and she has a balance in hand of 26 cents per week, or \$8.12 per quarter, to provide shoes, clotking, etc. etc., and, in case of sickness, to meet a doctor's bill and pay all incidental expenses.

Each teacher is required by law to have forty-five of fitty papils under her charge; and, during many months of the year, the lower divisions of our schools contain seventy or eighty scholars. How pleasant a thing it is, therefore, to learn that there are ladies in the city charitable enough to perform all the archous duties of the profession at a cost to the city ardnous duties of the profession at a cost to the city of one cent per day for the instruction of each child! No other city can boast of similar meral ex-cellence and disinterestedness. Our schools are, and deserve to be, the pride of our city; and they will continue to be so while under the care of those who continue to be so while inder the care of those who can truly say that they are not influenced by selfi-h or mercenary motives in devoting time, thought, and labor to the cause of education. Let Councis enhance, therefore, the glory and nobleness of the teachers' vocation by declaring that henceforth it is mexpedient and unwise to pay any salary wnatever to a member of the profession—a position in one of our public schools being in itself a sufficient reward. b. November 7, 1866. TRACHER.

AMUSEMENTS.

BOOUMIL DAWI SON AS "RICHARD III."-BOOK mil Dawison played "Richard III" last evening at the Academy, and played the dence with it. Such a wholesale murder of Shakespeare has never been attempted within our recollection, and such a positively bad piece of acting we have never witnessed. in all our experience, on the stage. It had not a single redeeming traft in it. It was bad at the beginning, worse in its progress, and abominable at its giose. The play itself, too, was so hacked. altered and emasculated generally, as to leave hardly a akeleton of Shakespeare's splendid creation; and it was a positive insult to the intelligence of the audience to give such a version of so well known a production. How, in the name of all that as consistent, the critics of the so-called metropous of New York could see anything to admire in Dawison's "Richard," we are at a loss to imagine; ter, in sober truth, it could have been performed better by the veriest dunce that ever essayed the character in the worse conducted of our "spout-shops." We sincerely hope that Mr. Dawison will never attempt it again, unless, indeed, he takes a pleasure on vainly endeavoring to burlesque a creation that he seems not to have the intelligence to comprehend, The "support" extended to the "great tragedian" met evening, with the exception of "Queen Ann" (which character was splendidly performed), was almost as bad as "Richard" himself; and, as a consequence, the "ensemble" of the play was the "richest and rarest," perhaps, of any on record. We hope to never look upon its like again ; and as last night was the last of Dawison in Philadelphia, we think we certainly never shall.

The French "Pharmacopesia."—The last issue of the French "Pharmacopesia" appeared in 1837, but a new edition has just been prepared, the result of the labors of an imperial commis-sion during the last three years. In addition to the changes rendered necessary by the progress of science, the formula have been drawn up, as far as possible, in accordance with those of neighboring countries, and an appendix has been added, containing foreign formulæ of recognized value. The new edition is, therefore, regarded by its authors as the first proach towards a universal pharmacopeia,

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH. WASHINGTON, November 13. The Rollins-Spooner Controversy.

The contest between Spooner and Rollins for Commissioner of Internal Revenue, continues unabated. Rollins has the support of Secretary McCulloch, who desires his retention, but Spooner has the ear of the President, and his friends confidently predict that his nomination will be made before the end of the week. General Cominger, of Ohio, another candidate for the same position, has withdrawn, but another candidate, Green Adams,

has peen brought out. He claims to be from Parla lelph a, but is a Kentuckian, and for some years past has held a clerkship in Washington. His backers are a few of the prominent Johnson leaders of Philadelphia, but their influence will not amount to much, and Adams, it is thought, has little chance of success.

The President Will Not Appoint Demo-

In a conversation a few days ago with a prominent politician, the President is reported to have declared emphatically that he would not appoint to office men who had voted against Lincoln, it he knew it. He would appoint war Democrats, like Dix and others, but those who had not acted with the party at the last Presidential election could not expect to be appointed to important positions.

He felt grateful to the Democrats for the manner in which they had sustained his policy recently, but they did it from principle, and should not expeet, as a consideration, to be rewarded with offices. The Presidentis believed to be actuated by a more conciliatory spirit towards Congress since the result of the late elections.

Claims of the "Reconstructed" at the War Department. Quite a number of claims have recently been presented to the War Department from citizens of the Robel States, asking for rent and compensation for the use of their houses, barns, and other property, by our troops during the war. These claims have begun to assume formidable proportions, and 1 allowed in the first instance, there would be no end to them, as they would reach hundreds of millions of dollars. The War Department, however, has summarily ruled them out. The parties interested threaten to appeal to the President, and even to Congress, but it is not likely they will get much compensation" there.

The Impeachment Question. The question of impeaching the President seems to be regarded as a threat to keep him straight in the traces, but there is no real probability that it will be done. The more violent will insist upon it, but the majority will not proceed to this extremity.

The Internal Revenue Bureau. The wholesale remova's and appointments of in ternal revenue officers nus have a most injurious effect on the business of the Department, which it is thought will cause a thorough investigation to be made as soon as Congre's meets. The adjustment of the accounts or removed officers will be delayed for years unless a more energetic system is adopted Bills of assessors and collectors for stationery and printing, which have been regularly filed in the Bureau for nearly a year past, have not been acted on, and there is no telling when they will be Besides, other claims and business which should long since have been settled remain unattended to, and there is little prospect of improvement while the present wild hunt after office continues. This evil is not the mult of the present Commissioner, who has been powerless to prevent the numerous changes which have been so recklessly and unnecessarily made.

Treaty with the Juarez Government. The dialt of a treaty between the United States and the Juarez Government has already been prepared, and it is as proposoa to submit it to the Senate soon after Congress meets, as the reception of the feelers not out through the press indicates that the peeple of the country are not averse to the project. The Administration now believes it will be sustained by the people in guaranteeing material aid to the support of the Juniez Government for a territorial consideration.

The original plan was that treheral Grant should accompany Minister Campbell to Mexico. He had signified a disposition to do so, and it was only at the last moment that he declined. Much less confidence was felt in General Sherman's discretion than in Grant's, but it was deemed necessary so give the Commission the significance of some distinguished military presence.

Lobbyists at Work. The Western lobby, in behalf of the appointment or General Spooner to the plece of Commissioner of Internal Revenue, are persistently at work, but do not-seem to make much headway. Their argument for the displacement of Commissioner Rawlins is that his decisions favor Eastern interests.

An effort is being made to displace Mr. Barrett, Commissioner of Pensions.

The indictment submitted to the grand jury against Sanford Conover, for perjury, covers forty-seven pages of foolscap. The jury has not returned a true bill. The Shooting Stars Did Not Come to Time.

The great meteoric display did not come off last

night, but the watchers at the National Observatory saw and marked the track of nearly 400 meteors in the course of the night. The Pardon Commissioners Receive the

Cold Shoulder. The President has declined to formally receive the Mussissippi Commissioners who come in behalf of the Mississippi Legis ature to ask the pardon of Jeff. Davis. The have sent to the President the resolutions of the Legislature, and will, at eleven o'clock to-morrow, call at the White House to pay their respects to the President informally.

FROM BALTIMORE THIS P. M.

The Decision of Judge Bartol-The New Commissioners to Take Office Immedia ately-The Recent Election a Nullity, Etc. Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH. BALTIMORE, November 13 .- Judge Bartol delivered his opinion at noon to-day in the habens corpus case of Young and Vailfant, the new Police Commissioners, and Sheriff Thompson, sustaining Governor Swann in appointing the new Poice Board, and Sheriff Thompson in obeying the orders thereof, in summoning the posse comitates, and d claring the old Police Board acting in violation of law, and Messrs. Young and Valliant to be the legally constituted Board; and holding Messra, Young and Valliant to give five thousand dollars bail each not to take by violence the papers and

property new in the hands of the old Board. His opinion occupied nearly one hour in delivering, and was very able. The opinion also declares that the old Board have been acting in violation or law, and against the authority of the Governor.
The new Board will go mio office no doubt immediately, without further resistance.
There is no doubt the late election, under the old Board, was a nuclity, and illegal.

Collision in Boston Harbor. Boston, November 13.—White coming up the harbor this morning, the steamer Zodiac, from Philadelphia, ran into and sank the fishing schooner Mary J. Yates, of Boston. The crew were taken off before she went down, and were brought to Boston on the steamer. LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. The Magnire Homicide.

Cross examined—The tent belonged to the meesthat were in it; Maguire belonged to its meesthat were in it; Maguire belonged to it; my tent was next but one; I suppose there were about nine or ten in the tent; of the men he drove out some belonged to the tent and others did not; I don't remember anything he said; we were guarding substitutes and conscripts then; he was not on duty that day as I remember; I wasn't either; I don't think he was at rone call in the moraing; I was.

Mirs. Elizabeth Bennett "worn—I am a sister of William A. Maguire, and the grand-daughter of William A. Maguire, and the grand-daughter of william A. Maguire, and the grand-daughter of william Anderson; m. grandfather exhibited symptoms of meanity, and was sent to several insane asylums; I have known William all his hie; he always visited my house during his early life; once, at my house, when my mother was correcting him, he went on as though she only raised a stick at him; he was very violent and his eves giared; I oldn't see my brother but on Priday, the day preceding the affair; his conduct that hight was peculiar; his behavior was strange, and I looked in his face, and his eyes were glaring; he leit abrupity; I saw him in prison when he was chained to the floor; his eyes were the same is I had noticed the Friday before; I went to the prison with sother, and saw his violent conduct; mother said, here is your sister come to see you, and he said I want nothing to say to her; he turned his neck to me; I saw him break his table up, and sing and dance and whistle; his conduct was very strange indocd; I have been attending Court during this entire trial. [Continued from the First Page.] saw him break his table up, and sing and dance and whistle; his conduct was very strange indeed; I have been attending Court during this entire trial, and was taken sick on Saturday afternoon. This witness was in very feeble health, and had to

be brought to Court in a carriage.

Jacob Omensetter sworn—I reside in Wilmington.
Lel.: I was in the army with the prisoner; I remembered the occasion mentioned by Mr. McIven; we were all sitting in the tent talking, when the prisoner seized a sword and drove us all out of the tent; he was out of his head; his arms are seized as word and drove us all out of the tent; he was out of his head; his arms was out. was out of his head; his eyes were very glassy; we caught him, and put him on a bunk; he continued in this state nearly all night; when he was not in this condition he was a good so dier, kind and

Cross-examined—This happened in the evenium; there were candle hights in the tent; I saw his even after he was taken into the tent; he hurt nobody with the guard; he was sitting up taking with the rest of us when thus came on him; t cannot tell what was said by him or any of the rest of the boys; we had no duty to perform next; I think he was re-ported for so acting, but was not tried; I asked him nothing about it because I knew what his condition

John Hall sworz-I served William A Maguire while I was giving him his meals I took particular notice of his situation; I have seen him in his sanest mements, and in his most insane moments; his conduct during these two periods was entirely different; i was somewhat critical in my observation of this young man; I saw him channed in the cell; I have seen him naked in winter; at times he would recognize me, and again he would not; he would sometimes throw his lood in a bucket under the hydrant; I would also notice the peculiar expression of his constitution. the peculiar expression of his eyes at times; they would seem as if flying; I have no iced a great prostration in him after the a tack had passed off; his mind was as feeb e as that of a cariet; he would say that I had poisoned his tea, and would refuse to take what I would ofier him; part of the furniture of his cell was brought over to my bon-e to save it from destruction; I always noticed a peculiar politeness he always practiced towards me preceding these attacks. ceding these attacks.

Cross-exammed—I lived opposite the prison; these meals were cooked in my house; when I lived there I was in the habit of doing this for the

Captain George W. Curry—I am the brother-in-law of the prisoner; I reside a. No. 1710 Webster stret; I have known the prisoner eleven years; I was in the army three years; I was Captain of Com-pany D, 4th Delware; I did not see him a great deal during his early chi dhood; he was in the same reviment with me, but not in the same company; I saw him on the Monday following this occurrence; I wen into his call with his lather; as we entered me tell on his father's nece, and commenced weep-me; I questioned him as to the deed he was charged with; he seemed to know nothing of it; his manner was strange and his language incoherent; I visited him in prison frequently after June. 1865, after I had been mastered out of the service; I told him I didn't think his trial would come of

Mrs. Isabella Magnire sworn-I am the annt of William Fragure swork—I am the aunt of William Fragure; I didn't see him mica during his early life; I saw him in prison once a week when he was same, and twice a week when meane; when i first went there he didn't know me, as he hadn't seen me since he was a child; afterward; he always treated me very kind y; during he fits of violence I went to the coll and rocked, through the hole are I went to the cell and looked through the hole, and saw the things scattered around on the floor, and he going on at a terrible rate; Mr. Grubb opened the door and let us in; he wouldn't take any notice of any one; he was very violent that day; this conduct continued about seven take any notice of any one; he was very violent that day; this conduct continued about seven weeks; I would say to him, "Willio come, I want to say something to you;" he would walk away, and call me a wreich and B "tory-teller, and wouldn't say anything to me; in January, 1886, he had probler altack; I went then and took a parcel of things town, in expectation of his secenting them; I went to his cell, and was surprised to see this insanity coming on him; his over had an expression of flerceness and wildness; he was then chained to the floor.

Mrs. Deuse sworn—I am not rela ed to the pri-soner; I never saw him before he was taken to pri-son; I have seen him sometimes three times a week there; I have been in the hatt of attending to the wants of the prisoners in the County Prison; he was always very kind; sometimes he was mean-

was always very kind; sometimes he was menachedy; I visited him shottly after he was chained to the floor; he was very much depressed in mind; I always thought that he was in feeble health white confined in the prison; I frequently thought that he wasn't right in his mind.

Mr. Grubb, keeper of the prison, was then sworn, and testified as follows:—I have been prison keeper for tweive years; I had charge of William Maguire, the prisoner; I remember when he was mist brought to the prison; I saw him with his hands to his head passing to and 'ro, the next day after he came to the prison; it was on Monday, the 5th of april; I had charge of him all the time—I noticed changes in his condition—at different times. I first noticed symptoms of insanity in December, 1864; when he came to prison he was laboring under excitement; same to prison he was laboring under excitement I tried to console him, out he wouldn't be consoled and I made him; he said he wanted to seek conso-lation e sewhere, and that he had disobeyed his father's and mother's commands; this conduct con-tinued until December, then he acted stranger, and I talked with him; he appeared to be apparently at a less for words; he became at times violent and then he would calm down, and would appear to understand what I was saying to him: he would take his clothes off, and when I ordered him to put them on he would laugh at me this conduct continued several weeks; I complained this conduct continued several weeks; I complained of his conduct to the superintendent, and I was ordered to put him in chains; I don't remember how iong he was kept in them, but it was some weeks; while chained he was sometimes very calm, and then again very wild; gradually the paroxysm went off; I hast noticed it is January; in the meantime he had been found insane; last January as usual, I went to his cell; he had a straw bed, well worn, and a chess box on which he was sking in a nude state; I toid him the Court hadjound him insane; he became very violent, and I had to put him in chains again; sometimes he would act as if he thought I was going to do him a wrong; I have heard his chains rattling through the night, sometimes at 10, 11, and 12 o'clock; when these fits of insanity were not upon him his conduct was very good indeed; he seemed religiously disposed, and would pray to God to foreive nim; I never heard him use vulgar languase, except when the stells were upon him; I was in the habit of observing him very closely, and would start upon him stells were about any very cosely, and would start upon him suddenly, but he would detect me; at one time he said, "What are you looking at me with that North American eye for—what do you meau?"

Cross-examined—When he said that he had disobeyed his father and mo ber, he also denied that he murdered the woman, but he feit the enormity of

the charge.

Re-examined—The physicians who examined him were Dis. Klaup and Smith.

The Court then adjourned until haft-past2 o'clock.

The pri-oner is more violent this morning than he has ever been before. At one time, he attempted to get over the back of the box, but the inovement was frustrated.

Irustiated.

District Court—Judge Sharswood.—Jacob C. Frene vs. Francis Denny. Before reported. Verdict for plaintiff \$600.

James Devereux vs. George A McKinstry. An action to recover damages for failure to complete a ship according to contract. On trial.

District Court—Judge Stroud — Ephraim Washburn vs. Edwin A. Hendry—An action to recover for machinery sold and delivered at a saw mill. Defense that defendant was only the agent of the owner, and not personally responsible. On of the owner, and not personally responsible.

Court of Common Pleas - Judge Pierce. Bates vs. Bates. Evidence in reputial is still being offered. Mesers. Goforth and Rosensarten for respondent, offered to submit the case without speeches or further testimony, but Mesers, Parsons and Dedrick refused to consent.

Arrival of the Steamer "Edinburgh." NEW YORK, November 18 .- The steamer Edinburgh, from Liverpool, with dates to the 27th ult., has arrived,

SALE OF REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, ETC .-Messrs, Thomas & Son's sale of stocks and real estate took place to-day, at 12 o'clock, at the Me chants' Exchange, with the following re-

sult:—
100 shares Camden and Ambov Ballroad.
2 shares of the Pennsylvania Building and
Lean Association.
100 shares of the Milli Treek Coal Company...
100 shares of the Mutual Fire and Live Stock
Insurance Company of Philadelphia...
50 shares of the Eric and Susquehanua Coal
Company. Company

10 shares of the Mount Moriab Oemetery Association of Philacelphia

160 shares of the Merchant insurance Company of Philadelphia

2 shares of the Burlington and Willing-borough Turnpike Company

10 shares of the Steubensine and Indiana
Railroad company

2 shares of the Farmers' and Mechanics'

Land and Building association

\$100 of the Loan of the Burlington Aqueduct

Company

Sittée of the Loan of the Bwritogion Aqueduot

'ompan'
100 shares of the New Creek Company 650
1 share of the Logan Land Association 8990
2 shares Buck Mountain Coal Company Passed
Lot Section B, or Monument Sinare 80 Monument Cemetery 27-00
100 shares Be iance insurance Company 67-50
10 bonds, \$1000 each second mortgase Columbus and Indianapolis Cemral Railway Company 1 per cent compons payable 1st May, and 1st November 64-25 shares Phomix Insurance Company 60-00
200 shares Moshannon Coal Company 60-00
200 shares Moshannon Coal Company 750
1 share Fhiladelphia Library Company 750
1 share Foint Breeze Park 66-00
2 two-story brick building, No. 138 S. Third street. 10-000
Sent threestory brick paradona 750
16,000 16,000 Neat three-story brick residence, No. 216 N. 11,860 Bid 37,400

Near three-story order residence, No. 216 N. Nmth street.

2 five-story stores, Nos. 16 and 18 N. Futh street.

34 feet 2% inches front.

Valuable whari and docks. Delaware avenue, south of Aimond street, 98% feet front on Delaware svenne.

Five-story brick store, No. 235 %. Second street, with a five-story brick building and a three story brick saw mill in the rear. No. 14; Dock street. \$21,500.

Farm. \$2 scres, Island road. Twenty-sixth Ward N of a mile below the Blue Bell and opposite the Suffolk Fark \$210 per acre.

Modern residence, Cherry street, west of Twentieth. Three story brick dwelling, No. 151 N. Sixteen n Three story brick dwelling, No. 415 N. Ninth treet, \$2750...

I wo-story brick stable and coach-house, No. 1730 St Joseph's avenue.

Four-story brick residence. No. 1695 Filbert street...

INTERESTING SCENE AT THE BOARD OF PROKERS. - At a meeting of the Board of Brokers. this morning, John Burns, the hero of Cetty burg, was introduced. The old hero is in a 72d year, but tooks still hale and hearty. received with three cheers, given with will, and sat with the Board during the whole morning, evidently much interested in what was going on. He did not however, spec date much in the fancies or other stocks.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, November 13 - Stocks are lower od. 1451 Uni'ed States 5-20s, 1091; do. do. o NEW YORK, November 13 —Stocks are lower. Go d. 1454 United States 5-20s, 1694; do. do. o. 1894, 1694; Ohno and Massissipoi ceruficates, 344; Western Union Lelegraph Company, 514; Atlantic Mail, 112; Boston Water Power, 323; Factio Mail, 2443; New York Centrai, 116; Eric Railroad, 82; Reading, 1157; Michigan Centra, 114; Michigan Southern 891; Pittsburg and Eric 91; North western 824; do preiered 78; Toledo and Washash, 117; Frisburg and Fort Wayne, 1694; Atton, 10.

NEW YORK, November 13 — Cotton duil, at 3542; 37; for Michigas, Flour quier; 6000 bbls, so. 6; State, \$8.75 to \$12.25; Ohio, \$11.25@13; Western, \$8.80 to 11.80; Southern, \$12.12; o. \$1.7-12], Whestern is a superscript of the same summportant. Corn. duil; 45,000 quiet; sales unimportant: Corn dui; 45,000 bushels sold; Western, \$1 28 m/1 29. Pork quiet; prime, \$22.50 m/2. Lard quiet, at 12 m/14 c. Whisky Gell.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 13 Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

BETWEEN BOARDS. \$1000 5-20s 65 Jo&J, 1091 100 sh Read.....2d 57:30

SECOND BOARD \$1(000 Suso Cn b-... 67 \$15000 U.S 7 30s. July105] \$200 5-20s 65Je&Jy. 108] \$3000 Pittsb'g 5s... 74] \$1000 Pa R 1st m 6s 102) 25 sh Leb Nav.... 59] \$3000 City 6s old.... 98; 100 sh Del Div..... 57; \$3000 W J bonds.... 88;

GREAT BARGAINS!

FREEMAN & CO..

Corner EIGHTH and VINE Sts.,

1000 Hats at 75 cents. 500 Hats at \$1.00. 500 Hats at \$2.00,

in tilladiator, Turban, Eletori, La Cataline, and ALL THE FRENCH SHAPES, made of the best materials, and in all the new shades.

We also offer a ull line of

WILLINERY COODS.

At 25 Per Cent. Below the Wholesale Prices.

FREEMAN & CO.,

10 26 2mmp] Corner EI GHTH and VINE Streets.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE CORNER PROPERTY. The modern three story orick Dwelling
with double three story back bulldings, front and side
entrance, northwest corner of TWELFFH and WALEacts Streets; new heaver, range, gas bath, etc.;
plazza on Walace street Repicte with all convenances. Could be altered late, a store with dwelling
attached. Possession with deed.

C. M. S. LESLIE.

No. 27 SAN SOM Street FOR SALE, - DESIRABLE CORNER PRO-

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESsion, a large four-story briez Dwelling with double
three story back buildings having all the modern conveniences, No. 1406 ARCH street '44 feat 5 inches front,
by 130 seet deep to CUTHIBERT Street. Apply to the
Pennsylvania empany for insuring Lives, etc.. No 3.4
WALNUT 5 reet.

CHEAP LAND FOR SALE-176 ACRES CHEAP LAND FOR SALE—170 ACCES.

They miles south of Philadelphia, one and a half miles off two depots on the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad: 400 peach trees, fourth year's growth Must be sold. Address.

BRIGHT & SON.

11 13 15 17 3t*

Wilmington, Delaware.

REGULAR LINE FOR HARTFORD, CONN., via the DELAWARE
AND HARITAN CANAL
The steamer NEVADA Captain Grumley, now loading
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as above on THURSDAY next, the 15th instant.
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