NEWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs.

—A meeting of the National Camp Committee was held yesterday, to select the place in which to hold the annual camp meeting next year for the promotion of Christian holiness. So many applications were received for the holding of the meeting in various sections of the country, that finally it was determined that three meetings should be held—the first in the vicinity of Boston, on June 4; the second at Oakington, Md., on July 12; and the third near Chicago, on August 9—each meeting to continue ten days. In the evening a public meeting for religious exercises was held in the Green Street Methodist Episcopal Church, on Green street, above Tenth, when addresses were delivered by Rev. J. S. Inskip, of Baltimore, President of the committee; Rev. William McDonald, of Boston; Rev. William Gray, of Philadelphia, and others.

—A. M. Stephenson had his left hand crushed yesterday between two cars at Murphy & Allison's car shop, West Philadelphia. James Merner, 21 years old, residing on Market street, above Fifteenth, had several of his toes cut off yesterday, at the Industrial Works. He was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—A horse attached to a wagon took fright yesterday afternoon at Frankford road and Richmond street, and the driver, Henry Kidder, was thrown out, seriously injuring him. He was carried to his residence, No. 622 York avenue.

Domestic Affairs.

—Gold closed yesterday at 130⅛.

—The National Capital Convention is in session at St. Louis.

—On Tuesday a heavy snow storm passed over Omaha and Denver.

—A valuable horse died yesterday in Washington from hydrophobia.

—Senators Cattell and Stockton, of New Jersey, were in Washington yesterday.

—The steamship South America, from Rio Janeiro, arrived at New York yesterday.

—Military matters are still active in Canada, in consequence of the late Fenian scare.

—Secretary Boutwell has inaugurated certain economical reforms in the New York Custom House.

—Nathaniel Skinner was fatally injured by a New Haven train passing up Fourth avenue, New York, yesterday.

—The corner-stone of the Church of the Ascension, at Troy, N. Y. (Protestant Episcopalian), was laid yesterday.

—Nelson Buck and his surveying party, twelve men in all, were undoubtedly killed by the Indians on the Republican river.

—The Virginia Legislature adjourned yesterday, to meet on the second Tuesday after Congress shall have admitted the State into the Union.

—Two runaway slaves from Cardenas were found on a brig just arrived at Portland. They had been stayed away in the hold. They now enjoy freedom.

—General Sherman says it would take two hundred officers to get a bill through Congress authorizing the removal of the Capital to the Mississippi Valley.

—Mr. G. D. Morris, of the firm of Morris & Kershaw, of Milwaukee, fell down stairs in his house at that city yesterday, and broke his neck, death ensuing instantaneously.

—Archbishop Spalding, of Baltimore, and ten other Roman Catholic prelates, sailed from Baltimore yesterday on the Baltimore, of the Bremen line. They go to Rome to attend the Œcumenical Council.

—A party of mountaineers, exploring Southwestern Colorado, found the skeletons of six men and forty-six horses. They are supposed to be the remains of a lost party of the Fremont expedition of twenty years ago.

Foreign Affairs.

—The Lyons bookbinders are on a strike.

—The republican leader Salvochea was killed yesterday, at Madrid.

—Lord Derby, yesterday, was unconscious for a long time, and sinking fast.

—The steamship Ohio, yesterday, arrived at Southampton, from Baltimore.

—On Tuesday, the Empress Eugenie sailed from Constantinople for Alexandria.

—Three thousand more Spanish troops have been ordered to sail at once for Cuba.

—Martial law has been declared in Dalmatia, on account of the insurrection there.

—Two international committees will shortly meet at Cairo, to arrange the terms of the navigation of the Suez Canal.

—Four Spaniards have been executed at Seville, for the murder of a number of soldiers by throwing a train containing troops off the track.

—Radical voters are about to demand the resignation of the Paris Deputies of the Corps Legislatif, on the ground that they have not fulfilled their duties.

—Prim compliments the officers and men of the Spanish army for their suppression of the insurrection, which it seems is, after all, in full strength.

THE FRANKLIN INSTITUTE.

Morton's Ejector Condenser—The Secretary's Report.

A stated meeting of the Franklin Institute was held last evening, which was of very great interest. Mr. James Napier, from Glasgow, described Morton's ejector condenser for steam engines, as follows:—This new condenser was invented by Mr. Alexander Morton, of Glasgow It is similar in principle and construction to the Giffard injector, now commonly used for feeding boilers. The inventor, while experimenting on one of the injectors, discovered that the steam in an engine lifter forcing its piston to the end of the cylinder had sufficient energy left to take itself and any air with which it might be combined out of the cylinder without the aid of a pump, and produce a vacuum equal to that by the best air pump and condenser of the ordinary construction.

Several of them, we understand, are working satisfactorily in the neighborhood of Glasgow, Manchester, and elsewhere, and Messrs. Denistown & Co., of New York, who have the disposal of the American patents, have, with the consent of the proprietors, authorized the erection of one at the Quintard Iron Works, New York, where it may be expected to be shortly at work.

The resident secretary, Professor Morton, then read his report, in which mention was made of various interesting mechanical and engineering works, including the pneumatic piers of the Omaha Bridge by Mr. Henry Cartwright, at the Boomer Bridge Works, Chicago, and the blowthrough condensers of Mr. Barclay.

Professor Morton also read extracts from letters received from Mr. Lashier, the Abbe Moigno, and the Astronomer Royal, speaking in high terms of the eclipse pictures of the Philadelphia party.

Mr. Marcy's improved magic lantern was exhibited with admirable effect, and Professor R. E. Rogers described the production of ice by the Carre apparatus, now being carried on at the works of I. P. Morris & Co.

DISASTER.

Conflagration and Loss of Life in Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 20.—Captain Matt. Schwab, of the Phœnix Hook and Ladder Company, was taken out of the wreck of the College Building dead at 9 o'clock this evening. He, with others, stood at the head of the stairs in the building fighting the fire until the ceiling fell in, enveloping all in smoke and fire. The others escaped. He was missed, but on a search was thought to have escaped and gone home.

It being ascertained that he had not, search was made and his body found, with the head and breast badly burned. The college building is a wreck. The rooms above, the Mercantile Library, and Chamber of Commerce were burnt out entirely. The whole roof and floor above the Chamber of Commerce fell in, taking the floor of the latter to the cellar. That above the Mercantile Library did not.

A portion of the floor over the reading-room was cut by the firemen to let the water through. The damage to the building will amount to $20,000, and is insured by the Cincinnati College for $25,000 in home companies. The Mercantile Library lost the most in three rooms in the third story, in records and valuable English books.

The McArthur Library was all removed in safety, but there was much damage to the other books on the shelves by water. In the main room the total loss in books is $10,000. The insurances on all the above losses are in home companies, except the Phœnix, of Hartford, $5000; Security and Manhattan, of New York, each $5000; Cleveland, of Cleveland, $5000; and Sun, of Cleveland, $2000.

In the fourth story was a small book-bindery, five dwelling rooms, Appleton's picture framing room, Fleetwood's lithographing room, and two of three rooms used for storing goods and furniture. Appleton's and Fleetwood's losses are $10,000. The loss of the other parties is $5000, and is mostly insured in Cincinnati companies. On the third floor, besides three library rooms, there was a law school room and Wrinkler's book-bindery. Loss, $5000; insurance not ascertained.

The stores occupying the first floor were damaged but slightly, and that by water, except the portion occupied by J. N. Harris, manufacturer of patent medicines, directly beneath the Chamber of Commerce room, into which the roof and and all the floors above fell.

Mr. Harris loses $5000, and is fully insured in the Franklin of Cincinnati. The total loss is nearly $73,000. The valuable statuary in the Mercantile Library room was all saved. The Chamber of Commerce and Mercantile Library occupied all the second floor.

WAS GOETHE A THIEF?

We find in the *Pall Mall Gazette* a synopsis of a curious article recently published by the well-known *litterateur*, Hermann Grimm, in the *Preussische Jahrbucher*. It is entitled "Goethe and Suleika," and charges that several of the pieces which the great poet published as his own in his "Westostlichen Divan," were really the production of Marrianne von Willemer, with whose name the readers of Goethe's life are tolerably familiar. When Grimm made her acquaintance not many years ago, she was a garrulous old lady, whose chief occupation was recalling the golden past when she had been pretty and Goethe had been her friend and correspondent. Herr Grimm writes:—

I remember distinctly one evening when we had been walking together in the flower garden talking of Goethe: the clouds were gathering in the west, foretelling bad weather, and a sighing wind was passing over the fields. I know not how it was that Goethe's words from the "Westostlichen Divan," "Ach, um deine feuchten Schwingen, West, wie sehr ich dich beneide," came into my mind; and as we walked along I repeated them half to myself. Marianne stood still, looked at me for a while with her bright and moving grey-blue eyes, and said, "Stop; what makes you repeat that poem?" "Oh, it just came to me so vividly," I answered: "it is one of Goethe's most beautiful ones." Marianne still continued to look at me, as if she wanted to say something, but could not make up her mind to do so. "I will tell you something," I called out suddenly, without knowing how I came to do it:—"This poem is *yours—you* made it!" This supposition was, after all, not so very much out of the way. That part of the "Divan" is almost entirely kept up like a duet, and I knew besides what a large share Marianne had had, *generally speaking*, in the production of these poems. (Is not this delicious?) "You must not tell it to anybody," she began again after a time, holding out her hand to me. "Yes, I did make those verses." And yet it was a *surprise* to (!) me. She then ended the conversation, and the next morning was the day of her departure. She was expected at Neuburg, near Heidelberg. From that place I had a letter, in which, for the first time, she expressed herself more openly upon her relations with Goethe. "Frau von Stein," she wrote, "I never knew; I was never in Weimar, and saw Goethe first in Frankfort in the year '14. During a visit he paid us in the country, from the 12th of August till the 6th of October, 1815, I got to know him, and to love him, and till four weeks before his death I was in constant correspondence with him. But his letters were quite different to those he wrote to Frau von Stein, and it seems to me a fatal piece of indiscretion that they should have been printed. About six or eight weeks before Goethe's death he sent me a neatly tied-up packet, and wrote to me at the same time most affectionately, saying that he sent me herewith my letters, and begged me to keep the packet unopened until the uncertain hour which, alas! must but too soon strike. In the very hour that I was told of his death I broke the seal, and found at once some lines in his own handwriting. They are in the new edition, and I wish to impose upon you the task of finding them." There was no difficulty about this. The poem is to be found among the posthumous ones (vii., 219):—"Vor die Augen meiner Lieben," etc., Weimar, March 3, 1831.

In another letter she returned again to the subject of our conversation in the garden. "In the 'Divan' (she writes April 5, 1856) you must not sift anything; I have nothing on my conscience but the 'Ost und Westwinde.' 'Hochbegluckt in deiner Liebe,' and 'Sag du hast wohl viel gedichtet.' But much of it I have inspired, suggested, and experienced. I think I promised you the original of the 'Westwind;' it differs very little from the printed version, but still significantly. May this leaf be a leaf of Spring to you, and greet you stormily, for such a storm blows here as we have not had for long."

On the 21st of January, 1857, she writes still more to the point:—

"I send you with this letter the lines that you asked for; after all, there is only one which G. altered, and I really do not know why, for I think my own are really more beautiful; and so as not to disappoint your expectations too greatly, I also send you a few small bits which then formed the greatest charm of our correspondence, in which the *secret* could not but be an essential ingredient. Those which I have marked out are from the 'Divan' of Hafis. * * * * * * Now, when you read in the 'Divan' the beautiful poem 'Geheimschrift,' 'Lasst euch, o Diplomaten,' it will no longer be a 'secret writing' to you, and I again have told you something more about the happiest time of my life. But why I should do so just this evening, when I have already been struggling for an hour with a bad pen and worse ink, is just because —, etc. This has excited me so much that I resolved to write to you at once, and send you this inclosure, which I looked for a few days ago. I am possessed with the feeling that I shall soon be no longer able to write to you, so I want to make up for lost time, and begin by sending you this sheet. Keep true to me, *and be discreet*, and remember the little grandmother. M. W."

Inclosed in this letter was a small sheet, on one side of which was written:—"Ostwind, Wiederschn d. 6. October 15." "Was bedeutet die Bewegung?" etc., the poem to be found in the original edition of the "Westostlichen Divan," p. 161. Goethe has *changed* the fourth stanza, making it more passionate (did it never strike Herr Grimm that the process might have been reversed, and that Frau von Willemer made it into Goethe-and-water in her copy), and not to its advantage either, to my thinking?

On the other side of the leaf stood the other poem, "Ach um deine feuchten Schwingen," etc., but in this Goethe has *altered* very little. "Hochbegluckt in deiner Liebe," which Marianne further confessed to, stands at page 125 in the "Divan," under the title of "Suleika;" and "Sag du hast wohl viel gedichtet," at page 132, under the same title.

As she says that she has inspired much besides (which she may have forgotten) we may *surely attribute to her* some others of the poems bearing the title of "Suleika." For instance, "Als ich auf dem Euphrat schiffte," where the last stanza was *no doubt* originally something different:—

Also traumt'ich, Morgenrothe
Blitzt ins Auge durch den Baum
Sag Poete, sage Goethe,
Was bedeutet dieser Traum?

Simrock first drew attention to the necessary alteration here of Hatem into Goethe, which seems quite as natural as in the poem "Hatem," page 149:—

Du beschamst wie Morgenrothe
Jener Gipfel ernste Wand,
Und noch ehemal fuhlet Goethe
Fruhlingshauch und Sommerbrand.

The poem "Geheimschrift" follows at page 173. And immediately afterwards, as an answer to the "Abglanz," page 175, the poem entitled "Suleika," page 177, "Wie mit innigstem Behagen," etc. At the same time, Marianne says nothing of it. It almost seems to me as if with a certain prudence she wished not to betray the full extent of her share in the "Divan." In time, however, her letters will bring this to light. It is also clear that her memory occasionally failed her. We must not forget that Marianne was over seventy when she made these communications to me.

PETRIFIED.

The Stone Giant Found in Central New York.

Writes a gentleman from Lafayette, Onondaga county, New York, on Monday afternoon:—

This forenoon I visited a farm near Cardiff to obtain from personal inspection all that would be of any use to you relating to the petrified giant which has been discovered there. The fossil was found about three feet below the surface, while digging for a well. The soil is a sort of oluish clay, mixed with quicksand and black loam, and contains about the body specimens of organic remains.

This giant lies in a very easy and natural position, horizontal, partly on the right side, with the right hand placed on the bowels, the left as though once lying on the hip and afterwards falling off by his back. Everything, so far as discovered, is in a complete state, and entire. The petrified substance seems to be silicate of lime, the crystals being beautifully arranged. The dimensions that I took are:—Crown of head to hollow of foot, 10 feet 2½ inches; crown of head to tip of chin, 1 foot 9 inches; length of nose, 6 inches; width of nostrils, 3½ inches; width of mouth, 4 inches; point to point of shoulder, 3 feet; point of hip to knee joint, 3 feet; diameter of calf of leg, 9½ inches; diameter of thigh, 1 foot; length of foot, 1 foot 7½ inches; width of palm, 7 inches; diameter of wrist, 5 inches. It has been visited to-day by hundreds from the surrounding country and examined by physicians, and they assert positively that it must have been once a living giant. The veins, eyeballs, muscle, tendons of the heel, and cords of the neck are all very fully exhibited. Many theories are advanced as to where he lived and how he came there. The organic remains in the soil defeat the idea of his antediluvian origin, unless at some more recent period the accumulation of ages were washed away and replaced by more modern deposits. There is a large creek but a few rods from it and but a very little lower, the land being low and wet around it. Mr. Newell proposes now to allow it to rest as found until examined by scientific men. It certainly is one of the connecting links between the past and present races, and of great value.

The Giant Pronounced a Statue.

From the Syracuse Standard, Oct. 18.

Though the figure has all the appearance of stone, nevertheless the outer surface shaves off with a knife without materially dulling the blade. This was tried, but, of course, was not allowed to proceed to disfigure Mr. Giant. A scale that fell from the bottom of one of the feet looks much like gold quartz, but still is softish and crumbles readily, with a sort of soft sandstone result. It rests on half sand, half clay bottom, the earth above being, as we have already said, of a lighter character. During the afternoon of Saturday Dr. J. F. Boynton, a geologist of Syracuse, visited his giantship. The doctor made a most thorough examination of the discovery, digging under it in order to examine its back, and, after mature deliberation pronounced it to be a statue of a Caucasian. The features are finely cut, and are in perfect harmony. The stone is the gypsum of Onondaga county. It is the doctor's opinion that the statue was carved by the Jesuits or the early inhabitants of the country, and was placed in the slough in which it was found for the purpose of concealing it. Dr. Boynton now has the wonder in charge. The work of getting it out and conveying it to Syracuse will be commenced forthwith, and it is to be kept as the property of the city of Syracuse and county of Onondaga.

GENERALITIES.

An Urgent Plea.

In the Circuit Court at Des Moines, Iowa, the other day, a tall, lank specimen of the pioneer class arose to his tallest altitude, and addressed the Court as follows:—"If the court please, I have a few cases of not much importance, which demand my attention, and as I am engaged in the honorable occupation of cutting cord-wood at a distance from the city, I would request the court to suggest a time when I may expect the causes of my clients to be brought up for trial." The court recognized the urgency of the situation, and fixed a time, and the enterprising attorney departed for the woods.

Beecher a Blacksmith.

From his Speech at the Plymouth Bethel Meeting, Sunday Evening, Oct. 17.

I never saw anybody do anything that I did not watch them, and see how they did it, for there is no telling but that some time I might have to do it myself. I was going across a prairie once; my horse began to limp.

Luckily I came across a blacksmith's shop, but the smith was not home. I asked the woman of the house if she would allow me to start a fire, and make the shoe. She said I might if I knew how; so I started a fire, and heated the shoe red hot, and turned it to fit my horse's foot, and pared the hoof, and turned the points of the nails out cunningly, as I had seen the blacksmith do, so that in driving into the hoof they should not go into the quick, and shod the horse.

At the next place I came to I went straight to a smith, and told him to put the shoe on properly. He looked at the horse's foot, and paid me the greatest compliment I ever received in my life. He told me if I put on that shoe I had better follow blacksmithing all my life. Now, I never should have known how to do this if I had not looked on and seen others do it.

A Curious Scene.

There was a curious scene in an Iowa court on the sentence of John McNally to imprisonment for life for murder. The county paper says:—"McNally foamed with rage, shook his manacles at the Judge, and, as the Sheriff and bailiffs removed him, wildly repeated several times this prophecy:—'Sir, before this Court adjourns the Almighty God will appear before you in person, and rebuke you for this sentence.' Taken back to the Sheriff's office, he fell on his knees and prayed for an hour with almost superhuman unction, fiercely thwacking his breast as he implored 'Holy Jasus and St. Patrick to send George Cook's spirit to release him.' Said George Cook is a defunct lawyer of eminence, with whom the 'spirits' acquainted McNally, and he had unbounded confidence in this divine counsel—knew he would fail through with his earthly attorneys, but George Cook, Esq., deceased, was going to shake him out of the legal limbo. Sweat poured off him in streams as he prayed."

That Rogue "Reddy."

That honest and industrious artisan, "Reddy the Blacksmith," yesterday appeared for the second time at the Central Police Office, demanding that his picture be withdrawn from the Rogues' Gallery, where it was placed after his late return from California. On the former occasion he preferred his request to Inspector Bilks, but not meeting with an affirmative response, declared that he could and would enforce its removal by "injunction." He has not yet, however, had recourse to any coercive measures of the law, and yesterday had an interview with Superintendent Kennedy. That official listened quietly to his request, and then referred him to Captain Kelso, of the detectives, for the reason, said the Superintendent, "that I never have anything to say to men of your class." The baffled blacksmith departed with his relish, without announcing what will be his next move to quash the obnoxious picture. He declared, however, on his first visit, that he has quit drinking and gambling, and that as he is now entirely "on the square," it is an outrage to have his portrait prominent among the counterfeit presentments of a lot of thieves.—*N. Y. Times of yesterday.*

The Uses of the Tricycle.

An enterprising individual at Berlin has substituted the following plan to the authorities:—He proposes to board over all the gutters on each side of the streets, and this roadway, three or four feet wide, is to be the future velocipede high-road of the city. A thousand tricycles are to be placed on it, each with a practised driver dressed in a neat uniform, who will undertake to conduct one person with letters, parcels, etc., along this road. As velocipedestrons always drive straight, room to turn is not required, and when the road is free it will serve as a footpath. A small charge for passengers, parcels, etc., will, it is estimated, give a fair return for the cost of construction. He argues that, besides the general convenience of his plan, it will be a great advantage to Berlin to bridge over the gutters, as they are at present very unsightly, and are liable to be frozen over in winter. Moreover, the establishment of footpaths will facilitate the better regulation of the street traffic, and effect a great saving in the expense now incurred by cleaning the streets. The tricycles are to have a little canopy in winter, an umbrella being a sufficient protection in summer. The projector calculates that a speed may be obtained equal to that of an ordinary carriage at least, and guarantees all possible convenience and safety in the transit.

Relations of France and Russia.

According to the *Liberte*, General Fleury is intrusted with a special mission as French Ambassador to St. Petersburg—that of making sure of the Czar's dispositions towards France in case of war breaking out in Europe, so that Russia may either become her ally or remain neuter. In the first event the French fleet would act with the Russian in the Baltic, and, in the second, France and Austria might do as they chose, without fearing any intrusion of the Czar in the matter. The *on dit* which M. de Girardin's paper gives out as coming from St. Cloud simply means that the French Cabinet wishes to isolate Prussia before exacting from King William the strict observance of the Treaty of Prague. The decree appointing General Fleury would then mean peace, if Prussia is afraid to stand alone against all—war, if King William and his Minister do not give satisfaction to France and Austria, by acting in accordance with the treaty, the breach of which is the cause of the uneasiness felt in Europe for the last three years. I believe that the explanation offered by the *Liberte* is rather far fetched in itself; but there is doubtless some truth at the bottom of it. General Fleury would certainly act a very useful part in case of difficulty.

Causes of Pendleton's Defeat.

From the Knoxville (Tenn.) Whig.

Pendleton defeated! So the telegraph says. Not more than we expected, and just what we predicted. It is hard to "kick against the pricks," and worse to oppose the torrent of extremists in Ohio. Confessedly one of the marked men of this age, a ripe scholar, a brilliant intellect, an orator of the finest grade, and a chaste and pure-minded man, he now lives only as the mutilated monument of his own downfall, politically. He carried too big a load for one man. He fought gallantly, it is true, but his enemy was too strong for him. He sailed, unfortunately, as we think, under the colors of repudiation; that is to say, this was understood to be his position. We have no recollection of his ever having taken decided ground touching this matter, but his silence and his views with regard to interest on bonds, all seemed to indicate that such was his position. It injured him, and threw a cloud over his prospects; indeed, defeated him, no doubt. Whatever may be the verdict of the nation concerning repudiation, certainly this is not the time to press this question, and, in the present state of the public mind, there is no man living who can be successful for office in its advocacy. It is a serious matter to even think of destroying the nation's credit at one fell swoop, especially when all hands are struggling in a sea of national evils such as now environ us. Mr. Pendleton, whether or not he was really the advocate of this bold movement, nevertheless bore the taint—the suspicion of his position was fastened upon him, and it stuck to him to the last.

Catching Cobras by the Tail.

We find the following story in an Indian paper:—"A cobra, six feet in length, was found among some boxes in a gentleman's house. A boy employed in the place climbed the boxes, and attempted to catch the cobra with his hands, but before he could get a good hold it turned and bit him near the wrist, and coiled itself round his hand. The boy came down with the snake, and proceeded straight to the dispensary, but after having gone some distance he dropped senseless, and the snake was then killed. The boy expired in a few minutes. It was remarked for some time that he had been in the habit of hunting after snakes, and was peculiarly successful in killing a great many, by simply laying hold of them by the tail and whirling them round."

—A New Bedford woman drew the dead body of her infant in its little carriage to an undertaker, the other day, to have it measured for a coffin.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES	6 18	MOON RISES	6 19
SUN SETS	5 12	HIGH WATER	2 21

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL, H. U. BUTCHER, S. E. STORES, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. JAMES, GEORGE L. BUSBY, E. A. SOWDER, WILLIAM W. PAUL, THOS. L. GILLESPIE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

Siberia	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Oct. 5
Virginia	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 6
N. American	Liverpool	Quebec	Oct. 7
Europa	Glasgow	New York	Oct. 8
Berlin	Southampton	Baltimore	Oct. 9
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York via Hal	Oct. 9
Cella	London	New York	Oct. 9
Rhein	Southampton	New York	Oct. 12
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York via Bos	Oct. 12
Nevada	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 13
C. of Brussels	Liverpool	New York	Oct. 14

FOR EUROPE.

Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Oct. 21
Tripoli	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 21
Atalanta	New York	London	Oct. 23
City of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Teutonia	New York	Hamburg	Oct. 23
Columbia	New York	Glasgow	Oct. 23
France	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 23
Java	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 27
Ereire	New York	Havre	Oct. 30
C. of Brussels	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 30

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Promethes	Philada	Charleston	Oct. 21
Columbia	New York	Havana	Oct. 21
Eagle	New York	Havana, via Nas	Oct. 22
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Oct. 23
Mariposa	New York	New Orleans	Oct. 23
Merrimack	New York	Rio Janeiro	Oct. 23
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 28
Yazoo	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 28
Missouri	New York	Havana	Oct. 29

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Aries, Wiley, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Barque Imperador, Beard, Pernambuco, A. F. Damon.
Schr Glenpray, Yates, Charleston, S. L. Merchant & Co.
Schr Narragansett, Edgar, Lynn, do.
Schr A. M. Edwards, Hinson, Richmond, David Cooper.
Schr George and Mary, Lord, Boston, do.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamship Yazoo, Catharine, 5 days from New Orleans via Havana, with cotton, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co. Passengers—From New Orleans—Mr. H. Hurdy. From Havana—E. W. Woodbury, Capt. Aguila, J. B. Rabel. Encountered very heavy head winds the entire passage.

Steamship Fanita, Brooks, 22 hours from New York, with mdse. to John F. Ohl.

Steamer Mars, Grumley, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.

Brig J. B. Kirby, Bernard, 7 days from Charleston, with phosphate to J. E. Bazley.

Schr Farmers' Friend, Hearn, 4 days from Laurel, Del., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Thomas Harris, Williams, 5 days from Christie'd, Md., with oak lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Ann Rambo, Price, 6 days from James river, Va., with lumber to Collins & Co.

Schr Jas. Anderson, Tunnell, 2 days from Indian river, Del., with corn to Collins & Co.

Schr Kansas, Eskridge, 3 days from Seaford, Del., with railroad ties to Collins & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, Del., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Md., Oct. 21.—Three boats left here this morning, as follows:—

Maggie, with poplar wood, for Manayunk.
Emma and Annie, with flint, for Trenton.
William Edward, with pig iron to Jas. Rowland & Co.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 20.—Three barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 20.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—

Dreadnaught; Young James; National; and C. H. Gage, all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

LEWES, Del., Oct. 20.—There is no shipping in the harbor. Weather fair. Wind NW. Thermometer, 48.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Progress, Simons, for Philadelphia, entered out at Liverpool 9th inst.

Barque Julie Michels, Dade, hence, at Gibraltar 2d inst.

Barque Rosino Bruno, Paturzo, hence, at New York 19th inst., to load for Venice.

Barque Amanda Elizabeth, of and from Hamburg for Philadelphia, (so reported), was spoken 4th inst. lat 47 45 N., long. 7 02 W.

Brigs J. W. Drisko and Marshall Dutch were below Boston 19th inst.

Brig Mary E. Hinds, Hinds, hence for Boston, sailed from Holmes' Hole A. M. 18th inst.

Brig Birchard & Torrey, Pritchard, arrived at Bangor 19th inst.

Schrs Adelaide, Endicott, from Pawtucket; A. Thomas, Taylor, from Providence; and J. H. Bartlett, Harris, from do., all for Philadelphia, sailed from Newport P. M. 16th instant.

Schr Sarah Elizabeth, James, for Philadelphia, cleared at Baltimore 19th inst.

Schrs B. L. Slaght, Willetts, and O. P. Binns, Higby, hence, at Richmond 19th inst.

Schrs Niagara, Townsend; J. S. Hewett, Corson; W. G. Audenried, Bartlett; and E. & L. Marts, Marts, hence, at Boston 19th inst.

Schrs A. Glover; Restless; V. Sharp, Sharp; Boston, Nickerson, for Boston; Minnesota, for Wickford; and J. M. Freeman, for Providence, all from Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 19th inst.

Schrs O. Corbin Carroll, hence for Boston, and P. Boice, Adams, hence for Providence, at New York 17th inst.

Schr Gilbert Green, Westcott, hence, at Providence 17th instant.

Schr J. S. Weldin, while leaving Providence, on Monday, for Philadelphia, accidentally run into the steamer City of Newport, lying at her wharf, carrying away part of her hurricane deck and open railing abaft the saloon. The schooner lost bobstays and fore flying jib.

MISCELLANY.

Mr. Wm. Samuel, mate of the brig Doctor (Jones, late master), at Milford Haven from Philadelphia, which was dismasted 17th ult., as before reported, states:—The master was drowned in the cabin, the vessel having shipped a sea which broke in the skylight, washed three men overboard, and hove her on her beam ends, and that he (the mate) was the only one of the watch on deck at the time that was saved. Succeeded in cutting away the masts, when the vessel righted. Rigged a jury foretopmast with a spare spar, and in a few days afterwards got another spar from a Prussian vessel for a mainmast. Set the old spare canvas, and kept her on her course for Plymouth. Spoke the steamship Lafayette, Rousseau, from Havre, bound west. Was boarded by a boat from her, and kindly supplied with provisions.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

The Nun and Can Buoys in Boston Harbor, outside of Governor's Island, will not be removed the coming winter, as has heretofore been done. The other Nun and Can Buoys in Boston Harbor, Vineyard Sound, and Buzzard's Bay, will be taken up as usual, and Spar Buoys of corresponding numbers and colors substituted for them.

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG MEN AND BOYS' ENGLISH, Classical, and Commercial Institute, No. 1908 SPRUCE VERNON Street. Preparation for business or college. 10 9 1m*

WEST CHESNUT STREET INSTITUTE for Young Ladies, No. 4035 CHESNUT Street. 10 1 1m* MISS E. T. BROWN, Principal.

JAMES PEARCE, M. B., ORGANIST, ST. MARK'S (No. 1430 SPRUCE Street), can be seen from 9 till 10 A. M. and from 7 till 8 P. M. Teaches the Organ, Piano, and Harmony. 10 9 stuth 2m

MISS JENNIE T. BECK, TEACHER OF Piano, will resume her duties September 6, at No. 746 FLORIDA Street, between Eleventh and Twelfth streets. 9 1 2m

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, SOUTH BETHLEHEM, PA. PREPARATORY CLASS.—In response to many solicitations, this Class has been opened for those who desire to be fitted for entrance into the next regular class. Apply to 10 1 1m HENRY COPPEE, LL.D., President.

THE EDGEHILL SCHOOL, a Boarding and Day School for Boys, will begin its next session in the new Academy Building at MERCHANTVILLE, NEW JERSEY MONDAY, September 6, 1869. For circulars apply to Rev. T. W. CATTELL, 6 28 tf Principal.

H. Y. LAUDERBACH'S CLASSICAL, SCIENTIFIC, AND COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS, No. 108 S. TENTH Street. Thorough preparation for Business or College. Special attention given to Practical Mathematics, Surveying, Civil Engineering, etc. A First-class Primary Department. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 630 Chesnut st. 9 16tf

MILLINERY.

WEYL & ROSENHEIM, NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET. OPEN THIS DAY. 10 PIECES ROMAN STRIPED SATINS, at $2, $2 50, and $3 per yard; one dollar per yard below former prices. 40 PIECES SATINS, 16-inch, of all desirable shades, $1 50 per yard; reduced from $2. 16 PIECES BLACK VELVET, warranted all silk, at $4, $4 50, and $5; one dollar per yard below the real value. Also, a full stock of all kinds of RIBBONS, SILKS, HATS, FRAMES, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, ETC. ETC., AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. WEYL & ROSENHEIM, 10 18 1m NO. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS.

R. R. THOMAS & CO., DEALERS IN Doors, Blinds, Sash, Shutters WINDOW FRAMES, ETC., N. W. CORNER OF EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets 9 15 3m PHILADELPHIA.

CITY ORDINANCES.

RESOLUTION Of Instruction to the Chief Commissioner of Highways.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be directed to have constructed such inlets to the sewers as may be located by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, and pay the cost thereof, not exceeding six thousand dollars, out of Item 8 (repairs to culverts and inlets) of the appropriation made to the Department of Highways for the year 1869.

LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

Attest—ROBERT BETHELL, Assistant Clerk of Select Council. WILLIAM S. STOKLEY, President of Select Council.

Approved this sixteenth day of October, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine (A. D. 1869).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia. 10 21 1t

LOST.

LOST CERTIFICATES.—NOTICE IS HEREby given that application has been made to the City Treasurer for the issue of duplicates of the following described certificates of the Six per Cent. Loan of the City of Philadelphia (free of taxes):—

No. 4065, $1000, dated October 5, 1864.
4966, $500, " " 5, 1864.
4950, $4500, " " 25, 1864.
5271, $2500, " November 30, 1864.

$8500, in name of JOHN H. B. LATROBE, in trust. AUSTIN & OBERGE, 9 9 th3t* No. 318 WALNUT Street.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT FOR THE SALE OF REVENUE STAMPS, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET. CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET, (Two doors below Chesnut street), ESTABLISHED 1862. The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

On $25 and upwards ..... 2 per cent.
" 100 " ..... 3 "
" 300 " ..... 4 "

Address all orders, etc., to STAMP AGENCY, No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

MERRICK & SONS SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, No. 430 WASHINGTON AVENUE, Philadelphia. WILLIAM WRIGHT'S PATENT VARIABLE CUT-OFF STEAM ENGINE, Regulated by the Governor. MERRICK'S SAFETY HOISTING MACHINE, Patented June, 1868. DAVID JOY'S PATENT VALVELESS STEAM HAMMER D. M. WESTON'S PATENT SELF-CENTRING, SELF-BALANCING CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR-DRAINING MACHINE. AND R