MEWS SUMMARY.

Olty Affairs. -The Board of State Charities, by the Governor, under the act of Assembly, passed at the last session of the Legislature, to examine into and supervise the administration of all charitable institutions receiving aid from the State, as also our county prisons and almshouses, met in this city yesterday. The following members were present:—Thomas L. Kane, President; Hon. Wilmer Worthington, Secretary and Executive Officer; Members—Hon. J. Daw-son Coleman and George L. Harrison, Esq. Ab-sent—Hon. F. B. Penniman, on account of sickness, and the successor to Hon. Wilmer Worthington, who has not yet been appointed. A resolution was adopted that, in accordance with the act of Assembly, the board meet hereafter at Harrisburg, on the first Wednesday of March, June, September, and December. Another re procure a list of the charitable institutions in the State over which the board has control. The president notified the board that apartments would be assigned the board for business pur-

the coming week, when the board adjourned.

General Alexander Tate, Euroy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of Hayti, is in this city, and last evening was taken to the Union League by Thomas Webster and Charles R. Corson, Esqs. General Tate remained in the building until a late hour, during which time he was introduced to many of the members of the League, and shown all over the house.

poses in the State buildings, at Harrisburg.

rangements were made for a visit to the various

institutions in and about Philadelphia during

-Yesterday afternoon, about 2 o'clock. Thomas Haslan, a weaver, residing at No. 2309 Simes street, while laboring under a fit of insanity, made an attack upon his wife with a hatchet, inflicting a serious wound in her forehead. After perpetrating the act be inflicted a dangerous wound on his throat with a razor. His injuries are considered to be of a serious character. He was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Domestic Affairs.

-Gold closed yesterday at 12214. -The internal revenue receipts yesterday were \$1,079,403 -Almost the entire Republican ticket has been

elected in Mississippi.

—A loan is said to have been obtained in Europe for the Southern Pacific Railroad. number of appointments were made in the Philadelphia Custom House yesterday.
—M. D. Chaplin, an attorney, was burned to death in a fire at Lewiston, Maine, yesterday

morning.

—A filibustering party is reported to have been landed by the steamer Teazer in the Bay of Nipe, and to have reached the interior of Cuba in safety.

-A resolution asking Congress to remove all disabilities imposed by the fourteenth amend-ment has passed both branches of the Tennessee

Legislature.

—Chief Justice Cartter, of Washington, who is a stockholder in the Second National Bank, announces that he means to hold the directors personally responsible, under the National Banking act, for his losses.

Foreign Affairs.

-Portugal purposes laying an Atlantic cable.
-Full time is again being made by the Lancashire cotton mills.

-General Ignatieff is the new Russian Minister of Foreign Affairs.

—Yesterday was the anniversary of Baudin's death, but, contrary to expectation, no disturb-

ances occurred in Paris.

—H. B. M. steamer Monarch is ready to sail with Mr. Peabody's remains, and awaits for a few days the arrival of the rest of the fleet.

-A pre-synodal conference was held in Rome yesterday, the Papal allocation delivered, and the officers of the dicumenical Council sworn in. -Rochefort, yesterday, amid cheers, cries of derision and disapproval, demanded, in the Corps Legislatif, a guard for the hall for the protection of members.

NEW-YORKISMS.

From Our Own Correspondent. Vanderblit's New Depot.

NEW YORK, Dec. 4, 1869. In his project of erecting a new and immense depot on Fourth avenue, between Forty-second Forty-fifth streets, Commodore Vanderbilt has hit the idea of many a man who had not the means of embodying it. It is calculated that the new building will be finished in about one year's time, and it will give accommodation to all the trains on the Harlem Railroad, the New Haven Railroad, and the Hudson River and New York Central. Including local and express trains, about one hundred daily are run by these roads. All of them are to make their headquarters at this depot, which will connect with various car and stage lines carrying passengers down town and to the hotels. You can have some idea of the extent of the affair when I say that it is to be a little less than seven hundred feet long and a little less than two hundred and fifty feet wide. A new street is to be cut along the east side of the building from Forty-second to Forty-fifth street. and sixty feet in width. Upon the new street the grand depot is to have its principal frontage, although the end facing on Forty-second street will furnish a handsome entrance by itself for the trains of the New Haven Road. Notwithstanding the multiplicity of offices and entrances, however, the travellers will find themselves in a vast car house about one hundred and twenty thousand feet square. A road is to be built to connect the Hudson River and Harlem roads at some point above Harlem, and a charter for a company to build such a road has already been granted. I presume-but I do not know, and would not on any account create the impression that I speak authoritatively-that when the new depot is finished the Commodore will provide a free feed. with his usual liberality. If so, of course he will engage the services of Captain De Gorot, who is presumed fully to understand the palates of distinguished citizens in general and of newspaper men in particular.

Fashtons.
It is not often that I have anything to say in regard to the fashions, for the simple reason that I know very little about them, and whatever I do write must come to me second-hand. Some very beautiful and expensive dresses yesterday came under my observation, however, and you shall hear what they were like. One carriage dress was of black silk made short and trimmed with broad biases of velvet on the skirt. The sleeves were circular and large and half formed the back of the garment. Another one was of green silk, made en panier, and very voluminously bunched. A third was a dinner dress of pink moire antique over a white satin petticoat. The sleeves were quite short, the trimmings of Valenciennes, the corsage low, and amidst the laces of the skirt, in careless elaboration, was trailed a wild vine intersticed with roses. A fourth was of coralcolored silk trimmed with point lace and valued at twenty-three hundred dollars. These arrivals were the very latest from the headquarters of fashion. It is understood that for the remainder of the winter Eugenie will issue no further Rolled on a Bucket.

Such were the means applied for the resuscitation of Mr. Hugh McDermott, who a short time ago arrived in this city from Scotland. When he first came here Mr. McDermott was a sober, industrious, and happy man. He had a nice little wife in bonny Dundee, and had come

hither to provide a home for her. That home

he had found in Indianapolis, and having found it, sent enough money to his wife to enable her to join him. She did so; he met her in this city, and the two spent all day and every day in hunting up materials for housekeeping. They proceeded very amicably until the sixth day, when Mrs. McDermott was suddenly missing. If Mr. McDermott believed in anything it was his wife. It never occurred to him, in the dimmest shadow of suspicion, that she could prove unfaithful to him. At last, however, the truth flashed out; she had proved unfaithful, and ran away with some other man. Of course in this strait McDermott saw only one resource - to get drupk and commit snicide. He did the one, and prepared to do the other by throwing himself overboard from a Hoboken ferry boat. "Well, here goes!" were the last words he was heard to exclaim, and the next moment he was in the water, whence he was immediately fished. He was then taken into the ladies' cabin and rolled on a bucket until consciousness returned. Of course, upon reviving he was taken to the nearest police station, a remedy for woes like his which, even in the most aggravated cases, has never been known to fail. Ah! woman, if I had the invention of a purgatory for you, it should be one that would never let you out. You have harassed man for too many thousand years already to deserve any temporary penance. ALI BABA.

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

The City Amusements. AT THE CHESNUT the drama of Huntel Down will be performed this evening, with the very amusing comedy of *The Jacobite*. There will be a children's matinee to-day, when *Bed Jack the Ginth Killer* will be presented. On Monday evening the theatre will be closed for the purpose of giving a full rehearsal to the new drama of Patrice; or, the White Woman of Wicklow, which will be brought out on Tuesday with new

which win be brought out on Juesday with liew scenery and appointments.

At the Walnut the drama of Uncle Tom's Cabin will be represented this afternoon and evening.

On Monday Miss Bateman will appear as "Mary

AT THE ARCH the comedy of The Wonder and the drama of The Seven Clerks will be performed this evening.
AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE an

attractive programme will be presented this evening.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE a variety of amusing burlesques will be performed this vening.

Signor Blitz and his son will give magical perrmances at the Assembly Building this afternoon and evening.

THE SENTZ-HASSLER ORCHESTRA will give a mati-

THE SENTZ-HASSIER ORCHESTER WILL give a matter nee to-day at Musical Fund Hall.

John B. Gough, Esq., will lecture at the Academy of Music, on Monday evening next, under the aus-pices of the Young Men's Christian Association. Subject—"Circumstances."

THE "STAR" COURSE OF LECTURES.—The next lec-tures will be Mark Twain who will apprecar on lec-

turer will be Mark Twain, who will apppear on De-Mr. Paul B. Du Chaillu, on Saturday afternoon, December 11, will deliver the first of the "Young Folks' Series." The subject will be "Under the

Equator."
T. Clarkson Taylor will lecture on "California" and the Yo-Semite Valley," at the hall of the Mer-cantile Library, on Tenth street, above Chesnut, on Wednesday and Friday evenings, December 8 and 10. The lecture will be illustrated with magnificent Propressor Blot is now delivering an interesting

lectures on cookery, at the Assembly

The French Radical. We quote from the Pall Mall Gazette the

following article, by an intelligent correspondent of that paper: -

The general public are strongly inclined to attribute all the manifestations of modern Radicalism to the great French Revolution. This is incorrect both as a question of time and origin. The role of France was here, as in almost everything else, simply that of a great popularizer; and the Revolution was itself a production, not a producer, of Radicalism. The Revolution would have been impossible, had not the tendencies both of religious and governmental Radicalism been largely diffused already amongst the French; whereas social Radicalism is in one sense prior, in the other posterior, to the Revolution, during which there were only a few attempts to advance what is now understood by socialistic or communistic reforms. Firstly, it is well known that there were two very distinct revolutions-that of '89 and that of '93-in the former of which no communistic attempts could have attained any popularity, for it was a revolution against authority only, not against individualism. Robespierre and Saint-Just were, indeed, strongly inclined towards communistic principles; the "Fragments" of Saint-Just prove that he was a decided partisan of the "Agra-rian Law;" but all this did not prevent the convention from decreeing capital punish ment for the simple proposal of introducing this law. All that was done in the way of attack on the principle of property consisted of a few desultory and partial measures issued under the desperate pressure of an armed mob. The first thoroughly communistic attempt was made under the Directory, and is known as the Conjuration de Babeuf. Yet even this attempt was but a coarse materialization of doctrines elaborated before the Revolution in Morelly's "Code de la Nature." Under the Consulate, the Empire, and the Restoration there was no display of communistic doctrines at all, and it is not till the time of the July Revolution that we see them not only well established but forming three different schools, with disciples spread over the whole of Europe. The first and most popular of these was still the school of Babeuf, revived by one of his old adepts, Buonarotti, who sueceeded in escaping prosecution, hid himself for many years in Switzerland and Belgium, returned to France at the fall of the Bourbons, and established a secret society called the "Democratic Carbonari," where thousands of working men listened to the descendant of the celebrated Florentine master. This school, although less known now, was the most influential then, for it acted immediately on the mass of the people; and France, having at that time a great number German working men, communicated to them, through Buonarotti, the first notions which produced afterwards the

so-called Social-Democrat movement in Germany. The two other schools were those of Saint Simon and Charles Fourier. The Conjuration of Babeuf was not only the first, but the only tolerably consistent modern attempt at social reform in France. None of the subsequent French Socialists differ substantially from Babeuf, while the less coarse and seemingly more elaborated forms in which they cast their doctrines make them only less intelligible and less practicable, not less communistic. Some of them endeavor to repudiate the name of Communists, and to gain for themselves what is thought the less objectionable name of Socialists; but none of them, except Fourier, have a right to do so, as their doctrines equally lead to the abolition of individual property. On the other hand, the doctrines of Babeuf are highly interesting as showing the stagnancy of Communism; its arguments, and even the forms of their expression, differing only very slightly over a period of several hundreds of years. I have intentionally quoted in my second letter a few lines from the doctrines of the Taborites to enable the reader to compare them with doctrines which are four centuries older, and have been displayed in the "Mani-

feste des Eganx" and other documents referring to the Conjuration of Babeuf.

"Men are equal. . . . We propose henceforth to live and die equal as we we aborn; we want real equality or death. . . We gave everything for it; nous consentons a faire table rase pour nous en tenir a elle seule. Perish all the arts, if it is necessary, to a elle seule. Perish all the arts, if it is necessary, to perpetuate equality amongst us. . . The agratian law was but a sudden desire of a few unprincipled soldiers, and of quelques peuplades moved by their instinct rather than by their reason. We claim something more sublime and more equitable: le bien communo us la communaute des biens. The soil belongs to nobody in particular. Its fruits belong to all. We cannot longer suffer that the great majority of men should work and sweat in the service and for the pleasure of a small minority. . . Let there be no longer any other difference between human beings than that of age and sex. As all have the same faculties and the same needs, there must be for all the same education and the same food. They are contented with the same there must be for all the same education and the same food. They are contented with the same sun and air; why, then, should not the same portion and the same quality of food be sufficient for each of them?. The aim of this insurrection is to re-establish liberty, equality, and the general happiness (bonheur commin). . . Every opposition to the insurrection will be immediately quelied by force, and opponents exterminated. . . The people will rest only when the destruction of tyrannic government is completed. . . . At the end of the insurrection, when the destruction of tyrannic government is completed. . . At the end of the insurrection, the poor citizens who are now badly lodged shall not return to their lodgings. All that is wanted to furnish area aisance the lodgings of the same culottes shall be taken from the rich. . . The great national community keeps all its members dans une egale et honnete medicerite. . . All the members of the community shall labour in agriculture of some useful art according to individual carecities. a healthy, commodious, and cleanly furnished lodging; working as well as holiday dresses, linen and woollen, according to the national costume; washing, light, and fuel; sufficient quantity of food in bread, beef, poultry, fish, eggs, butter and oil, wine and other drinks, according to the different habits of the provinces; vegetables, a., d fruits, spices, and all other things don't be seen to be sufficient to the different habits of the provinces; vegetables, a., d fruits, spices, and all other things don't be suffered to the different to the sufficient to the s and all other things dont la reunion constitue un medicere et fruqule aicance; and finally medical attend

To this must be added that the whole coun try was to be divided into zones for different kinds of culture; that no communication with foreign countries was to be allowed: that elected magistrates were to preside over the collection as well as the distribution of all national products; and that the authorities were to have full means for keeping the entire country under the new regime by the simple expedient of withholding provisions from refractory districts.

Whatever we may think of the wisdom or the practicability of this social scheme, scarcely anybody will deny its intelligibility; and this must be accounted a great merit, for no subsequent school could claim anything of the kind. Saint Simon, for instance, started from the point of view that men ought to love one another; that a new religion is to direct people towards improvement; that they must have a "living law" in the person of a Pope of humanity; that the whole of society is to be divided into savants, artistes, and industriels, whose works are to be remunerated on the principle, "To each according to his capacity, to each capacity according to its And the whole theory is entangled in such a maze of pagan mysticism and ceremonial that no normal mind could ever realize to itself the true sense of a doctrine the interpretation of which finally led to a schism between its two representativas, Enfantin and Bazard.

The founder of another not less celebrated

school, Charles Fourier, discovered in mankind a "passionate attraction" which regulates the social world, like the principle of attraction which governs the physical world. The first thing then was to give full play all human passions, otherwise the law of attraction could not act freely. These passions cannot be wrong in themselves, for they come from God; if they are wrong now it is only through the hampering influence of existing social arrangements. On this principle of attraction people were to unite themselves in groups of seven or nine members, every twenty-four to thirty-two groups forming a series, which had again to combine themselves into phalanges consisting of 1500

—1800 members. The phalange was to was to be in common except the lodging of each family. The remuneration of work was so calculated as to give 4-12ths of the products to capital, 5-12ths to labor, and 3-12ths to talent, useful work being always more highly rated than the ornamental and the pleasing. The great artistes, however, the most celebrated industriels, and the most illustrious savants were not to be included in this scale of remuneration. They had to receive their reward in what was to be established as the great metropolis of the world, where the representatives of all the phalanges, amounting to some thing like half a million, had to assemble. Senseless sa the foundation of this scheme will appear to English minds, it must be said that in its details the system of Fourier gives a few practical hints which may possibly be adopted some day in France, especially as regards the public education of children and associated cultivation of minutely divided land. The greatest merit, however, of Fourier, as well as of his chief follower, M. Victor Considerant, was that they never proposed to employ in the advocacy of their doctrines any other means than a peaceful propaganda; and that is, perhaps, one of the reasons why certain traces of Fourier's doctrines remain still alive in Europe as well as in America without having ever injured any of the interests of society at large.

These are the most important French schools, the secondary ones being those of MM. Cabet, Leroux, and Louis Blanc. would tire the reader to enter into greater details respecting theories which vary but slightly from those already mentioned. M. Pierre Leroux, for instance, introduces as a basis of society the triade, which consists of three human beings representing respectively la sensation, le sentiment, and la connaissance. This triade underlies everything, from the simple atelier up to the Assemblee Nationale. The formula of remuneration is also triple:-"A chacun suivant sa capacite, a chacun suivant son travail, a chacun suivant ses besoins." A development of this arrangement may be found by those whom it interests in the "Projet de Constitution Democratique et Sociale." The doctrines of M. Cabet are expounded in his "Voyage en Icarie," which is simply an imitation of the work of Sir More. The author himself acknowledges his prototype, and says he selected the form of romance as more seductive to women, who are always the best medium for the diffusion of popular notions; and, the better to act upon the female mind, he changes the rude seaman of the "Utopia" into a most attractive English lord travelling in the Icarian Republic, the organization of which is the ideal of M. Cabet. The merit of this system consists, as in the case of Babeuf, in its simplicity. The most radical commun-ism is expounded in a way perfectly intelligible to everybody. The author does not pretend to any innovations, and only suggests in another work that as regards the practical adaptation of his system certain transitory steps are advisable because an attempt at too abrupt a change would easily provoke great difficulties. Having failed to arrive in 1848 at an understanding with the Provisional Government as well as with the people, M. Cabet started with a few disciples to America, where his system was to be put into practice, and where it experienced a failure far beyond that which there befel the theories of Owen and Fourier.

Of M. Louis Blanc, who is still alive and living in this country, I hesitate to express any personal opinion. The reader may find his theory in a little book called "Organisation du Travail," and a still more compact exposition of the foundation of this theory is to be found on page 100 of his "Historical Revelations" inscribed to Lord Normanby. His formula is, in opposition to his predecessor, "From every man according to his faculties; to every man (within the limits of the resources of the community) according to his wants." Many objected that by this formula the most gifted men would be forced to spend the whole of their life in supporting incapables, and even idiots; but still the theory had a considerable success amongst Parisian workingmen some twenty years ago, Yet the opinion of thinking men of his own country was opposed to it. Here is the opinion of one of them:-

nion of one of them:—
"M. Blanc would be greatly surprised if any one were to show him the perpetual mixture he makes in his book of the most opposite principles of authority and right, of property and communism, of aristocracy and equality, of labor and capital, of interest and self-denial, of liberty and dictatorship, of free inquiry and religious faith. " M. Blanc, placed on the confines of democracy and socialism, one degree lower than the republic, two degrees under M. Barrot, three under M. Thiers, is enotwithstandiog all he may say and do—a de—notwithstandiog all he may say and do—a de— —notwithstanding all he may say and do—a de-scendant in the fourth generation of M. Guizot, a doctrinaire."—(Proudbon, "Systeme de Contradic-tions Economiques." Vol. I, 226.)

There exists amongst Frenchmen a conviction of some special logical qualification of the French mind, a conviction which is fully shared by M. Louis Blanc, and which he has lately made in the Temps a basis of a criticism of a leading article of the Pall Mall Gazette. This conviction seems not to be generally shared by Englishmen, who suppose that the amount of logical power is pretty equal amongst equally civilized people. But, at all events, nobody who has read the works of Proudhon will deny to him the possession of this power in the high degree claimed by larenchmen in general. And those who have not read his work should do so, or at least the one just quoted. It is not always easy reading, for Proudhon is full of German philosophy, and more especially of Hegel; but nowhere else can the reader find a better exposition and refutation of communism; and this not by a defender of existing social arrangements, but by a man who declared property to be robbery. He attacks the present state of

things, but he despises the innovators. "Les sujets formes par les soins du communisme n'auront plus besoin de parler, de penser ni d'agir; ce seront des huitres attachees cote a cote, sans ce seront des nutres attachees cote a cote, sans activite ni sentiment, sur le rocher . . . de la fraternite. . . . A quel degre d'abaissement intellectuel faut-il que nons soyons parvenus, pour que la critique se croie obligee, en l'an 1846, de remuer tout ce fumier! . . . Loin de moi, communistes! votre presence m'est une puanteur, et votre vue me degoute."—Ibid, Vol. II, p. 267-271. . . .

Proudhon should certainly be one of the first to be considered in reviewing modern radicals: but I abstain because, in the first place, I hold it an offense to his memory to speak of him, in a few lines, in a country where he is almost unknown; and, in the second place, because the whole work of his life was one of criticism, not one of organization or reconstruction of society. And it is only this last category of radicals which I had in view in these letters.

-Le Petit Journal gives some particulars of the quantity of meat consumed in Paris throughout the year. It averages seventy-five kilo grammes a year to each inhabitant. In this figure neither poultry, pork, game, nor even horse-flesh (the sale of which is increasing) is included. The French departments chiefly supply this large demand, but the meat passes through a number of intermediate hands before reaching the butchers, so that the price is very In consequence of this a society has been formed which is to make purchases at the centres of production. It will bring the cattle to the great market of La Villette, and when they are slaughtered it will retail the meat at counters established in different parts of Paris. It expects on the lowest calculation a profit of eight million francs, while selling the meat to families several centimes cheaper than the usual

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page. ALMANAO FOR PHILADELPHIA-THIS DAY. PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE,

JAMES DOUGHERTY, SAMUEL E. STOKES, JOSEPH O. GRUBB, COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS. J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder, William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.
Steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, Savannah, Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.
Steamer R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Br. barque Providence, Ocalileet, Hamburg, C. C. Van
Horn. Barque Augusta C. Small, O'Brien, Cienfuegos, S. & W. Welsh. Welsh.

Brig Zavalla Williams, Williams, St. John, P. R., John

Mason & Co.

Schr Alexander McKenzie, McKenzie, Ragged Island, N.

S., Kennedy, Stairs & Co.

S., Kennedy, Stairs & Co.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Steamer D. Utley, Davis, 24 hours from New York, with made, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer W. O. Pierrepont, Shropshire, 24 hours from New York, with mades, to Wm. M. Baird & Co.

Br. barque Cerealia, McMurray, from London Aug. 28, with mades, to C. F. & G. Lennig. Was 91 days to the Capes; had very heavy gales from Oct. 27 to Nov. 28th. Nov. 17, experienced a heavy gale from the south, and shipped a heavy sea, which carried away long boat and pinnace, stove in fore house, broke foretopgallant rails and bulwarks.

Bohr S. O. Fithian, Taft, 1 day from Port Deposit, Md., with grain to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamship Tonawanda, Wakeley, cleared yesterday for Savannah.—George Rutherford; Geo. S. Adler; Miss Margaret Donnell; Miss Fannie Donnell; Miss H. Raiguel; Mrs. A. C. Maffitt and two daughters; S. P. Darlington; F. J. Darlington; Wm. J. Shields and wife; J. Riley; Henry Vehmeyer; Mrs. McAfley and six children; S. Howard; Frank L. Whittaker; Staoy B. Borring; John Mellinger; John Floyd; Perry Floyd; Miss Amanda Roberts.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAYMEDE GRACE, Md., Dec. 4.—Ten boats left here this morning, as follows:—
Consolidated Co. No. 7, J. P. Haas. Tiger, and Young Charles, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.
Charlie and Carrie, with flint to Baseder, Adamson & Co. Lizzie and Laura, with flint, for a renton, N. J. Young Edward, with lumber.
J. T. Sutton, C. R. McConkey, and Lydia, with poplar wood to Manayunk Pulp Works.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph,
EASTON & MOMAHON'S BULLETIN.
New York OFFICE, Dec. 3—Only two barges leave in
tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
D. Megann, with hay, for Philadelphia.
Baltimore Branch Office, Dec. 3.—No tow will leave
to night eastward. to night eastward.

Philadelphia Branch Office, Dec. 4.—The barge S. A. Clark, with coal for New York, will leave to-day.

About 12 barges will leave bere in the tow for Baltimore to-day, to return, coal laden.

I. S. O.

MRMORANDA.

Ship Refondo, Blegen, 2: days from Bristol, Eng., at anchor in the lower bay, New York, has been ordered to Philadelphia.

Steamer Sarah, Jones, from New York for Philadelphia, at half past 2 o'clock yesterday morning, during a thick anow squall, collided with the monitor Miantonomah, which was anchored off the Battery, and was so severely damaged that she sunk shortly after, a little above Robbine's Reef. The screw were saved.

Brig Isabel Beurman, Kennard, from Bangor for Philadelphia, at Holmes' Hole A. M. 30th ult.

Brig S. V. Merrick, Lippincott, for New York, was loading at Milk River 15th ult.

Schra Western Star, Orowell, bence for Beston, and Nellie Mowe, Tarlton, from Eastport, all for Philadelphia, passed Hell Gate 2d inst.

Schra Western Star, Orowell, bence for Beston, and Lyndon, Raupach, do, for Eastport, at Holmes' Hole P.M. 30th ult.

Schra John Stockhum, Price, bence, at Lynn 20th ult.

andon, Raupacu, uc. for the lith ult. Ith ult. Schr Alice G. Grace has been discharged at Edgartown, and is to be taken to Holmes' Hole and put upon the rail. and is to be taken to Holmes' Hole and put upon the railway for repairs.

Schr Mary K. Staples, Dinsmore, hence, at Portsmouth,
N. H., 30th ult.

Schrs Antecedent, Pendleton, from Portland, Conn.; J.
G. Cognwell, Sweet, from New Haven; and H. N. Miller,
Jones, from do., all for Philadelphia, at New York 2d inst.

Schrs Adelaide and Reading RE. No. 41, hence, at
Washington, D. C., 2d inst.

Bohr Bearsville, hence for Boston, before reported ashere
op the Remer, has get off and proceeded.

Schr F. B. Baird, Ireland, at Charleston 2d inst. from New York. Sohrs Cerro Gordo, hence: Wm. Walter, E. A. Bartle, and R. W. Magee, all from Boston for Philadelphia, at New Lendon latinst Schr John Cudwalader, Steelman, hence, at Salem 30th ultime. altimo.

Schrs Francis Edwards, West, and Rachel S. Miller, Corson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence ist inst.

Notice is hereby given that the first class from buoy on Bulwark Ledge, or Cod Rock, entrance to Portland Harbor, Me., having broken adurit from its mocinize, a spar buoy, with corresponding marks, has been placed to mark that danger until further notice.

The Buoys that had dailted or were lest from their mocrings on Alden's Rock Eastern Hue and Ory, and Taylor's Reef, have all been replaced.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

Portland, Nov. 30, 1869.

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