NEWS SUMMARY.

Ulty Affairs.

-Last evening a banquet was given to Judge Pierce by the members of the bar as a means of welcoming him upon his return from Europe. Daniel Dougherty presided, and speeches were made by Judges Peirce, Allison, Ludlow, and Paxson, and by Mr. Finletter, juage elect, and by John O'Neill, William B. Mann, and others.

-Dennis Henry, 40 years old, residing near Carpenter and Seventh streets, was severely wounded by a stab with a knife in the thigh, late on Monday night, at Seventh and Baker streets. He was received into the Pennsylvania Hospital in a greatly prostrated condition from the loss of blood.

-Matters at the Navy Yard are quite dull at present, the force of workmen engaged being comparatively small. The repairs on the Powhatan and Iroquois are proceeding slowly; 65 caulkers were suspended on Wednesday last. The station ship Tallapoosa arrived Thursday at 4 P. M., under command of Lieutenant Ritchie, having encountered a heavy storm at sea. She left on Friday morning for New York, taking a detachment of fifty marines from the barracks at the yard. Lieutenant Commander G. B. White, of the Equipment Office, has received orders detaching him on November 1 and ordering him to prepare for sea. Lieutenant Commander F. McNair has been ordered to

relieve him at this station. -An adjourned meeting of the New Public Buildings Commission was held yesterday. The Special Committee on Plans reported progress, and the meeting adjourned without transacting any business.

-The first of the fall and winter courses of lectures before the Fanklin Institute was delivered last evening to a large audience, by Professor B. Howard Rand, M. D. The first course is on Chemistry; the second, by J. Solis Cohen, M. D., on Sound: the third, the Vital Forces, by Professor R. E. Rogers, M. D.; the fourth, on Geology, by Professor A. R. Leeds: the fifth, on Physics and Mechanies, by John G. Moore, M. S.

-Gold closed yesterday at 1111. -There were six deaths at Mobile from yellow fever on Monday.

-Another hurricane has visited Key West, Florida, doing considerable damage. -The races of the Maryland Jockey Club, which opened yesterday, were well attended.
—Senator Morton's letter declining the English mission will not be made public until

the arrival of the Senator in Washington. -Quartermaster-General Meigs reply to the article of the Hon Gideon Welles, printed in the Galaxy magazine, was published in Washington yesterday afternoon.

-Reports from Washington allege that in anticipation of trouble at the New York elections the President will order out the United States troops to preserve the peace.

-The Colored Men's Convention of the State of New York, which commenced its session in Utica on Monday morning, closed its labors last evening with a mass meeting.

SOCIAL SCIENCE.

The Session of Last Evening-Addresses by Judge Strong, Hon. Charles R. Buckniew, and J. D. Rosengarten, Esq. Judge Strong opened last evening's session of

the Social Science Association. He said conventions have until lately been rare; i. e., conventions on scientific subjects. he subject of social science is indeed a rather anknown science to many. A French philosopher a few years ago referred to the fact that sociology would certainly in a few years be ranked among the general sciences. It is impossible to look at social science even superficially without being astonished at the immensity of its range, and the student must acquaint himself with everything in that range.

We are accustomed to speak of Eastern and Asiatic civilization as stationary; but we speak without proper knowledge of the subject. Human society is ever undergoing changes for better or for worse. Even diseases are new among us. There are habits of society which former generations had not. Something has given birth to them. There are laws constantly making new habits and changing old ones.

There appears to be more changes in this country than anywhere else. This is attributaole to the influx of so much immigration, to the opening of new portions of the country, and to many other causes. The study of social science is the study of historical subjects. History as recorded is little more than an account of governmental action, wars, and changes among nations. The student must know what obstacles stand in the way of society's upward pro-

If we take into consideration the necessary knowledge to be attained by the student of social science, we may get an idea of the great extent of information to be gained. The education of youth is a subject in its infancy; the subject of pauperism is another; the economies of social life are still subject, so are the proper relations of labor and capital, and the binding together all social organism. Thus is is seen that the field is very broad, nor is it al terra incognita. It has been studied, too, with avidity. More than one hundred and fifty works on the subject of social science, exclusive of periodical articles, have been issued from the press within the last year. George W. Emerson, Esq., of Boston, then

addressed the meeting on "Homes for Workingmen and Workingwomen."

He referred first to the fearful condition o some of the districts of Boston, the dwellings of which were festering with crime by reason of the dirt and unhealthiness of the neighborhoods. He referred to the evil consequences of this in the education of the children, and detailed clearly and succinctly all the terrible evils which would ensue from this, with regard to the morals and habits not only of the young, but of their parents, and certainly a means of avoiding these evils was the possession of plea sant dwellings for the working classes, by which more light, room, air, ventilation, comfort, privacy, and separation from the purlieus of the city, separation from the tavern, could be at-

He dwelt upon the subject at great length, and then gave way to Mr. Buckalew, on the subject of "Proportional Representation. Mr. Buckalew commenced by saying that his remarks were intended to be supplemental to what he had said and written on this subject on

previous occasions. After defining the free vote be applicable to elections whenever two or more persons are to be chosen together to the same office for the same term of service, and consisting in allowing the voter to distribute his votes among candidates as he shall think fit or to concentrate them upon one (assuming that the voter shall have the same number of votes as the number of persons to be chosen, and that the candidates highest in vote shall be declared

elected.) Mr. Buckalew said that it would be assumed that it would be inapplicable to the election of a single person. He then referred to its objects, which was: First, the just representation of the people in government, and second, the purification of popular elections. He referred to the insufficiency and injustice

of the "majority" or old system, and said there were remedies for them convenient of application and effectual for all purposes of reform. With regard to the purification of elections, there could be no doubt that the free vote would cheapen elections, and as a consequence purify them. It would take away from parties a greed for unjust representation and a fear of unjust disfranchisement—by the joint operation of which desperate and expensive struggles are produced. When a party shall be made secure in its just representation by its own votes, it need not buy a majority in the corruption

market, as a measure for necessary defense. When it cannot, by the aid of corrupt votes, rob the opposite party and take to itself more than its just share of representative power, it will become frugal in its expenditures and honorable in its conduct.

J. D. Rosengarten, Esq., then addressed the association on the civil service reform.

The speaker sketched the civil service in England and Germany, and he said that is this country there was a time when appointments were made on the score of fitness and removals for cause. The effort now is to secure such legislation in Congress as will take away from party the whole business of appointment to subordinate offices.

The speaker referred to the benefits to arise from a remodelling of the service. First, there would be a saving of the revenues of somewhere from fifty to one hundred millions annually; then an educational basis would receive an endorsement at the hands of Government; and lastly, the exclusion of politics from office would purify our system from its worst

It was to elevate the Government, to secure to its service trained and educated men, and to make their places permanent, that they sought to introduce the system. The speaker entered into full detail of all the benefits that would accrue from its adoption. Mr. Rosengarten closed by a quotation from and comments on the writings of De Touqueville with respect to that writer's correct observation on our systems of government, and with special regard to his reference to the civil service, and to the evils which existed in it in his time, and to the consequences which would ensue from its practice. And in allusion to the adoption of a better system, he said after comparing it with the evils of an opposite character in his own government, it should be our desire to get one that will have the merits of both and the faults of neither.

STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE.

The Sales Yesterday.

The following properties were sold at the Exchange yesterday by Messrs. Thomas & Sons:—160 shares Union Canal Company, preferred, \$1: 146 shares Union Canal Company, preferred, \$1: 146 shares Lehigh Valley Railroad Company, \$58: 6 shares Western National Bank, \$69: 5 shares Central Transportation Company, \$50:50; 50 do. do., \$50:25; 16 do. do., \$50:12; 6 shares Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, \$41:50; 8 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities, \$190: 20 shares Pennsylvania Steel Company, \$75: 1 share Mercantile Library Company, \$850; interest of S. W. Butler in the Medical and Surgical Reporter, \$205; three-story brick The Sales Yesterday. and Surgical Reporter, \$205; three-story brick dwelling, No. 1722 Catharine street, and lot 16 by 56 feet, \$2700; farm of 39 acres, Mount Airy, Twenty-second ward, \$205 per acre; farm of 28 acres near Unruh's lane, Twenty-second ward, \$201 per acre; farm of \$2 acres near the County Line road acre; farm of \$22 acres near the County Line road and Sedgwick avenue, Twenty-second ward, \$252 per acre; lot, Montgomery avenue, near Beigrade street, 26% by 169% feet, \$1000; the Florence Distillery, No. 238 North Twenty-second street, and lot 71% by 215 feet, \$20,000; lot adjoining, 75 by 215 feet, \$10,000; three story brick residence, No. 714 North Twentieth street, and lot 20 by 125 feet, \$8600; three-story brick do., No. 731 Corinthian avenue, and lot 18 by 116 feet, \$7400; residence, No. 233 Frankford story brick do., No. 731 Corinthian avenue, and lot 18 by 116 feet, \$7400: residence No. 2936 Frankford road, and lot 50 by 319 feet, \$11,900; tavern and dwelling, northwest corner of Maiden street and Frankford road, and lot 14 by 36 feet, \$1750; lots Nos. 958 and 962 North Front street, 48 by 220 feet, \$7000; ground rent of \$30 a year, \$505; lot, Sansom street, near Fifty-fifth, 20 by 110 feet, \$190; lot Levist street, near Fifty-fifth, 20 by 110 feet, 101, Sansom street, near Fifty-fifth, 20 by 110 feet, \$190; lot, Lecust street, near Fifty-fifth, 35 by 162 feet, \$480; lot adjoining, 76% by 95 feet, \$400; one on same street, 32 by 95 feet, \$360; another, 25 by 125 feet, \$350; another, 20 by 221 feet \$330; another, 36 by 95 feet, \$220; one, corner of Fifty-fourth and Locust, 82 by 77 feet, \$400; lot, Irvin street, near Fifty-first, 21 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 22 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 26 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 26 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 26 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 26 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 26 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 26 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 26 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 26 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 26 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 26 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 20 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 21 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 21 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 21 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 21 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 21 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 21 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 21 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 21 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 21 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 21 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 21 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 21 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 21 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 21 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, 20 by 85 feet, \$100; lot, Locust street, near Fifty-first, near Fi Fifty-first, 26 by 88 feet, \$105; one, Spruce street, near Fifty-first, 16 by 57 feet, \$105; lot, southwest corner Fifty-first and Locust, 5 by 24% feet, \$70.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

THE PEACE NEGOTIATIONS-ENGLAND ANXIOUS FOR MEDIATION-BISMARCK ON THE SITUATION -GERMANY WANTS PEACE, BUT IS NOT AFRAID

London, Oct. 25 .- The Times has a special dis patch from Berlin stating that the latest negotia-tions for peace have come to naught, owing to the persistence of Prussia in her demands for French

The Times, in an article advising the British government to make no further efforts to put a stop to the war, now says if England persis in ne gotiating for peace, she must be ready to stake

The Standard says negotiations are actually going on between Versailles and Eugenie at Chisseihurst, with a view to the return of the Empress to France to resume the regency and negotiate peace. The departure of the Empress, if it did not occur last night, may be expected at any moment. M. Thiers has accepted a mission to negotiate an armistice only, but still remains at Tours, awaiting a safe conduct to Paris, to consult first with the government there. The negotiations for the surender of Metz continue, but make slow progress. Bazaine ignores the French provisional govern-

ment in his communications. The Berlin Gazette, reviewing the attempts at conciliation, says the government is led to con them by the desire to avoid further loss of valuable

lives in the contest.

The city of Schlestadt capitulated yesterday to the besieging forces, after a severe bombardment. The surrender includes 2400 prisoners and 120

The executive committee of the association for he relief of the misery in the battlefields appeal to the public for aid, in sending ashipload of bread-stuffs and meat to the starving people of the deso-lated districts of the Ardennes and Alsace. Ac-companying the appeal is a letter from H. T. San-tord, ex-minister to Belgium, dated at Brussels on October 9, which states that in the Ardennes alone, the region along the Belgian frontier, 200,000 people the region along the Belgian frontier, 200,000 people are in a starving condition. Many are without shelter, save such as is made of bushes, and have saved from their burning houses only the clothing on their backs. They have only such food as charity provides or can still be obtained from the scanty ungathered root crop, while winter is approaching, and thousands must perish unless help A detachment of Germans 2000 strong reached

Lemesnil on Monday. Great uneasiness is felt by the Prussian garrison

The village of Mezieres, near Metz, has been compelled to furnish 500 horses for transportation of siege material to Montmedy and Verdun. The Czar has sent the Order of St. George to the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg Schwerin, with an autograph letter, expressing earnest aspirations

LONDON, Oct. 25 .- [Special to the New York Herald)—The city is quite excited to-day over the introduction of a French loan for £10,000,000, through Morgan & Co. It is the first time that France ever negotiated a loan outside of her own territory. It was received with great favor, and

the subscriptions already are very large.

LONDON, Oct. 25.—[Special to New York Herald.]

A correspondent at the headquarters of the Prussians at Versailles, writes on October 19: "I had an opportunity to-day to hear Bismarck's opinion regarding the political and military situation. He declared that Prussia had never changed from the hour of the declaration of war by France to the present. Compelled unwillingly to draw the sword, he declared they would never sheath it until Germany was safe from future cruel assaults of the ambition and insolence of her unprincipled neigh-

He makes the same declaration, "now confident in the justice of our cause," and says "he antici-pated victory, but had left to the experience of war to teach us what guarantees would effectually ac-complish the object we had in view at the com-mencement. The blood, treasure and suffering it cost us to win our past victories, convinces the Prussian nation that they can hope for no full security without reclaiming the territories wrenched from Germany for the purpose of aggression, lust and conquest. Prussia earnestly desires peace, but only a peace which will give full security for the

In reply to a question whether Germany was able to stand a long campaign, he said: "The people who talk of the exhaustion of Germany are utterly ignorant of facts; we have large resources at hand, and the hardest work is over. While we are anxious for peace, we have no fear for the future."

Regarding an armistice he said, "The chances of war complicated the negotiations for peace. Prussia

is willing to listen to proposals seeking the end of the war from any quarter, likely to lead to practi-cal results, in view of the disorganized state of France, no matter whither it comes from an exemperor or the present provisional government, but an armistice is useless unless made so as to lead to

It has been decided that the franc-tireurs must be treated as soldiers when wearing military dress.
Rumers of peace fill all quarters of the army,
and an armistice is believed probable.

Tours, Oct: 24, evening, via London.—M. Erone,
formerly mayor of the ninth arrondisement of Paris,
has been appointed Director General of Safety of

France. The departmental committee have been authorized to remove all property or animals likely to be useful to the enemy. The Minister of War has been empowered to suspend traffic on any railroad for the same reason. The department of the Lower Seine and Eure are declared in a state of seige. There have been many cases of insubordination and treachery, in which the guilty parties have been punished with death.

Late advices from Paris show that the sortic made on October 21 was very successful, many Prussians

on October 21 was very successful, many Prussians being killed and captured. The journals commenting on the Prussian reports of the affair, call atten-tion to its false statements, especially in represent-ing the German loss as insignificant, and claiming the capture of a number of French prisoners, when the enemy took none. As the winds have been unfavorable for several days, no balloons have left Paris. From a private but reliable source we hear that there are vast numbers of sick in the camps of

the besiegers.
On many occasions, the discontent of numbers has been loudly expressed, and their commanding officers have been obliged to go among the troops to keep up their morale. Sorties are made midnightly by small parties of Parisians, and the constant tiring at night from the forts seriously embarasses the Prussians. Up to the present time the Prussians have not succeeded in erecting batteries of rege guns near enough to commence an effective

The gentleman who gives the above information is a resident of Versailles, and has been there since the enemy occupied the town until a day or two ago, when he managed to escape. He says that, even in the vicinity of Versailles, the Prussians are constantly annoyed by franc-tireurs, who keep up an active guerilla warfare, firing from ambuscades, and daily killing numbers of the enemy.

The following dispatches have been received:

LA Lourg, Oct. 22.—A large force of Prussians were at Courville to-day, and their scouts appeared at Pontguoyot, but in the evening they returned to Chartres, after blowing up the bridge at Landelles.

Bessancon, Oct. 24.—The invaders are retreating from Chatillon-le-duc, taking with them seventeen wagon-leads of wounded. They left a large number of dead on the field, among them a colonel of Baden cavairy.

of Baden cavalry.

NEUTCHATEAU, Oct. 24.—On Friday night the Prussians attempted to bombard Verdun, but their plans were disconcerted by a gallant and successful sortie of the garrison. Our troops charged with the bayonet and killed a number of the enemy. Two bodies of the besiegers, mistaking each other in the night for enemies, fought for hours and suffered heavy losses.

Tours, Oct. 25.—The journals received from the provinces continue to express the lack of confidence.

provinces continue to express the lack of confidence inspired by the action of England. All of them see Prussian influence in it, as it is well understood that military operations are going on satisfactorily. tome journals arge the government to reject the

As yet, the expected Prussian safe conduct for Thiers, has not arrived, so nothing more is to be done in that direction. As the Prussians menace an done in that direction. As the Prussians menace an attack on Bourges, all the foundries cannon and material are to be removed from the city. According to orders issued by Gambetta, companies of telegraph operators are appointed, with orders to keep the government perfectly instructed of all movements. The men are all to be armed.

Osinal, conservateur of Gisors, gives terrible details of the treatment of the women at St. Clermont by the Prussians. As the people now show resistance the Prussians treat them brutally.

The Rouen journals relate that the Prussians at

The Roven journals relate that the Prussians at Laon have ordered the authorities of that town to render justice in the name of Napoleon, as Prussia did not recognize the Republic. The French authorities refused, and temporarily ceased the exercise

Two spies have been brought to Tours, one of them said to be a nephew of Bismarck. They were officers in disguise. It is reported that Garibaldi has defeated the Prussians, capturing two mitrailleuse and 150 horses. He has made an effective disposal of a large force, protecting Lyons from the advance of the Prussians. His command is daily

increasing in importance.

The Prussians withdrew all the troops they had sent beyond Orleans, and are apparently expecting an attack there.

A priest, writing from Paris on October 18, de-

scribes his going out to aid the French wounded He says he saw the operations of the American ambulance train, and cannot sufficiently praise the activity, charity and spirit of concord of the American surgeons.

Large numbers of Remington guns were distri-buted here to-day. Upon trial the soldiers pro-nounce them superior to the Chassepots, especially because they can be fired faster.

More companies of franc-tireurs left to-day for the front.

the front.

The Mobiles came here to-day to procure bree

loaders, and will go out to-morrow well armed. MR. BURLINGAME.

The Secret of His Success in! China. Mr. Burlingame's success at Pekin will always remain the distinguishing feature of his remarkable career. The eminence he achieved, the influence he exerted, and the reputation he acquired in China are almost without parallel. Prior to Mr. Burlingame our country had been represented at the Chinese Court by Ministers of superior culture and commanding talent. Away back in John Tyler's day we had Caleb Cushing, then in the early prime of an illustrious career. He went to China full of learning, a linguist of rare attainments, with diplomatic talent of the highest order, thoroughly learned in international law, and with an acute intellect singularly fitted to cope with and control the mind of the Orient. A few years later, in Mr. Fillmore's Presidency, we sent Humphrey Marshall, of Kentucky, to represent us at Pekin. Less eminent in cul-ture than Mr. Cushing, he is scarcely the inferior of any mon in natural ability. To the talent of the Marshalls, conspicuous and brilliant through four generations, he added the blood and the brains of the Birneys. He went upon his mission when young with military laurels won in the Mexican war, and with the further prestige of a distinguished career in Congress. Following Marshall, we had William B. Reed, of Pennsylvania, sent thither by his devoted personal friend, President Buchanan. Mr. Reed has long been a leading member of the Philadel phia bar, learned not merely in the law, but with generous culture outside the limits of his profession, and regarded by those who know him best as among the readiest and most acute of American jurists. Such were the men whom Mr. Burlingame succeeded in his diplomatic career. It is not stating the case too strongly to say that at no European court did we ever have superior talent during the service of the three gentlemen we have named. And yet the influence of these men, with all their conceded gifts and accomplishments, did not compare with the influence exerted by Mr. Burlingame. Indeed, it was the testimony of Sir Frederick Bruce, who was at Pekin as the representative of England at the same time, that no foreign minister had ever gained such ascendancy in the councils of the Chinese as Mr. Burlingame. His selection, therefore, for the most important mission which China ever sent to Christian nations was not matter of accident or luck, but grew naturally from the exalted estimate placed upon his ability and fitness by the leading minds of the Pekin Government. As an example of the influence of a single man, attained over an alien race, whose civilization is widely different, whose religious belief is totally opposite, whose language he could not read nor write nor speak, Mr. Burlingame's career in China will always be regarded as an extraordinary event, not to be accounted for except by conceding to him a peculiar power of influencing those with whom he came in contact; a power growing out of a mysterious gift, partly intellectual, partly spiritual, largely physical; a power whose laws are unknown, whose origin cannot be traced, and whose limits cannot be assigned; a power

perate attempt to destroy her life a few days ago, at Richmond, Va., in consequence of the failure of a young man to see that she was in -Miss Charlotte Cushman is expected in

A young girl named Goodman made a des

which we designate as magnetism.

Boston early in November.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine Ness see Pirst Page.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. WASH. BUTCHER, ISRAEL W. MORRIS, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

	MOVEMENTS OF OCRAN STEAMSHIPS	١,
1	FOR AMERICA.	
-1	Paraguay London New York Sept.	ď
	Guiding Star., Havre New York Sent	
۱	Denmark Havre New York Sept.	
d	C. of Mexico Vera Cruz New York v H Sept.	ä
١	C. of Manch'tr. Liverpool New York Oct.	-
1	CalabriaLiverpoolNew YorkOct.	
4	Nebraska Liverpool New York Oct.	
ı	Pennsylvania. Liverpool New York Oct.	
1	MaltaLiverpoolNew YorkOct.	4
1	Delivere Lineman Post ork Oct.	1
1	Palmyra Liverpool Boston Oct.	3
1	MinnesotaLiverpoolNew YorkOct.	3
1	EnglandLiverpoolNew YorkOct.	3
1	Iowa Glasgow New York Oct.	1
1	Dorian Marseilles New York Oct.	1
1	FOR EUROPE	
1	Cuba New York Liverpool Oct.	3
1	Mannattan New York Liverpool Oct.	1
1	Malta New York Liverpool Oct.	8
1	C. of Brussels New York Liverpool Oct.	8
1	Pereire New York Havre Oct.	á
1	Italy New YorkLiverpoolOct.	1
1	AustraliaNew YorkGlasgowOct.	2
1	Etna New York Liverpool via H. Nov.	×
1	Cof Tanhin New York Liverpool via H. Nov.	
1	C. of Wash'th. New York. Liverpool. Nov. City of Paris. New York. Liverpool. Nov.	
1	City of Paris. New York, Liverpool Nov.	- 1

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC. Merro Castle, New York, Havana, Oct. Empire, Philadelphia, Charleston, Oct. . Philadelphia Savannah.....Oct. 20 . Philadelphia New Orleans...Nev. 1 Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regu-lar lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steame nent call at Southampton. The steamers for or from the Conti-

CLEARED YESTERDAY. Steamer William P. Ciyde, Sherwood, New York, St'r W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.

ARRIVED YESTERDAY. ARRIVED YESTERDAY.

Br. ship Abyssinia, Christian, 59 days from Liverpool, with moise, to Peter Wright & Sons.

Steamship Pioneer, Wakeley, 50 hours from Wilmington, N. C., with cotton, naval stores, etc., to Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Co.

Steamer Anthracite, Green, 24 hours from New York, with moise, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Br. bark Ocean, Jones, 59 days from Havre, in ballast to Souder & Adams. st to Souder & Adams. Bark Mary E. Libby, Libby, 15 days fm Matanzas,

Bark Mary E. Licoy, Licoy, 15 days 1m Matanzas, in ballast to captain.

Brig Eiza McNeill, Small, 35 days from Malaga, with fruit to Isaac Jeanes & Co.

Schr Federal Hill, White, 1 day from Virginia, with wood to Jas. L. Bewley & Co.

Schr Ettie Hall, Maxson, 1 day from Frederica, Del, with wood to W. T. Conquest.

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.
EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN. NEW YORK OFFICE, Oct. 25. — Five barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light. Mary Kear, with marble, for Philadelphia and Bal-

imore.
Goddess of Liberty, with logwood, for Philadelphia.
Melissa, with iron, for Bordentown.
Bai Timore Branch Office, Oct. 25.—The follow-BAITIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Oct. 25.—The Ionowing barges leave in tow to-night, eastward:—
Governor Jones, Sarah Ann, John Hawkins, W. McFadden, Cascadilla, Carrie, W. H. Talmage, F. C. King. Senator Wade, and Catharine Terrence, all with coal, for New York.

Philadelphia Branch Office, Oct. 26. — Seven regular barges, light, left this port yesterday for Baltimore.

L. S. C.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

HAVE-DE-GRACE, Oct. 26.—The following boats left this morning in tow:—

G. D. Tinsman, with lumber to R. Woolverton. G. F. Finsman, with lumber to Ri. Woolverton.
P. G. Fessler, with lumber to Gill & Lucas.
General Meade, with lumber to Norcross & Sheets.
John Dubois, with lumber to Brown & Woelper.
Maggie, with poplar wood, for Manayunk.

MEMORANDA. Ship Forest Eagle, Hosmer, hence, arrived up at New Orleans 22d inst. Br. steamer City of Brussels, Kennedy, from Liverpool 13th and Queenstown 14th inst., at New York yesterday.

Br. steamer Etna, Lochead, fm Liverpool, Queens town and Halifax at Boston 24th inst., with 55 cabin and SS steerage passengers.

Br. steamer Riga, clarke, sailed from Shanghae 9th uit. for New York via Hong Kong and Suez Canal, with 435,715 lbs. tea. Br. steamer Aleppo, Brown, cleared at New York Br. steamer Aleppo, Brown, cleared at New York yesterday for Liverpool.
Br. steamer Maita, McDowell, sailed from Liverpool 10th inst. for New York.
Br. steamer Minnesota, Whineray, sailed from Liverpool 12th inst. for New York.
Br. steamer Magdala, Bowman, sailed from Shanghae 16th Aug. for New York via Suez Canal, with S14,442 lbs. tea, arrived at Hong Kong 20th Aug. and sailed for Singapora etc. salled for Singapore, etc.

Br. steamer Pennsylvania, Thompson, for New York via Havre, salled from Gravesend 10th inst. G. steamer Silesta, Trautman, cleared at New

York yesterday for Hamburg.
Steamer Palmyra, Brown, for New York, cleared at Liverpool 10th inst.
Steamer Regulator, Brooks, for Wilmington, N. C., Steamer Regulator, Brooks, for Minington, N. C., Cleared at New York yesterday. Steamer El Cld, Nickerson, for New York, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 22d inst. Steamer Sherman, Blanchard, from New York, at Steamer Mississippi, Henry, for New York, saked from New Orleans 24th inst. Steamer Volunteer, Jones, from New York, at Wilmington, N. C., 22d inst. Steamer De Soto, Morton, from New York, at New Orleans 24th inst. New Orleans 24th inst. Orleans 24th inst. Steamer Wyoming, Teal, from Savannah 22d inst.

for Philadelphia, has on board 5:5 bales upland cotton, 120 bales yarn, 29 bales rags and waste, 193 casks rice, and 116 pkgs. mdse. Passengers:—J. H. Holliday, G. Litzenberg, William Day, A. O. Loomis, and 4 deck.

Steamer Juniata, Hoxie, hence, at New Orleans
20th inst., in six days and ten hours to the bar. On
the 16th inst., off Jupiter Inlet, passed large quantities of wrecked stuff; also, a large quantity of cotton.
Captain Hoxie states he was on the lee shore at the time, with heavy swell and high winds blowing, so that he was unable to pick up any. Also saw a large square-rigged vessel ashore on Alligator Reef, with

wrockers around her. Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, hence, at Savannah yesterday.
Steamers Centipede, Doughty, and Roman, Baker, hence, at Boston 24th inst. Bark G. W. Horton, Rhodes, hence, at Portland

Bark Almoner, Garey, hence for Rotterdam, was off Dungennes 12th inst. Brig J. A. Devereux, Clark, hence, at Boston 24th Brig George E. Dale, Pierce, hence, at Bangor 21st Schrs L. B. Wing, Endicott, and Pathway, Haley, hence, at Boston 24th inst. Schr Lath Rich, Paddock, hence, at New Bedford 24th inst Schr Marshall Perrin, Christie, hence, at Dighton

Schr Maria Fleming, Williams, hence, at Norwich 22d inst.
Schr Louie F. Smith, Crie, for Philadelphia, cl'd at

Boston 24th inst.
Schr John M. Broomall, Norbury, hence, at Wood's
Hole 19th inst. Lost anchor under Montauk Point.
Schr M. H. Read, Bowman, for Philadelphia, s'id
from Marion 22d last.
Schr E. H. Baylis, hence, at Charleston yesterday.
Schr J. S. Ingraham, Dickerson, hence for Middictown, at New York 24th inst.
Schrs Waterloo, Brown, and O. F. Hawley, Bayles,
from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 24th
instant. Schr A. Barton, hence, at Charleston 24th ins

Schr M. E. Lyons Smith, hence, at Portland 23d instant.
Schr George and Emily, Harris, for Philadelphia, cleared at Portland 23d inst.
Schr Thomas Sinnickson, Dickinson, hence, at Providence 23d inst.
Schrs Anna V. Berger, Thompson, and John E. Dayley, Wall, for Philadelphia, sailed from Provi-Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, hence, at Fall River

Schr Emma M. Fox, Case, hence, at Fall River Sist inst.—not as before reported.
Schr West Wind, Townsend, for Philadelphia, sl'd from Bristol 22d inst.
Schr J. Truman. Gibbs, for Philadelphia, salled from New Bedford 22d inst.
Schr Mohawk, Wright, from canal locks for Philadelphia, at Norfolk 22d inst.
Schrs Admiral Steelman, and S. S. Hudson, Grace, for Philadelphia, salled from Salem 23d inst.
Schr Mary Limeburner, Lansil, hence, at Bristol 22d inst.

Schra E. H. Atwood, Brown; Franconia, Jarvis; and Annie May, May, for Philadelphia, sailed from Providence 22d inst.

Schr Izetta, Smith, fm Portland for Philadelphia, at Gloucester 22d inst.

NOTICE TO MARINERS. NORFOLE, Va., Oct. 21, 1870.—The following buoys, which were removed by the late freshets, have been replaced in their proper positions:—
Jordan's Point Buoy, second-class Can, replaced
—moving it 3½ miles up river. Jordan's Point, second buoy, black, spar, replaced
—moving it 350 yards up river.

Epps' Island, Bight of City Point Buoy, secondclass Iron Nun, replaced—moving it % mile up river.

Bermuda Hundred Turn Buoy, second-class iron—
removed from opposite City Point to its proper
resultion.

Graveyard Reach, wreck buoy, third-class Can, cone—replaced it. Richmond bar, fourth buoy, spar, broken—replaced it.

Buoy on rock off the wharf at Richmond, spar, Fourth buoy, mouth of Appomattox river, spar, gone—replaced it.

Refixed two buoys on Harrison bar, both broken,

both heads broken off—repaired and painted heads. Hog Island Channel buoy, broken off—replaced it.

Notice is hereby given that the taking up of the Nun and Can Buoys in Boston harbor, Vineyard Sour d, and Buzzard's Bay, and substituting for them spar buoys of corresponding numbers and colors, will be commenced the current month.

DRY GOODS.



NEW LINEN GOODS-FALL STOCK at Greatly New Table Linens; New Napkins, very chesp.
Bargains in Towels; cheap lots of Linen Sheetings.
Pillow Casings, all widths.
Heavy Towelling Diapers, 2 cases assorted paterns just in

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The best Stitched Shirt Bosoms. Extraordinary Bargains in Ladies' Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Gents' Handkerchiefs, N. B.—We also exhibit an extensive and cheap stock of FLANNBLS, BLANKETS AND WHITE

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FANCY AND MOURNING MILLINERY, CRAPE Ladies' and Misses' Crape, Felt, Gimp, Hair, Satin, Silk, Straw and Velvets, Hats and Bonnets, French

Flowers, Hat and Bonnet Frames, Capes, Laces, Sliks, Satins, Velvets, Ribbons, Sashes, Ornaments and all kinds of Millinery Goods.

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No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET. BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS OF Berlin, Potsdam. Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heidelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems. Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Llege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior

riews of all the rooms in the various royal palaces Particular attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days 100 views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited.

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Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. TOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MER chants and Manufacturers of Conestors Ticking, etc.

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THIS (Wednesday) EVENING, Oct. 26,
MR. JOHN S. CLARKE
In Tom Taylor's Comedy, in 8 acts, called
THE BABES IN THE WOOD.
THE BEETLES and the TOODLES on the same
evening.

JEREMIAH BEETLE. MR. JOHN S. CLARKE And last night but one, for the present, as

TIMOTHY TOODLES,
FRIDAY—MR. CLARKE'S BE' EFIT.
SATURDAY—SECOND CLARKE MATINEE.
Chairs secured six days in advance. DUPREZ & BENEDICT'L OPERA HOUSE,
SEVENTH Street, below Arch.
ENTIRE CHANGE O COMPANY.
MR. ANDREW REDIFER,
Supported by Miss SUSIE SCHENCK.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Oct. 26,
CHARLES II.
And to conclude with the roaring Farce,
BETSY BAKER.
Friday Evening—benefit of Mr. Redifer. 10 26

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MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING.
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With new scenery, machinery, and powerful cast. Including Mrs. JOHN DREW and the Full Company. Seats secured six days in advance.

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MONDAY AND EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
First appearance in this city of the
LISA WEBER BURLESQUE TROUPE,
In Brough's Burlesque of the Opera of
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