WDWS SUMMARY.

City Affairs. -A barn belonging to Mr. Wagner, on Main street, below Fisher's lane, Germantown, was destroyed by fire last evening, about 9 o'clock. —About half-past 2 o'clock yesterday morning the carpenter shop of T. R. Jordan, No. 218 S. Tweifth street, was slightly damaged by fire. It is supposed to have been caused by some one throwing a lighted match through a broken pane of glass in the door. The third story room of a house back of No. 1807 Kater street was also slightly damaged by fire yesterday morning. It was caused by children playing with matches. A slight fire also occurred yesterday morning at No. 1018 Rodman street. The stable at Niceteenth and Pemberton streets, occupied by James M. Snyder, and owned by a Mr. McDonald, was also slightly burned yesterday after-

-Mrs, Rebecca Kenniff, who resided with her son-in-law at No. 631 Christian street, died on Friday last, at the advanced age of 105 years, after a short illness. Deceased was born in the town of Bandon, county of Cork, Ireland, in the year 1764, and came to this country in 1839. She was a member of St. Paul's Roman Catholic Church, and a regular attendant at the services. Her interment took place in St. Michael's Cemetery yesterday afternoon.

Charles Clark, errand boy in the store of William Mann, No. 43 South Fourth street, was sent at about a quarter before 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, with about \$300 to the printing office in Ledger place, above Second street, to pay off the hands. He was last seen at No. 125 Market street, where he left a mes-sage at 5 o'clock. He is about 18 years of age, four feet six inches in height, has a full round face, light gray eyes, and wore a dark skull cap, jacket and pants.

Orders have been received at the Navy Yard to have the repairs on the steam frigate Powhatan completed, and the vessel made ready for sea as soon as possible. An extra force of hands will be put to work on her, and each department of the yard has been directed to have her stores ready to put on board at the earliest possible moment.

The single-turreted monitor Canonicus has arrived at the yard from League Island, and is to be put in order for sea immediately. Another monitor of the same class is expected up to-day

The receiving ship has been hauled in from the stream, and is now lying at the south wharf, where she will remain during the winter. This is done to escape the ice in the river. Assistant Surgeon Talleyrand D. Myers, re-

cently appointed from this city, has been ordered to Key West, Florida. Master Theodore M. Etting reported at the yard on Friday, from Washington, for ordnance duty. William S. Fort, Passed Assistant Surgeon, reported on Saturday for duty on the receiving ship Potomac.

Domestic Affairs. -Gold closed on Saturday at 11136.

-The Census Office has received returns from two-thirds of the States.

—The steamer "Guard" leaves New York to-

day, for the Darien Expedition. -The new Minister from Bolivia is expected to arrive shortly in the United States.

-The aggregate value of real estate in Cineinnati, exclusive of recently annexed territory, is \$137,762,998. -The prisoners who were held on the charge of rioting at Donaldsonville, Louisiana, lhave

been dispharged and their accusers put under arrest for perjury.

-Southern journals say that E. M. Yerger, who killed Colonel Crane, in Jackson, Mississippl, has had a second trial, and being found

guilty, was sentenced to imprisonment for life. -An emigration convention met at Santa Fe. New Mexico, on Saturday, for the purpose of developing means which will ultimately contri-

bute to the prosperity of the Territory.

—The Secretary of the Treasury has directed the Assistant Treasurer at New York to sell \$1,000,000 of gold each Wednesday, and to purchase \$1,000,000 or bonds each Thursday

during December. -The National Medical Convention of volunteer medical officers, contract and commissioned, of the United States army and navy, which was to convene in Washington on December 15, has been postponed until the 18th of January.

THE WAR.

LAST NIGHT'S DESPATCHES.

A GREAT BATTLE NEAR NEUVILLE-A GENERAL ENGAGEMENT AND A REPORTED FRENCH VIC-TORY - CONTRADICTORY STATEMENTS - BIS-MARCE'S LATEST VIEWS ON THE SITUATION. LONDON, Nov. 26, 6 P. M .- Advices have just been received here of a dreadful railroad accident to the

Holyhead express on the London and Northwestern Railroad.

London, Nov. 27.—A report was in circulation this afternoon that Russia had declared war, but it proved to be unfounded. Prussia has made a tender of her good offices as a mediator between Russia and the other powers. The basis on which the pro-

posal is made is as yet unknown.

The france-tircurs are reorganizing under superior officers, and their efficiency has aiready been greatly enhanced. They make frequent captures of Prussian trains and munitions, and, fighting in small bodies infillet harm on the Prussian communications. The German plans for the investment of Correspondent who left Versailles November 21 brings the following report of an interview he had with Bismarck on that day:

Correspondent-What is the explanation of the great dissatisfaction expressed in Germany at the ptan of campaign, especially in relation to Paris?

Bismarck—The capture of Paris is clamored for, and it must be accomplished, sconer or later, to satisfy the folks at home. Respecting the time and

means for accomplishing this, public opinion is widely astray. It bestows animadversion unjustly. Had my counsel been followed, Paris would have been attacked long ago.

Correspondent—Your excellency says your coun-

Bismarck—When the forces led by Von Blumen-thal, after the victories of Wissemburg and Woerth, emerged from the Vosges and marched towards chalons, where the cavairy under Prince Albrecht stood, Von Moltke decided that they should come up and help to annihilate the army so hurriedly abandoned at Chalons. I urged that they should be ordered to continue their march on Paris, then unprepared for a siege, and take it, or at least cut it off from the rest of France, which should then be overrun as quickly as possible. When the departments of the Seine and Olse were reached, they were found a hard nut to crack, and then there was a new onestion. How was the kernel to be reached? a new question. How was the kernel to be reached? At first it was determined to bombard, of which in-tention a secret park of artillery at Ville Combing was a sufficient proof. This measure I urged. But now came a disagreement. The King, under the advice of Von Moitke, decided to let famine reduce the city, trusting that discord among the citizens would contribute to hasten a surrender

Correspondent-But the plan was universally supposed to be your own.

Bismarck—So far is that opinion from the truth that I never ceased to disguise my indignation at being no longer made a party to conneils wherein great questions were decided. In 1869 no important proposition was decided without asking my advice. Now, there are great changes, and whole plans are adorted without consulting the while the normals. adopted without consulting me, while the popular disapproval falls upon me. Those who say it is my fault that Paris has not been bombarded are wholly in error. I have most ardently desired it and most strenuously urged it.

Correspondent—But at least you have the satifac-ion of having accomplished the unflication of

Germany?

Bismarck—Ah, no! I attribute the halting and partial failure of the attempt for German unity to the delay resulting from these opposing schemes. Had my advice been followed, the people of Bavaria and Wurtemburg would have been carried in a wave and Wurtemburg would have been carried in a wave which swept over Germany, and the grand scheme of a united fatherland and German Empire would have become a reality instead a haif-hearted confederation, now about to be born. For me, the great object of the war never iay on this side of the khine, but on the other side, where I meant it should exist, one great country, one great people, and one great Emperor.

great Emperor.

This extraordinary conversation was held under peculiar circumstances, which cannot be stated, but I have given almost the exact words used by Bis-

The military situation to-day is very critical. The advance guard of the Duke of Mecklenburg is thirteen miles from Le Mans. Keratry's army is entrenched at Camp Coreile, fifteen miles northwest of Le Mans. Another portion of the Duke of Mecklen-lurg's army, marching from Dreux to Charires, had reached Nameres, on the north bank of the Semelle,

twenty miles bortheast of Coulie. The Germans from Tennerre, 55,600 strong, under Von der Taun, yesterday in advancing towards Pathievers, felt along the line of D'Aurelies' entrenched positions at Arthensy and Bols Cramion, and a serious engagement followed, but the result is not ascertained. Gortschakoff's reply to Granville maintains the position assumed in the first note and withdraws nothing. With peculiar adroitness he continues to throw the onus of commencing hostilities on Eag-

The Cabinet is again quarreiling over the decision arrived at to-day and will hold another formal meeting to-morrow, when a final decision will be reached.

The Cabinet will meet the Queen in council at The Caoinet will meet the Queen in council at Windsor on Tuesday.

A Tours telegram of November 25 says that rumors are afoat in that city that a great sortie from Paris was effected on November 24. Fighting was going on at Montarges.

Bourbaki refuses the command of the 18th corps, and says he has for med one army and been deprived its command, and will not appoint twice to this

of its command, and will not submit twice to this usage. He wants active service, and not organiza-

LONDON, Nov. 27—(Special to the New York World.)—The opinion in official circles to-night is that there will be no war with Russia, at least at present. Gortschakoff says that Russia still maintains her position, and England will remain quiet, contenting herself by protesting in turn her deter-mination to go to war when Russia commits the

overtact.

BERLIN, Nov. 26.—(Special to the New York Tri-bune)—At the ontbacak of the present war Gort-schekon had several interviews with King William and Bismarck. The neutrality of Russia was the principal object of the negotiations, and Gortschathen, as a reward for the neutrality of Russia, demanded the acquiescence of Prussia in the abolition of that part of the Parts treaty which forbids Russia from keeping a fleet in the Black Sea. Bismarck accepted the proposition, and it was then mutually understood that the claim of Russia should be first publicly put forward on the conclusion of

peace betweet Prussia and France.
By this arrangement Bismarck was enabled by the middle of August to send for two corps which had been left for the defense of the eastern pro-vince of Silesia, and Prussia was enabled to set a time for the beginning of the war. By this under-standing not only was the neutrality of Russia secured, but Gortzchakoff has even pledged himself to restrain Austria from Interfering between Prussia and France. Some weeks ago the Cabinet a

sia and France. Some weeks ago the Cabinet at St. Petersburg thought peace was about to be made prematurely, and silence was broken concerning the designs of Pussia.

LUXEMPURG, Nov. 26.—Heavy cannonading was heard yest reay in the direction of Montmedy. The place at the last accounts was closely invested, though the siege works had not commenced. The commandant threatened to burn up the fortress rather than surrender. The garrison at Belfort made a sortie on Wednesday, but were repulsed.
Tours, Nov. 27.—The Moniteur says that a great
battle is impending. Skirmishing has resulted in
favor of the French. The Prussians demonstrated
towards Gien and Montargis, but encountered re-

sistance which obliged them to make a change in their plan of attack, and they moved the position of their troops from the centre to the right, seeking to overwhelm the French left, which was too extended to be easily defended. The enemy's movement was in such force that there had to be a heavy concentration of troops to resist it. Chateaudun was, in consequence, left uncovered, and has possibly becaptured. The Prussians, on Thursday, bombarded Neuville. VERSAILLES, Nov. 26.—Thousands of the citizens of the suburbs of Paris, while gathering their crops, have approached the Prussian lines, and the Prussian lines.

have approached the Frussian lines, and the Prussians fired upon them to drive them off.

Tours, Nov. 26.—(Special despatch to the New York World.)—A great French victory was won yesterday near Vendome. The battle began at 2 P. M., when the Prussians attempted to turn the left flank of Paladines' forces posted along the Chartres and Vendome Railroad under Ganeral Garnett. Vendome Railroad, under General Garnett.

Tours, Nov. 27.—The report of the repuise of the Prussians at Neuville is confirmed. A powerful movement of the French army from Le Mans has caused the Prussians moving from Alencon to fail The Prussians were repulsed and routed, suffering

great losses, and were pursued until 9 o'clock at night. They retreated toward Chateaudun. Two guns were captured.

The Government also has despatches announcing engagements along the whole front and on both fanks of D'Aurelles' lines, all resulting in victories for the French.

for the French.
Tours, Nov. 27—Evening.—Fighting is still going on all along the line. The French have carried everything. The Prussians attempted to turn the French right at Gien, on the Loire, and their left at Chateaudun, midway between La Mans and Tours, but were repulsed in both attempts with great loss. There was also hard fighting at Vendome, with ch left centre. ay, the French drivin back the enemy and taking 500 prisoners. There is no doubt but that a decisive battle has been won by the French. There is great excitement in this city.

A MARRIAGE IN BOHEMIA.

On the evening before the marriage there is a peculiar feast held—the nuptial eve in Germany being styled the Polter-Abend, the literal meaning of which is the "noisy evening." The bridesmaids then bring the myrtle wreath, which they have subscribed together to purchase, to the house of the bride, and to present her with it on that occasion. A feast usually accompanies this ceremony, to which all the friends and relatives are invited.

While this feast is going on inside the house, the townsfolk bring out all the old broken crockery, pots, and pans that they can collect, and throw them one after another at the door. The noise thus made by the smashing of the several articles is considered to be prophetic, as well as symbolical, of the disturbances likely to ensue between the

couple in after life. Previous to the hour fixed for the wedding, the space immediately in front of the altar is covered with tall green shrubs, and the floor strewn with fresh flowers, which are arranged into patterns all the way to the principal entrance. At the same time the richer friends send whatever plate they may happen to possess-the borrowed silver articles being one and all set out so as to make as great a show as possible on the communion-table itself. A carpet is laid down on the spot where the bride and bridegroom are to stand.

The costumes usual upon such occasions with the rich are low-necked ball-dresses and dance-wreaths for the bridesmaids-such ball-dresses being made of muslin, net, or tarlatan, and of the showiest possible colors, while the bride generally makes her appearance in a flimsy white silk, with a broad strip of white net streaming down from the back of her myrtle wreath. With the middle class, however, it is usual for the bride to be married in black silk, while the bridesmaids are attired in low-necked ball-dresses made of cotton-print.

The ceremony itself is of the briefest possible description, the service proper consisting merely in the clergyman asking each of the parties whether they intended to take the other for his or her wedded partner for life; then the betrothat rings are changed, and the religious part of the ceremony ends with the curtest prayer for the happiness of the

The marriage rite concluded, the happy couple, and the groomsmen and the bridesmaids, as well as the relatives and friends present on the occasion, return in open carriages, festooned with oak garlands, through the town-the ladies without any other covering than the wreaths on their heads-to the house of the bride's father, where another feast ensues.

-A physician in Toronto has sued a paper there for libel, his special grievance being that the paper asserted that he was "formerly a coachman." He craves \$20,000.

-Some of the people of Lynn, Mass., have a neighbor who has been a shoemaker for seventyfour years, and they have just been helping him eelebrate his eighty-sixth birth day.

One of the largest wheat growers of Alameda county, Cal., having had some experience in dealing with commission merchants, char-tered a vessel this year himself, and has sent twelve hundred tons of wheat direct to the Liverpool market.

-A man named Lamson, the defendant in an action for divorce now being tried at Chicago, succeeded in bringing out in the cross-examination of his wife that she had at one time "soaked his head in a tin pan containing scaldling water.

THE PORT OF THE SECOND EMPIRE.

Frem Appleton's Journal.
Shallow beyond toleration, and yet common as it is shallow, is the understanding of the poetry of the day merely as an amusement and a grace for the parlor; whereas, in truth, it is the most seriously expressive, the most immediate and intimate sign of the moral and spiritual condition of our social being. And yet, instead of interrogating so valid a sign of the interior life of the modern man, we often concern ourselves with the artifice of the versifier, and yet oftener fail to understand the significance of poets while we talk of their art, rebuke their license, and, without a glimmering of the philosophy of expression, do not see that the dominant poetical utterance is the sympathetic, the personal, the representative confession of the generation that honors it.

So much in a general way. Now, to get at our little lesson of the day, let us look again at France-a country profitable for study in every way, which, next to Italy, seems to be the most generally endeared in the imaginations, in the memories, and in the affections of foreigners. Let us trace the secret trouble which has had so much public utterance in France, which at this hour leaves her so uns able to cope with the virile Prussians. How much France has been corrupted and relaxed in all the masculine conditions of a great state, we will show you just by a glance at the first poet of the second empire.

And who do you think is the first poet of triumphant imperialism, without breathing so much as the name of Louis Napoleon? We say the first poet, because he was most honored at the palace of the Tuileries, and because, in the spirit and expression of his muse, all that was encouraged, all that was enjoyed, under the second empire, in the most bewildering and feminine city of the world, finds the most elaborate and exquisite, and exclusive expression.

The poet of whom we speak is Theophile Gautier-he that went with the Empress to the opening of the Suez Canal; he that wrote art and dramatic articles for the imperial paper of yesterday, the Moniteur; he that, indifferent to the struggles of French republicans, closed his windows during an emeute, and wrote verses, as a goldsmith pleases him-self with the quaint and curious shapes which he forms in the costly metal under his hand-Gautier, whose fortune it has been to put forth two volumes of poems of the most elegant, luxurious, egotistic, and elaborate art, just when Paris was most disturbed by the struggles of liberty and the rival ambitions of dynastic families-Gautier, who cared for mone of these things, but thought only of the pleasure of pleasure, the beauty of beauty, and the delightsomeness of royal and opulent idleness-Gautier, the poet, par excellence, of the second empire, of Paris under the second empire, and consequently the veritable sign of its moral life. Reading Gautier, we do not wonder that France was unequal to the struggle that her ruler of yesterday provoked.

From the time of the first empire to the

last days of the second empire, France has had a group of poets exquisitely and profoundly related to the political fluctuations and changing moral aspects of French society.
First, Beranger, a light and gay singer, but
a true lover of liberty, and a man of great
simplicity of character and goodness of heart;
then, Lamartine, a noble and true expression of French sensibility, in face of all the hopes and fears of the most generous minds; then, August Barbier, who wrote in a strong and masculine spirit, plucking many of his subjects from the very streets of Paris but giving them a grand character. He was without hope of the amelioration of the ills of France, whose trust and courage found expression only in the voice of an exiled poetthe illustrious Victor Hugo-while in Paris, at home, De'Musset was the fashionable poet, a feeble thinker, but an exquisite and spirited writer, unable to measure and cope with the more serious interests of his time. Last came Gautier-we say last, in view of his ascendency; in fact, his first volume of poetry was put forth about the same time as Barbier's, at the same time as De Musset'slast came Gautier, having come through and survived all the political changes of his country without breathing one breath for liberty, for revolution, or for progress. He was found, after the coup d'etat, harmless, because indifferent to any political doctrine, and wholly in accord with the spirit and tendency of imperialism-that is friendly to a luxurious, costly, immoral civilization, asking no troublesome questions, and never addressing a word to the ignorant and obscure victims at the base of the dazzling structure of imperial magnificence. France, at the culmination of the glory of the second empire.

Gautier. All of his poetry is suggested by the forms of his face. There is about him an air of imperial idleness, of Oriental calm, like Tennyson's lotus-eaters, who, tired of struggle, have no other wish but endless rest and oblivion of the dreadful past. Such a poet could be read at the Tuileries with perfect satisfaction: such a poet was best for the immediate interests of shopkeepers, and artists, and soldiers. His expressed sense of beauty flattered the taste of artists; his love of luxury was stimulative to expensive tastes, which pleased jewellers and merchants of costly stuffs; while the military spirit was left unrebuked by his Etruscan-like muse, that uttered itself careless of political and moral issues. Beyond any modern French poet, he is the purest type of indifference to revolution, of indifference to democracy, of indifference to what is called progress. He is the only French poet who is, in his preoccupations, the absolute antithesis of a poet of the people; and for this reason he is the poet of the second empire, of its idle and opulent and showy glory, of its materialism and negation of morality. And an empire which reached no higher, that sounded no deeper experience of the common heart of humanity than is found in a poet like Gautier, could not maintain itself at the head of modern civilization.

in 1867 and 1868, had no poet in Paris more

bonored at the Tuileries than Theophile

Bells.—By filing or chipping away some of the metal at the thickest part of a bell, called the "sound-bow," where the hammer or clapper strikes, the tone is deepened; whereas, by reducing the diameter of the lower edge, it is raised. The "Great Tom" of Lincoln, though smaller than the great pell of St. Paul's, is heavier, on account of its greater thickness, and yields a higher tone. Connoisseurs in bell science aver that modern church bells do not throw out such rich, penetrating sounds as the bells cast many centuries ago; and they attribute this to the pernicious craving for cheapness which is now besetting us. A thin large bell will yield a note of the same pitch as a smaller bell containing greater thickness of metal, but the tone is poor and meagre. The monster bell at Moscow, which is estimated to weigh 400,000 to 500,000 pounds, never had the good fertune to be hung up, and, therefore, its exact pitch cannot be acouraisly stated. When Dr. Clarke was in

EUGENE BENSON.

Russia, he asked permission to assay or analyze the metal of which the bell is composed, to ascertain whether silver is one of the components, in accordance with a popular theory; but this request was not complied with. About thirty years ago, however, the late Emperor Nicholas caused an analysis to be made, when it was found that the metal consists of about six copper to one tin, with scarcely any trace of other ingredients. The sound of the bell depends, of course, on many different circumstances or conditions. One of these is the metal of which the bell is composed. The mixed metals or alloys illustrate in an instructive way the differences of quality which result from differences in the proportion of ingredients. Copper and tin produce the metal bronze; in other proportions they yield speculum metal for making the brilliantly white reflectors of telescopes; while in other propor-tiens, again, they furnish bell metal. The Chinese in their gongs, and the Europeans in their bells, have seen reason to employ pretty nearly the same kind of metal. There s always much more copper than tin; but every bell-founder has his favorite recipe in this matter. Some adopt simply four of copper to one of tin. Big Ben has about twenty-two of copper to seven of tin. Mr. Layard found at Nineveh bells which had as much as ten parts of copper to one of tin. It is, therefore, evident that no very great amount of exactness is necessary in this matter. It is considered, in a general way, that an extra dose of tin improves the sound, but renders the alloy more brittle; the founder, therefore, establishes a balance of advantages according to his judgment and experience. When a large bell is annealed very slowly the sonorous quality of the mass is improved. Sometimes a little lead, arsenic, or zinc is added to the copper and tin .- Engineer.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page. ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA-THIS DAY

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE JOSEPH C. GRUBB, COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH. SAMUEL E. STOKES,

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS FOR AMERICA

AlaskaAspinwallNew YorkNov.	- 12
uniding Star Antwerp New York Nov.	3
Denmark Liverpool New York Nov.	- 25
Calabria Liverpool New York Nov.	- 8
Virginia Liverpool New York Nov. America Bremen New York Nov.	9
America Bremen New York Nov.	12
C. of Dublin Laverpool New York Nov.	12
Siberia Liverpool New York v. B. Nov.	15
Manhattan Liverpool New York Nov.	15
France Liverpool New York Nov.	16
Hammonia Hamburg, New York Nov.	16
FOR EUROPR.	
Westphalfa New York Hamburg Nov.	23
C. of Limerick. New York Liverpool via H. Nov.	29
Wiscousin New YorkLiverpool Nov.	30
Britannia New YorkGlasgow Nov.	30
Calabria New York Liverpool Dec.	
C. of Brussels. New York Liverpool Dec.	- 3
India New York. Glasgow. Dec. Manbattan. New York. Liverpool. Dec.	- 3
Pereire New York Havre Dec.	
City and the control of the control	30

C. of Wash'ton. New York. Liverpool.... Dec. Australia ... New York. Glasgow Dec. C. of Baltimore. New York. .. Liverpool v. H. . Dec. C. of Paris. ... New York. .. Liverpool. ... Dec. COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC. C. of Mexico. New York. Vera Cruz, etc. Nov. 29 Yazoo. Philadelphia New Orleans. Dec. 1

Cuba....Baltimore...N.Orls. via K.W. Dec. 1
Tonawanda...Philadelphia, Savannah...Dec. 3
Pioneer...Philadelphia, Wilm'gton, N.C. Dec. 13
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 Conti-CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Norman, Nickerson, Boston, H. Winsor & Steamship Fanita, Doane, New York, John F. Ohl. Steamship Achilles, Colburn, Boston, J. S. Hilles. Steamer New York, Jones, Georgetown and Alex-andria, W. P. Clyde & Co. Steamer James S. Green, Vance, Richmond and Norfolk, W. P. Clyde & Co. Str W. Whilldin, Riggins, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr. brig Reaper, Doane, Kingston, Jam., B. Crawley Schr Samuel Hartley, Drinkwater, Boaton, Lennox & Burgess. Schr Sarah Cobb, Bridgeton, Conn., Chas. Mershon.

Schr C. E. Raymond, Raynes, Boston, L. Audenried Schr Ralph Souder, Crosby, do. do. Schr Gen, Torbert, Shepherd, do. do. Barge M. F. James, Lansingburg, New York, do. Barge Colonel Ellsworth, Baker, Barge Inkerman, Boyer, do.

Barge R. RR. No. 56, Shane, Barge Junior Sons, Berger, Barge Kate Moyer, Moyer, do. ARRIVED SATURDAY. Steamer Fannie, Feston, 24 hours from New Yors, with mose, to W. M. Baird & Co.

Steamer Monitor, Jones, 24 hours from New York, with midse, to W. M. Baird & Co. Schr M. C. Burnite, Durborow, 1 day fm Camden, Del., with grain to John L. Redner.

22 Brig Julia A. Hailock, arrived on Friday from Boston, is consigned to captain—not as before. ARRIVED YESTERDAY. Ship Alice M. Minott, Lowell, 51 days from Liver-pool, with mase, to Peter Wright & S.ns. Br. schr Catharine John, Bradley, 18 days from St. John, N. B., with laths and pickets to J. W. Gaskili

Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

EASTON & MCMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 26. — Nine barges leave in tow to-night, for Baltimore, light. Edna Watts, with old rails, for Philadelphia.

BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 26.—The follow-Baltimore Branch Office, Nov. 26.—The following barges leave in tow to night, eastward:—
Clara McWilliams, M. A. Loughney, James McMahon, Lady Loretta, Mary E. Horn, L. Simmons,
Colonel J. D. Ames, J. M. Sisson, American Union,
Goodwill, Moonlight Rover, and L. D. Cummings,
all with coal, for New York.
PHILADELPHIA BRANCH OFFICS, Nov. 28.—The
following boats left Saturday evening:—
H. C. Kruse, with coal, for Troy, N. Y.
North America, with coal, for New York.
A. A. Buzolarra, with pig iron, and Bella McWil-

A. A. Buzolarra, with pig iron, and Bella McWil-liams, with coal, for Baltimore. 8 regular barges, light, for Baltimore, left this port

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph. HAVRE-DE-GRACE, Nov. 28 .- The following boats left this morning in tow:—
Yankee Spy, Two Brothers, and Star, with lumber to Taylor & Betts.

Taylor & Betts.

Edwin, with lumber to Craig & Blanchard.

Minnie, with lumber to R. Woolverton.

Harry and Alice, with lumber to Coombs & Slack.

Dhawaiighiri, with lumber to McIlvain & Son.

Charles L. Ehler, with lumber, for New York. U. S. Grant, with wood to order.

(By Telegraph.)

Lewes, Del., Nov. 26 — A. M. — A full-rigged brig and a large clipper ship and three-masted schooner passed in last night.

4 P. M.—The pilot-boat Howard reports the ship Waterloo, from Liverpool, a bark, and two brigs passed in yesterday.

In harbor, bark Annie Augusta, 25 days from Jawales, brig Home, and four schooners. maica; brig Home, and four schoopers.

The British bark Elgin, from London, is ashore on the point of Henlopen; she lies easy and remains right. Parties here have contracted to get her off. right. Parties here have the wind N. W.; clear. Thermometer, 51,

MEMORANDA. Ship Reawell Sprague, Lewis, hence, at Cuxhaven Br. steamer Nebraska, Guard, from Liverpool 12th, via Queenstown 14th, at New York 26th inst.
Br. steamer Erin, Bragg, for Liverpool, cleared at New York 26th Inst.
Br. steamer Newada, Green, from New York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Crookhaven 26th

Br. steamer Sidonian, McKay, from Leghorn, Ge-Br. steamer Sidonian, McKay, from Legaora, Geneva, etc., for New York, passed Gioraltar 21st inst.
N. G. steamer Hermann, Reichman, for Bremen, cleared at New York 26th lost.
N. G. steamers Ohlo, Bosse, from Baltimore for Bremen, and Deutschland, Neynaber, fin New York for do., salled from Grimsby 26th last.
Steamer Arizona, Maury, from aspinwall 18sh, at New York with most

Nov. 3 for New York, put into Southampton 5th; discharged, caulked, and resumed her voyage on the 20th.
Steamer Leopard, Hughes, for Philadelphia, sailed from Salem at 2 P. M. 26th inst. Steamer J. W. Everman, Hinckley, for Philadel-phia, sailed from Charleston 26th inst.

Steamer Tonawanda, Barrett, for Philadelphia, cleared at Savannah 26th inst.
Steamer Rattlesnake, Winnett, hence, at Boston Steamer, Rattice Rainter, Losberg, for Rio Janeiro via Bark Alice Tainter, Losberg, for Rio Janeiro via Philadelphia, cleared at New York 20th inst.

Bark Adelaide, Gondra, for Philadelphia, 81d from

Bark Adelaide, Gondra, for Philadelphia, 81d from Clenfuegos 17th inst.

Bark Caroline, Sjolund, for Philadelphia, entered out at Newcastle 8th inst.

Bark Menco, Gray, sailed from Havana 18th inst. for Wilmington. N. C., and has not since been heard ef. She registered 266 tons, was built at Pembroke, Me, in 1856, and halled from Philadelphia.

Br. bark Agostina, Thom, hence for Elsinore, put into Gottenberg previous to 24th inst, leaking, and will probably discharge for repairs.

Arg. bark Lolo, Merrill, from Montevideo for Philadelphia, sailed from Charleston 26th inst, Br. brig Para, Hutchinson, hence for Stettin, in the Sound, Elsinore, 8th inst.

Brig Fanny, Turner, at Naples 5th inst, fm Nisita, Brig Mary Cobb, Brown, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New London 48d inst.

delphia, at New London 43d inst. Brig William H. Parks, Lampher, from Bangor for hiladelphia, was in the lower harbor, Portsmouth N. H., 25d inst.
Schr R. Scaman, Scaman, from Baltimore for Bristol, at New York 25th inst.
Schr John Stockham, Price, hence, at Newbury-

port 24th inst.
Schr Governor Freethy, from Franklin for Phila-Schr Governor Freethy, from Franklin for Phila-delphia, at Portland 23d inst.
Schr Louisa Frazier, Steelman, for New York, cleared at Wilmington, N. C., 22d inst.
Schra Caroline Young, Young, and Samuel Mc-Menamy, Nowell, hence, at Boston 25th inst.
Schra Rightaway, Raynor, hence for Newport; Eilen Clark, Griffin, do. for New Haven; and R. W.
Tuil, Robbins, do. for Boston, passed Hell Gate 25th instant.

Instant,
Schrs Trade Wind, Corson, and Sidney Price, Godfrey, for Philadelphia, cl'd at Bangor 23d inst,
Schr L. B. Ives, Miller, from Gloucester Ior Philadelphia, at New York 24th inst.
Schr J. B. Allen, Case, from Pawtucket for Philadelphia, at Newport 24th inst.
Schr Isaac C. Keen, Ritchie, hence, at Boston 24th
instant.

instant Schr George H. Bent, Smith, hence, at Providence

Schr Jas. M. Vance, Burgh, hence, at Providence Schrs Abigail Haynes, Smith; F. A. Heath, War-ren; Jane N. Baker, Rend; and J. S. Weldin, Crow-ell, for Philadelphia, 81d from Providence 24th inst.

MISCELLANY.

Schr Kate V. Edwards (of Tuckerton, N.J.), Allen, from Philadelphia for Georgetown, D. C., was sunk on the 24th inst., Chincoteague light bearing N. by W. 5 miles distance, by coming in collision with schr Julien Nelson, of Tuckerton. The captain, mate, and one man were knocked overgood from the Edand one man were knocked oversoard from the Edwards, but picked up the Nelson; one man had his leg broken and part of his foot taken off. The crew of the Edwards, eight in number, were carried to New York by the Nelson; they lost everything but the clothes they had on at the time of the disaster.

CITY ORDINANCES.

A N ORDINANCE To Make an Appropriation to the Board of Education to Pay for Reglazing and Repairs to

School-houses.
Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain. That the sum of nineteen hundred and eighty dollars and fifty-nine cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Board of Education, to pay reglazing and repairs to roofs of public school-houses, rendered necessary by the destructive effects of the hail-storm last spring, to

To the Central High-school, eighty dollars, To school-houses in the following sections:-Fourth Section. Four hundred and sixty-six dollars and thirty-three cents. Seventh Section. Two hundred and ten dollars

and eighty cents. Eighth Section. Five hundred and twenty dollars and seventy-five cents. Ninth Section. Two hundred and twenty-four dollars and eighty cents.

Tenth Section. One hundred and seventy dol-lars and seventy cents. Thirteenth Section. One hundred and five dollars and ten cents. Fourteenth Section, Two hundred and two dollars and eleven cents. And warrants shall be drawn by the Board of

Public Education in accordance with existing ordinances. LOUIS WAGNER, President of Common Council.

BENJAMIN H. HAINES, Clerk of Select Council. SAMUEL W. CATTELL, President of Select Council. Approved this twenty-sixth day of November, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and seventy (A. D. 1870).

DANIEL M. FOX, Mayor of Philadelphia.

EDUCATIONAL.

HALLOWELL SELECT HIGH SCHOOL FOR Il Young Men and Boys, which has been re-moved from No. 110 N. Tenth street, will be opened on September 12 in the new and more commodious buildings Nos. 112 and 114 N. NINTH Street. Neither effort nor expense has been spared in fitting up the rooms, to make this a first-class school of the highest

A Preparatory Department is connected with the school. Parents and students are invited to call and examine the rooms and consult the Principals from 9 A. M. to 2 P. M. after August 16. GEORGE EASTBURN, A. B.,

JOHN G. MOORE, M. S., Principals.

H. ACADEMY, ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,
No. 168 South TENTH Street.
A Primary, Elementary, and Finishing School for
boys and young men. Persons interested in education are invited to call and witness the method of teaching and discipline practised. Circulars at Mr. Warburton's, No. 430 Chesnut street, or at the Academy. Open for visitors from 9 A. M. to 4 Academy. P. M.

Е венить всноог MERCHANTVILLE, N. J., Four Miles from Philadelphia.

Next session begins MONDAY, October 3. For circulars apply to

Rev. T. W. CATTELL.

YOUNG MEN'S AND BOYS' ENGLISH, CLASSI-CAL AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE, No. 1908 MOUNT VERNON Street. Preparation for Business or College. Has a Preparatory Departmen Rev. J. G. SHINN, A. M., Principal. 1 smtu2m

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE, Nos. 1527 AND 1529 SPRUCE Street, Philadelphia, will reopen on TUESDAY, September 10. Erench is the language of the lamily, and is constantly spoken in the institute.

15 by mm cm L D'HERVILLY, Principal.

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETO.

CLOTH HOUSE.

JAMES & HUBER. No. 11 North SECOND Street. Sign of the Golden Lamb, w receiving a large and splendid assortment

FANOY CASSIMERES And standard makes of DOESKINS, CLOTHS and COATINGS. [3 \$8 mwa AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

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BRAUN'S FAMOUS PANORAMIC VIEWS OF Berlin, Potsdam. Charlottenburg, Coblentz, Heldelberg, Jena, Weimar, Erfurt, Ems. Baden-Baden, Weisbaden, Brussels, Amsterdam, Waterloo, Liege Ypres, Rotterdam, Utrecht, etc. etc.

A complete set of the Berlin Museums, and interior views of all the rooms in the various royal palaces

of Prussia.

1 Intuities attention is drawn to the fact that in a few days lot views on the Rhine and its fortifications, as never before seen, will be exhibited. 11 1

AMUSEMENTS.

A C A D E M Y O F M U S I C MAD'LLE CHRISTINA NILSSON IN CONCERT AND ORATORIO.

Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH has the nonor o announcing that MAD'LLE CHRISTINA NILSSON

nouncing that MAD'LLE CHRISTINA NILSSON will, prior to her departure for the West, appear in ONE GRAND CONCERT.

CN WEDNESDAY EVEMING, Nov. 30, at 8, AND ONE GRAND ORATORIO NIGHT, THURSDAY, Dec. 1, at 8 o'clock, on which occasion MAD'LLE CHRISTINA NILSSON will appear, for the first time in Philadelphia, in Handel's Grand Sacred Oratorio,

AND IN ONE GRAND NILSSON MATINEE, ON SATURDAY, Dec. 3, at 2 o'clock, MAD'LLE CHRISTINA NILSSON will, on this occasion, be assisted by the following unrivalled combination of artists:—

Mine, MOZART, Soprano, Miss CARY, Contraito, Sig. BRIGNOLI, Tenor, Mr. SIMPSON, Tenor, Sig. VERGER, Batitone, Mr. WHITNEY, Basso, Mr. H. VIEUNTEMPS, the renowned Violinist, Altrangements have been made with the

Arrangements have been made with the HANDEL AND HAYDN SOCIETY, under the Conductorship of Mr. L. ENGELKE. will be under the direction of

MESSRS, MARETZEK AND ENGELKE.

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ANIMALS.
THE RHINECEROS. THE ALLIGATOR.
THE FAT WOMAN AND LIVING SKELETON.
THE LAST SUPPER, ETC., ETC.
Admission, 25 cents to all the Attractions.
Matinee, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, at 2 o'clock.
In the Lecture Room will be presented the elegant
comedy entitled

comedy entitled

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS,
And the Musical burlesque entitled
ROUGH DIAMOND,
Characters by the entire Company.
H. F. SIMPSON, Business Manager and Treasurer,
J. L. CAPNEROSS, Director of Amusements.

E. L. DAVENPERT'S CHESNUT STREET
THEATRE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
After Saturday Night, November 26, this Theatre

will be closed until
MONDAY EVENING, December 12,
when it will be re-opened with a Dramatic Company
under the immediate and personal supervision of

MR. E. L. DAVENPORP,
Sole Lessee and Manager,
who, having recovered from his late severe and protracted illness, will have the honor of shortly appearing before his friends and the Philadelphia Full particulars of the company and the business of the season will be published hereafter. 11 23

WALNUT STREET THEATRE, BEGINS AT 7%.
THIS (Monday) EVENING, Nov. 28, Last Night but Five of MR. J. S. CLARKE
Mr. Clarke will perform charanters presenting the

mr. Clarke will perform charanters prese
strongest possible contrast this evening.
FOB TYKE,
in Morton's fine old comedy of
THE SUFFOL OF REFORM,
and
JACK GOSLING,
in the enormously-successful comedy of
FOX AND GOOSE,
by John D. Stockton and W. Brough.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET
TO NIGHT (Monday), Nov. 23,
last time of Lovell's play of
LOVE'S SACRIFIOF.
MRS. JOHN DREW AS HERMINIE,

MRS. JOHN DREW AS HERMINIE,
aided by the full company.
Concluding with the excellent farce,
THE GOOD-FOR-NOTHING,
CRAIG AND MAY SAVILLE.
TUFSDAY-DEBUT OF MISS LIZZIE PIERSON
WEDNESDAY-SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.

S ECOND WEEK OF MRS. C. WARNER'S CHAM-PION CIRCUS,—UNPRECEDENTED ATTRAC-TION AND WONDERS. HARRY WELBY COOKE, CHARLES HENRY COOKE, EMILIE HENRIETTA, And a full, troupe, in their wonderful Equestrian Performance every evening at 8 o'clock, and at 2% clock on Wednesday and Saturday afternoon.

M USICAL FUND GERMANIA ORCHESTRA. FUND HALL. EVERY SATURDAY AFTER NOON at 3% o'clock.
CARL SENTZ. Conductor. A. G. EMERICK,
Manager. Tickets, 50 cents. Package of four, \$1.

Mabager. Tickets, 50 cents. Package of lour, 51.
At the office of the Germania Orchestra, North's
Music store, No. 1026 Chesnut street, and at the
11.8 FOR'S AMERICAN THEATRE.

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EVERY EVENING and SATURDAY MATINEE.

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the man with the talking hand and Ventriloquist.

MISS CLARA VERNON, the Brilliant Vocalist.

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Fine Ethiopian Ministrel Songs, Dances, Burlesques, and Pantoming of

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Good old times come. Admission reduced to 25c. Engagement of the great Comedian, Wm. Arilington 25 cent Matinee every Saturday, 2% o'clock 28 6t TEMPLE OF WONDERS, ASSEMBLY BUILD-TINGS.—SIGNOR BLITZ AND SON
BVERY EVENING, COMMENCING at 7%.
Matiness WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 3.
MAGIC, VENTRIL QUISM, AND CANARIES.
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SOCIETIES AND LODGES. 11 26 4t GRAND GERMAN SANITARY FAIR, AT HORTICULTURAL HALL,
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Gilts for the Fair, consmunications received, and
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