The Press.

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1858.

FORNEY'S CALIFORNIA PRESS

Will be Ready at the

OFFICE OF THE PRESS,

No. 417 CHESTNUT STREET,

At One o'clock To-Day.

This paper is published expressly for

CALIFORNIA CIRCULATION,

And contains a complete summary of what has transpired in our City, State, and the Atlantic States, since the departure of the last steamer for California.

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STEAMER PRESS

Must be handed in before TEN O'CLOCK THIS MORNING.

FIRST PAGE.—Atlantic and Pacific Railroad; Atlantic Monthly for November; New Publications; The Scrap-Book—No. 1; Resignation of Judge Porter; The New Overland Mail Route; General News; Local Items.

The News.

By the arrival of the steamer Ariel, off Cape Race, we have four days later news from Europe. Intelligence had recently been received from China. Mr. Reed, the American Minister, had gone to Shanghae. The cholera was raging among the Chinese troops. No improvement has occurred in the prospects of the Atlantic telegraph.

Later advices from Mexico confirm the report of a battle between Vidaurri and Miramon. The former was defeated, and retreated to Monterey, where he is preparing to renew the contest.

Another battle has taken place between the United States troops and the Indians in New Mexico.

A large emigration to the Pike's Peak gold mines has commenced.

The second overland California mail arrived at St. Louis on Saturday night, and the third last night, after having been twenty-five days on the route.

We have little additional election news. The New York papers of last evening speak of having received news from Warren, Pennsylvania, which renders the election of Chapin Hall, Republican, and the consequent defeat of J. L. Gillis, Lecomptonite, certain. This is the only district about which any doubt has been entertained. The majority for the People's State ticket will probably be from 30 000 to 40,000.

William A. Porter, the Democratic candidate for the Supreme Judgeship at the late elections, has resigned the appointment as Judge he now holds.

General Cass has been talking very plainly to Jerez, the Minister from Nicaragua, and he has written home for further instructions. It is rumored that the Administration intend asking for an appropriation for the purchase of Cuba.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Tribune* says that Hon. Robert J. Walker is writing a book on the Relations of Capital and Labor.

It is rumored that Mr. Buchanan has tendered the mission to Austria to Glancy Jones.

Buffalo is filled with shoulder-hitters and fancy men, from all parts of the country, who are anxious to witness the prize fight between Morrissey and Heenan. A fight occurred yesterday, between Scotty and Barney Aaron, which was won by the former, on account of the latter giving a foul blow.

Professors Steiner and Godard started from Cincinnati, at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, on their great balloon race, with the intention of being up for three days.

An injunction has been granted against the assignees of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, by the United States Circuit Court, and the sheriff of Hamilton county has been appointed a receiver.

The New Orleans *Picayune* of the 12th says: There were 537 deaths in the city for the week ending Sunday morning at 6 o'clock, 390 of which were of yellow fever. This shows an increase of 10 in the deaths by yellow fever for the past week, and a decrease of 3 in the whole mortality. There were 191 Americans, 124 Irish, and 90 Germans. The total mortality by yellow fever since its appearance, in June, to October 9th, inclusive, is 3,875.

The fever at Vicksburg is on the increase. The *Whig* says that it is principally caused by the influx of unacclimated persons.

The members of the Philadelphia Hope Hose Company, eighty-five strong, attended Trinity Church, on Sunday morning, in a body, accompanied by their entertainers, Manhattan Engine Company No. 8, of New York, numbering fifty men. The Philadelphians were in citizens' dress, wearing their silver badges. Shortly after the entrance of the reverend clergy, the companies marched up the centre aisle, and were shown to pews on each side, which had been reserved for them. The sermon was preached by Rev. Dr. Ogilby, from the following text: "Sirs, what must I do to be saved?" and in the course of it reference was appropriately made to the name of the Company, "Hope."

An Extra-Judicial Opinion.

There is nothing more graceful than a graceful submission to defeat. The true philosopher is he who meets disaster with a smiling front, and goes into retirement without a sigh. This lesson seems to have been lost upon the highly distinguished gentleman who was a candidate for Supreme Judge, in this State, at the late election, and was badly beaten by Hon. JOHN M. READ. We allude to the Hon. WILLIAM A. PORTER, whose letter to Governor PACKER, resigning his position upon the Supreme Bench, to which he had been appointed by the Governor, we reprint in another column. We are free to say that, in point of style and temper, it does Judge PORTER no credit. In the first place, it reflects upon Governor PACKER. Would it not have been at least decorous for Judge PORTER to have held over, under the commission conferred by the Governor in such manifest good faith, for the very brief period remaining before Mr. READ assumes the ermine? Why this hot haste to get rid of the judicial robes? Surely his clients would have waited a little while longer in order to let his term close as provided by law.

Judge PORTER is not less unfortunate when he says that whenever a judge can "be elected by reason of his sentiments on any question of politics, that moment the real power of the judicial office will disappear." Then, the Convention that nominated him did wrong in taking him up because he was a Democrat, and, in so far he rebukes *them.* But then Judge PORTER *had* "sentiments" on a certain "question." He took care, in some places, to declare his anti-Lecomptonism, while in others he allowed himself to be quoted as of a reverse opinion, and was even content to stand on "any platform" in order to get votes. Now, more remarkable than all, he allows himself to say what is neither more nor less than a rebuke of those who, if they sinned at all, sinned only in standing where he professed himself to stand. What else does he mean when he speaks of those who "remain in the Democratic party to do the work of disorganization?" He may allude, indeed, to his uncle, JAMES MADISON PORTER, who ran as a volunteer candidate for judge some years ago, in the Monroe judicial district, or to his own father, Ex-Governor PORTER, who is known to oppose the regular nominations in the county where he resides, whenever they do not please him. He did not suppose that the taunt at the glorious Democracy, which refuses to endorse Lecompton, as so many disorganizers, would react upon those so near to him. That Democracy may now see how right they were in distrusting Judge PORTER, and we only regret that he did not allow his real sentiments to appear *before* instead of *after* the election.

Had he done this, the majority against him would have been five times larger than it is. Judge PORTER is one of the last men to use harsh language to any portion of the Democratic party. He is the last man to set himself up as a model Democrat. He has never rendered any service to that party; has in most cases refused to subscribe to its expenses; was more than indifferent to it in 1856; and even now, while declaring that he obtained the appointment of the Judgeship without solicitation, and that he expected to reach it by election, without doing anything to promote his success, he forgets that he was in consultation with some of the most reckless local partisans before he procured his nomination at Harrisburg, and that these partisans acted under his lead.

Judge PORTER makes an allusion to his youth, in his singular letter. It will take him many years to recover from the impression it will make on the public mind. He has had a full share of patronage, and he must not think that he has any claim, either of family, or of intellect, or of orthodoxy in matters of faith, to entitle him to the right of holding office, or of denouncing those who do not think him deserving of it. The days of the Bourbons of politics are over in this State; and we regret that so young a man as Judge PORTER does not know it.

Actual of Prussian Politics.

When referring, in some remarks which we offered yesterday, to the condition and prospects of the leading European nations, we alluded very slightly to Prussia, and our attention has been drawn to what seemed to be an accidental omission. In fact, however, the necessarily rapid survey which we made did *not allow us to venture* on any particular reference to Prussia, which appears, at this moment, to be, if we may so apply the language of geology, in "a transition state."

The ruler of Prussia was simply Elector of Brandenburg, until, in the year 1701, the then ruling Elector assumed the royal crown, instead of the ducal coronet, and declared himself King of Prussia, by the title of FREDERIC the First. His son and successor, FREDERIC WILLIAM I, had the advantage of receiving prestige from his connection with England, being son-in-law to GEORGE I. To him succeeded that mixture of meanness and sagacity, of pedantry as a scholar and eminent merit as a soldier, that FREDERIC, commonly called "The Great," whose biography, written by THOMAS CARLYLE, in Germanized English, has just been published in London, and will immediately be reproduced by the HARPERS, of New York. This man had a strong determination to increase his territory, and acted much upon the advice given by a knave to his first-born, "Get money—honestly if you can, but—get money." Where FREDERIC could not buy, he robbed. He added Silesia to his dominions by forcible "annexation," before he had been two years on the throne. The greater part of his reign was spent in war, and, with a sagacious forethought far in advance of his time, carefully cultivated all the arts of peace, amid this continued series of military campaign. In fact, he has a right to be called the real founder of the kingdom of Prussia, because he elevated it to power, influence, and wealth in Europe. He wound up by joining in the partition of Poland, which immensely augmented his territory, and died shortly before the French Revolution, leaving *Prussia the most* prosperous of all the European sovereignties.

FREDERIC WILLIAM II, his son, was a man of inferior capacity, who probably escaped ruin, by keeping as much as possible out of other people's quarrels. He was drawn in, however, into the vortex of war caused by the suppression of monarchy in France, and died in 1797, when NAPOLEON's star was beginning to arise in the political horizon. *His* son and successor, FREDERIC WILLIAM III, lived to see the dismemberment of his kingdom by NAPOLEON, and its restoration by the Congress of Vienna, in 1814, at which time he received considerable accessions of territory. He committed the fatal mistake of promising *constitutional liberty to Prussia,* immediately after NAPOLEON's downfall, and of evading the fulfilment of that promise for over quarter of a century. Prussia required, and was entitled to, a *limited* instead of an *absolute* monarchy, and it would have been prudent to have given her these liberal institutions—in order to establish Prussia as a balance, in Germany, for the restrictive absolutism of Austria.

When FREDERIC WILLIAM IV ascended the throne, in 1840, at the mature age of forty-five, his earliest acts awakened a belief that he was disposed to reign as a moderate, justice-dispensing, liberal-minded, God-fearing monarch. He affected so much Pharisaical piety (which he has largely professed, all through his life, even while doing very irreligious things), that "my Lord Phylactery" would have taken him to his heart of heart. He restored the liberty of the press, encouraged men of letters, granted an amnesty to political offenders, and gave great satisfaction for a time. But he evaded granting the liberal Constitution which his father, from the throne, had promised in 1815. At last, when, for the first time in Prussian history, he convoked the States-General, the Constitution which he submitted to them was the laughing-stock of Europe, so weak, vague, and absurd was it. In 1848, he was compelled to grant an amended Constitution, which he repeatedly endeavored to get officially abrogated by the Parliament. It binds the Prussian sovereign, who, to secure additional power, has endeavored to crush the liberty of the Press, by censorship and prosecutions.

For the last ten years, habits of intemperance had so much grown upon the King of Prussia, that he was every where recognised by the name of "King Clicquot," from the name of the Champagne which formed what the Rev. Mr. Stiggins would have called his "*particular vanity.*" By the early part of last year, he had drank his wits away. His brain was softening, his intellect departing, his incapacity palpable. The proper step would have been to confine him in a lunatic asylum, but that eternal "etiquette" which hangs round the neck of royalty like a millstone, intervened. The imbecile monarch was made to sign a document appointing his only brother, the Prince of Prussia, as deputy-King, for three months. This deputation has been periodically renewed—the poor King latterly quite unconscious of what his scrawled signature authorized—until now, after a year's vice-reign, the Prince of Prussia was only "Vicar of the Kingdom," with *less* power than he would have exercised as Regent. The year will end on next Sunday, by which time it must be decided whether a new Vicar shall be appointed, or whether the Prince of Prussia shall become *bona fide* Regent, with the powers exercised by the King when sane.

The Queen of Prussia resists the appointment of a Regent with full royal powers. By the Constitution, the Prince would succeed to the Regency, *de jure,* on the incapacity of the King. But the Queen has managed to evade allowing the necessary legal and medical certificates of that incapacity to be prepared. Besides, she now receives the full and very large Civil List, or annual allowance by the State to the Sovereign, and dreads that, as Regent, her brother-in-law would claim part of it. Lastly, she is an Absolutist, and dreads the inauguration of a liberal system of government by the Prince of Prussia.

The Prussian Chambers consist of two parties, the Progressive and the Stand-still. The former side with the Prince of Prussia, who has hitherto restrained their action. No doubt they will now instal him as Regent.

In that capacity, with full powers of sovereignty, there is a strong chance that the Prince—yielding to expediency, as PEEL did and DERBY is doing in England—will reign as a liberal man, and assume a high position in Germany as a counterpoise to the absolutism, some would call it tyranny, of the Emperor of Austria. Thus Prussia may yet play a great game for political ascendancy, taking the cause of Right against Might.

☞ Mr. Joseph Curtis, the genial proprietor of the Orleans House, Chestnut street, which contains the best known and most highly-appreciated restaurant in the city, has lately invented a patent addition to the requisite furniture of the table, which remarkably combines elegance and utility. It bears the name of "Curtis's Sauce and Bitters Bottle," and consists of a metallic covering, mechanically spun around a solid mould, the exact shape of a glass bottle, which it holds tightly, so as to present, when electrotyped, the appearance of a silver case, bottle-shaped, either plain or with flowers, or an arabesque pattern raised upon the sides, in gold. This combination of burnished silver, with dead and burnished gold ornaments, is very beautiful.

To the upper part of the nozzle, which screws on, (like the covering of the mysterious travelling implement called "ye pocket pistol,") is attached a small tube, through which sauces or bitters contained in the bottle, runs out with sufficient freedom, but in so attenuated a stream that he who uses it on his food, even for the first time, finds it impossible to inundate the viands with the liquor. At the same time, the pipe through which the liquor descends is so small, that sufficient air to decompose the fluid, or make it "flat," cannot enter. The vessel can be made, omitting the glass bottle, for fluids which are not affected by continued contact with metal. They are a little cheaper, but liable to receive *dints* from harsh treatment, whereas the other vessels are so solid that they escape this chance.

Mr. Curtis's invention, which has yet scarcely been brought before the public, is adapted equally for public and private tables. We saw several specimens, from the first rough case, to the elegant completion in gold and silver, at Mr. Harry L. Harland's electrotype establishment, in South Fourth street, a few doors from Chestnut. A set of these bottles, in a neat plated stand, will probably soon be as much a matter of course as a stand of castors.

PICTORIAL NEWSPAPERS.—We omitted to acknowledge the receipt, from Callender & Co., South Third street, of the *Illustrated London News,* and the *Illustrated News of the World,* of October 2d, received by the Africa. The second-named of these journals has a fine portrait, with memoir, of Piccolomini, the Italian singer, who, at the early age of twenty-three, shares the honors of the lyrical drama with the renowned evergreen, Grisi.

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional."

[Correspondence of The Press.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18, 1858.

Governor Brown, of Mississippi, was here a few days ago, (I think he is in Philadelphia now,) and publicly denounced the war on Douglas by the powers that are.

There is trouble about Nicaragua again. I hope to send you ample facts at an early day.

The President will not back down from his assaults upon the unterrified Democracy. He will take off heads whenever a chance occurs.

By the way, it is rendered nearly certain that James Gordon Bennett is desired as a member of the new House—and that the creature whose ears the President wanted in 1856, is preferred to the noble Horace F. Clark! Who would have supposed this? Mrs. Bennett, with her interesting family, just from Europe, would be the very queen of fashion here, in that event. At all hazards, she is coming; and Bennett is expected to play his part as usual.

It is difficult to depict the consternation and dismay caused in official circles here by the result of your election. The utter rout that has taken place was totally unexpected. The king who, when he opened his blackbird pie, found its five-and twenty occupants singing melodiously, was not more taken aback than Mr. Buchanan when he discovered that of the five-and-twenty Congressmen of his native State, but *two* favorable to his Kansas policy had been elected. The President could have borne without a pang the loss of almost any other State, but to be thus rebuked and repudiated by the Commonwealth of which he was so long "the favorite son," is a terrible blow, and puts him in a very bad humor. The lamentations over the defeat of Glancy Jones are really distressing. It is currently reported that the President busily endeavored, when the earlier reports from Berks came in, to *figure up* a majority for his distinguished favorite, but all in vain; the figure of Schwartz would loom up. Judge Black is not in his usual talkative and amiable mood. His mind is too much occupied with *State* affairs.

As a salvo for Glancy's defeat, it is rumored that he is to be appointed Minister to Austria. Will he accept? He took care to publish to the world a few years since that Mr. Buchanan had warmly recommended him *as his successor* at the British Court—which, by the way, was the revelation of a private letter, written by a person in a foreign country—and why should he not obtain the place, now that it is in Mr. Buchanan's gift? It is true, the withdrawal of Mr. Dallas from England would be generally regretted, but public sentiment is of no consequence to this Administration. I have no doubt the country will think the mission to Austria far enough beyond Jehu's deserts, yet it falls far below the President's professed estimate of them. But what will become of the nation if Glancy should accept this mission at once, and resign his position as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means? Where could be found a man sufficiently inefficient and incompetent to be his successor? Surely, the President cannot be cruel enough, in the midst of the pecuniary difficulties of the country, to suddenly deprive it of the financial skill of the immortal Jehu! And besides, if Glancy is to be thus provided for, what is to become of Landy, Owen Jones, Reilly, Dewart, Leidy, Ahl, and the other victims?

An old Democrat is anxious to know whether it is in accordance with the doctrines of the party for the Executive to reward with honors those whom the people reject. Is it not virtually outbidding the power of the people, and giving their own money as a premium to those who betray them?

Keitt has been delivering another speech in South Carolina. It breathes the warmest friendship for the Administration, which has succeeded in accomplishing what Old Hickory never could do—adopting a policy exactly suited to the tastes of the nullifiers of that State! This is one of the few things in which Buchanan has *surpassed* Jackson! Why do not his eulogists in Pennsylvania give him due credit for it? OCCASIONAL.

Lecture Season Opening.

In no way is the growing taste for literature of our citizens more signally manifested than in their popular support of lecture-board entertainments. So well established has this intellectual taste among our people become, that discriminating associations hazard nothing by their preparatory outlay in securing the services of men of undoubted ability, as by proper management the receipts *are scarcely ever less than the expenses* incurred, and in most cases a surplus has been realized. When exceptions to this rule occur, they are usually traceable to some defective arrangement; either the lecturer is not popularly known, or his past efforts do not entitle him to a front rank in *his profession as a lecturer,* or the announcement of his lecture has not had sufficient publicity given it through the newspapers, or the price charged for admission has been disproportioned to the cost involved, and hence at variance with the democratic notions of our lecture-going masses.

This point has also been practically demonstrated, that lectures given under the auspices of some respectable organization are much better sustained than those given on the responsibility of a single individual. The reasons for this are obvious. One remarkable phase of *this subject,* and which well illustrates the *liberal* spirit of inquiry that characterizes the American mind, is, that it matters not what may be the *subject* of a lecture, so that the lecturer is believed to possess sufficient ability properly to treat it. We have thus seen, in more than one in*stance, a large hall filled to hear a lecture upon a* subject with which the bulk of the audience were not only unacquainted, but actually at a loss to know what was really meant by the terms of the announcement. The admirable courses of lectures with which Philadelphia has heretofore been favored have measurably been *the means of schooling* those who attended them into respectable criticising competency, and, in consequence of which, the day may be said to have gone by, in this community, for a rigmarole of glowing rhetoric in a lecture to take the place of well-condensed thought *or feeding facts.*

Of the several classes of literary lectures best sustained among us, it is difficult to say whether the palm has been awarded to the humorous—of which last season Park Benjamin and John G. Whittier gave us the best specimens; the moral and philosophical—*as represented* by those twin Goliahs, Beecher and Chapin; the descriptive—in which Ralph Waldo Emerson holds an enviable rank; or the purely literary—of which the lecture on "The Lost Arts," last winter, by Wendell Phillips, afforded the finest specimen of the *season. There are several types not included in* this category; of those enumerated, however, that represented by Beecher and Chapin was manifestly the most popular; though, in fact, it was the men, rather than their style of subject, that drew. In the line of Travels, the field last winter *was left almost undisputed* to Rev. Dr. Stevens, and his full course was at least twice endorsed by a popular attendance. Willits, Cuyler, Stockton, and several others, whose several productions were duly noticed in this paper at the time, were also flatteringly received, and we *may hope will figure to some* extent in the programme of the coming season. Mackay's efforts here were—as they deserved to be, for reasons already given—a dead failure. The Historic, as a branch, was last season, with a few trivial exceptions, entirely neglected. This was an over*sight which the coming season should not fail to* remedy, as of all philosophy, that which has the popular credit of teaching by experience, is, if properly presented, most substantially instructive to a popular audience.

The first gun of the season, as per announce*ment, will be fired this (Tuesday) evening,* in Musical Fund Hall, in a new and original lecture by Mr. Park Benjamin, on "Social Life in America." A course of lectures is also announced to be given, at the same Hall, under the auspices of the Literary Congress of Philadelphia, the first of which will be delivered on the evening of the 27th inst., by the Rev. T. Starr King, of Boston. The lectures for the present week at the Wagner Free Institute of Science, Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets, published in *The Press* of yesterday, is also well worthy of attention.

*The arrangements of the People's Literary In*stitute for their usual winter course have been made with characteristic sagacity and liberality, and their programme, as submitted to the public, will doubtless constitute an important feature in that class of entertainments during the coming winter. GRAYBEARD.

YELLOW FEVER—TWO DEAD BODIES ON BOARD A VESSEL.—The barque New World, Capt. Ross, arrived at the De Forest dock, Brooklyn, on Saturday, from Maricaibo, with logwood. An officer went on board to inspect the vessel, and found the bodies of Captain Ross's wife and daughter encased in coffins, having died on the passage of yellow fever. It appears that no inspection of the vessel took place at Quarantine by the health officer, as the captain of the New World had possession of a pass to the city. It is probable that Captain Ross reported "all well," not mentioning anything of the dead bodies he had on board his vessel. Dr. Boyd, one of the health officers, was sent by the Mayor to investigate the case.

FATAL SHOOTING ACCIDENT.—Mr. Eastman, of Ellenville, N. Y., was accidentally shot on Friday. He, in company with a gentleman named Shultz, had gone some distance from home that morning to measure a quantity of bark, and while returning the horse became unmanageable, when Mr. Eastman was either thrown or jumped out. A double-barreled gun, which was in the wagon, was also thrown out, when, upon striking the ground, both barrels were discharged, the contents entering the side and thigh of Mr. Eastman, inflicting such a terrible wound that death ensued shortly afterward.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, PEWS, &C.—VERY LARGE SALE this evening; including elegant and plain residences, large and valuable vacant lots, superior farm, &c.—altogether thirty-four properties, by order of trustees, executors, and others. See Thomas and Sons' pamphlet catalogue, 20 pages, and advertisements under auction head.

Letter from New York.

HONORS TO THE PHILADELPHIA STEAM FIRE ENGINE COMPANY—ORGANIZATION OF THE NEW NATIONAL INSTITUTE—PROGRAMME OF THE ANTI-TAMMANY DEMOCRACY—RE-OPENING OF THE BROADWAY THEATRE—NEW VAUDEVILLE COMPANY—LEAVE-TAKING OF GENERAL PAEZ—LARGE DECREASE OF IMMIGRATION—LORD NAPIER EVERYWHERE—SIR GORE OUSELY HIS "JOHN JONES"—ANOTHER SENSATION BOOK—STOCKS—MARKETS.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

NEW YORK, October 18, 1858.

Full as are the descriptions in our city papers of the reception of the Hope Hose Company, of Philadelphia, and gratifying as it must be to the members of the company, and to your department generally, it hardly does justice to the occasion. It was, in truth, an ovation, excelling anything of the kind ever known in this metropolis. The brilliancy of the torch-light procession, the inspiriting music, the crowds gathered at every point through which the procession moved, and the constant and vociferous cheering with which the Philadelphians were greeted, combined to make it a scene that will be memorable in the annals of the department. But the visit of the company has a significance beyond the mere hospitalities of the hour. The exhibition they propose to give of the practical working of a fire engine by steam, if successful, (and of its success there can be no doubt,) is destined to be the initiative of a revolution in the fire department of this and of other cities; for human thews and muscles have neither the power nor endurance of machinery and steam, and must succumb to its potency in fire engines, as they have in all other motive power. To-morrow (Tuesday) a public exhibition of the capacity of the engine will be given, in front of the Merchants' Exchange, in presence of the heads of our insurance companies, leading merchants, and a portion of the municipal authorities.

The movement of exhibitors at the late Crystal Palace, and inventors, for the organization of a national institute, independent of the American Institute, progresses rapidly. A formal organization was effected on Friday evening, with Mayor Tiemann as chairman. Letters have been received from leading manufacturers and inventors, in various sections, expressing warm sympathy and a desire to co-operate in the movement, and thus place the inventive, industrial, and manufacturing talent of the country in a position independent of the close corporation by which it has, for the last quarter of a century, been trammelled and hemmed in.

The programme of the anti-Tammany Democracy is beginning to be developed. No formal opposition is to be made to the Tammany party nominations, excepting in the Congressional districts where Messrs. Sickles and Purdy are running, and to some portion of the county ticket. In reference to those gentlemen the "Regulars," or "Wood" organization, will pursue such course as they may deem proper, by way of retaliation for the course pursued last fall by those who were prominent in defeating Mr. Wood for the mayoralty.

The Broadway Theatre reopens to-night under the management of Mr. Edward Eddy. The prices are twenty-five cents to the parquette, and fifty cents to the dress circle. Julia Dean Hayne is the first star—commencing as Pauline, in the Lady of Lyons. The star system has not been able to make headway thus far during the year. It remains to be seen whether a theatre so far down town as the Broadway can be supported against the Opera, Wallack's, Niblo's, and Laura Keene's. Very doubtful.

A vaudeville company commence a short season this evening, at the Metropolitan Music Hall, where the French company perform two evenings in the week. It consists of Mark Smith and wife, Tom Wemyss, Mr. Briggs, Mr. Cranshaw, Mrs Sefton, Mrs. Duffield, Mrs. Archbold, Mrs. Scott, and other clever people.

On Monday next, Nixon & Kemp open the Horse Opera at Palace Gardens on a great scale.

General Paez to-day took formal leave of the city authorities, and the members of the Venezuelan Government at the same time took occasion to express to the corporation their thanks for the courtesies that had been extended to the General. The General was escorted to the City Hall by Captain Murphy's fine City Horse Guards.

The immigration at this port thus far during the year is far less—indeed, less than half—what it was at this time last year. At the end of September last the whole immigration, in 1858, was 61,323, of whom 25,028 were Germans. During the same period last year the aggregate was 146,038, of whom 60,800 were Germans—showing that the total immigration of this year is only about equal to the German immigration of last.

Lord Napier is quite ubiquitous—one day in Washington, next at Boston, then here, next at Niagara, a day after at West Point; first at the Brevoort House, next at the Clarendon, to-day at the Stevens House. Yesterday he was on board the Valorous with Sir Gore Ousely, who has been a sort of John Jones to him ever since his arrival in the country.

Another book, of the sensation sort, is about to be issued by Stanford & Delisser. It professes to comprise an important collection of astounding revelations concerning the secret associations of the Papacy, derived from new and exclusive Roman Catholic authorities. Its title is "The Pope, or the President? Startling Disclosures of Romanism as revealed by its own writers. A Book of Facts for Americans." There's a title that must excite the curiosity of the most phlegmatic Know-Nothing in the country!

At the second board, shares were all better, and all the standard bonds strong. Goshen Branch bonds sold at 74½; Pacific Mail rose ½; N. Y. Central ½; Reading ½; Michigan Southern 1½; Panama ½; Galena ½; Cleveland & Toledo ½; and Rock Island 1½. The latter stock was in demand, and sold as high as 67, cash.

The Philadelphia, to-day, carried out $112,000 in specie for New Orleans.

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE—October 18.

SECOND BOARD.

4000 Mo 6s b7	87¼	100 Hud Riv RR	28
25000 do	87½	250 Harlem RR	12
3000 Mich St 6s	103	100 Read RR	50¾
5000 Ky St 6s	106	400 do	50¾
5000 Tenn St 6s '90	93	100 do s15	50⅝
5000 La St 6s	95	50 Harlem Riv RR pf	24¾
10000 Va St 6s	94	200 Panama RR	119
1600 Ill Int bds	103	500 Gal & Chi RR	83
5000 C St P&F D L G	27	350 do b60	83
3000 Gosh Br Bd	74¾	200 do b32	82¾
25 Bk St of N Y	105¾	200 do s3	82¾
65 Pa M SS Co	105	200 Clev & Tol RR	34¼
10 do	105¼	100 do	34¼
550 N Y Cen RR	84¾	250 do	34¼
100 do	84¾	50 Chi & R I RR	66¾
100 Mich S Gd b10	53¾	150 do	66¾
175 do	53¾	150 do	66¾
50 do s7	53¾	200 do	67
50 do s15	53¾	900 do s60	68¼
100 do s60	53	100 do b60	66¾
25 do	53¾	250 do	66¾
150 do	54	100 do b10	67
100 do s30	53¾	109 Mil & Miss RR	16¼

MARKETS

COTTON.—The market is steadier, with sales of 800 on a basis of 12¼c for middling uplands, and 12⅝c for do Orleans.

COFFEE remains quiet, with only sales of 300 bags at 9¾@10½c, 4 months.

FREIGHTS are very quiet, and we cannot hear of any important engagements.

HONEY.—We learn of a sale of 11 tcs of Cuba in bond for export at 62½c, cash.

HAY.—The market is hardly so firm, but the demand is fair. Sales were made of 3,000 bales shipping at 50@55c ⅌ cwt

HIDES.—The market is pretty active, with sales of 8,000 Buenos Ayres, 23 lbs average, at 26c, 6 months; 1,600 Orinoco, 1,200 Mexican, via New Orleans, and 1,000 Buenos Ayres, all on private terms

MOLASSES continues very dull, with no sales to report.

OILS without movement of importance. Linseed is firm at 70@72c. Crude, Whale, and Sperm Oil are quiet at 52@53c for the former, and $1.22@1.24 for the latter, with sales of 80 bbls at $1.23½.

RICE is dull with sales of 170 tierces at 3@3½c, as in quality.

SALT.—Sales are reported of 3,200 sacks Ashton's fine, 600 sacks Factory at about $1.30@1.32½; also, 1,790 sacks Marshall's at $1.10

SKINS.—We note sales of 14 bales Payta Goat on *terms not made public.*

SUGAR continues dull, but prices are unchanged. Sales of 470 hhds Cuba, mostly at 6¾@7½c.

Letter from Berks County.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

READING, October 15, 1858.

The long agony is over! Jehu died hard! The official majority for Schwartz nineteen—not much, but enough; the immortal Jehu is laid out cold in a county that, two years ago, gave James Buchanan 6,953 majority.

Poor Glancy did all he could to avoid defeat. He stumped the county, and ate innumerable bad dinners—he who had dined with the President! He begged men of all parties—Whigs, Democrats, Republicans, and Know-Nothings, personally, and actually with tears in his eyes, to vote for him—only this once more. He told them it was not he, it was James Buchanan that wanted *it. It* would not do.

One thing must not be forgotten. The friends of Glancy Jones made the issue bold, broad, direct, Buchanan or not Buchanan. They told the people at every meeting that to vote for Jones was *to sustain the President—to vote for Schwartz was* direct censure of Buchanan. And now over fourteen thousand votes have been polled, and old Democratic Berks has given her decision. What will the poor Lecompton minions say now?

The last effort of Jones's friends was when the judges met. *For some trifling discrepancy,* there was an effort made, by an unscrupulous tool named *Shenk,* from Hamburg, to throw out the Southwest ward of Reading, which gave Schwartz two hundred and thirty-six majority. But there was too much honesty in the judges to cheat the people, even to elect Glancy. The vote was counted and justice done. Thus Glancy lost.

How the creatures of Jones hung about the door, hoping the judges would perpetrate this fraud! There were others about the door, too—hard-fisted fellows—and there is no telling what the consequences would have been had the fraud been consummated.

I understand that Jones has said that he had no idea of such a result. His friends bet largely on one thousand majority, and thought it a sure thing, expecting, as they alleged, three thousand majority. Of course some money changed hands.

All the Jones ticket, *except Jones,* is elected by a small majority, making the compliment to him—over the left—still greater. PHILIP.

The weekly statement of the average condition of the banks of this city, for the week ending yesterday, sets down their loans and discounts at $25,435,147; specie, $7,261,211; circulation, $2,748,492.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE ARIEL OFF CAPE RACE.

LATER FROM CHINA.

Cholera Raging Among the Chinese Troops.

MR. REED GONE TO SHANGHAE.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH—NO IMPROVEMENT.

COTTON LOWER—BREADSTUFFS DULL.

CONSOLS 98@98⅛.

ST. JOHNS, Oct 18.—The Vanderbilt steamer Ariel, Captain Ludlow, from Bremen and Havre, via Southampton Oct 6th, passed Cape Race on Sunday evening, 17th inst., at 5 o'clock P. M.

The Ariel has 250 passengers for New York.

There is no improvement in the working of the Atlantic cable at Valentia, and the state of affairs is very unsatisfactory.

The Submarine Telegraph Company have issued proposals for £150,000 additional capital, to lay two cables from Hull to Elbea, in Hanover, and Tonning, in Denmark.

A meeting is to be held at Paris, in November, to make arrangements for the construction of a canal across the Isthmus of Suez.

The specie in the Bank of Austria amount to £11,000,000 sterling, and the aggregate amounts held in the Banks of England, France, and Austria, is —— five millions (word omitted.)

The Western Bank has made a call for one hundred additional shares for the first of November.

Later advices had been received from Canton. There were large quantities of tea at Canton waiting the reopening of trade for exportation. Trade had been resumed at Shanghae.

Lord Elgin was at Japan, and the United States Commissioner, the Hon Wm. B. Reed, was at Shanghae.

Affairs at Canton were in a most unsatisfactory state. Cholera had appeared among the Chinese army.

Rumors were afloat that there were two French ships-of-war at Lisbon, demanding the restitution of Charles George.

The King of Denmark was quite ill.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO SOUTHAMPTON.]

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.—LIVERPOOL, Oct. 6.—The market for Cotton is quiet, but steady at the rates reported per the Africa. The sales of the last three days foot up 21 000 bales, of which 1,400 were on speculation, and a similar amount for export.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co., however, say that the fair and lower qualities have been offered to the trade at a slight reduction from former prices.

LIVERPOOL BREADSTUFFS MARKET.—Messrs. Richardson, Spence, & Co. report Flour as having a declining tendency, with prices a little easier, though nominally unchanged. The market closed with a tendency still downward. Wheat dull, and nominally unchanged; Western is quoted at 6s 3d@6s 6d for white, and 7s@7s 5d for Southern. Corn is dull, and quotations nominal; yellow 33s 6d@34s. There are large quantities of Black Sea grain in the market, which are selling at a decline on all grades.

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.—Beef is heavy. Pork quiet. Bacon dull and prices weak, with but little inquiry. Lard dull at 60@61s. Tallow slow of sale but prices unaltered.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET.—Rosin is dull, and inferior descriptions of common are selling at 3s 10d @4s. Spirits Turpentine steady at 38s 6d@39s. Sugar quiet. Coffee quiet. Rice steady. Ashes quiet at 31s 6d for Pots, and 32s 6d for Pearls. Cod Oil dull at £34. Linseed Oil dull at 33s 6d@34s. Philadelphia Bark 9s 6d@9s 9d; Baltimore do 6s 6d@7s.

LONDON MARKETS.—Prime old Wheat is unchanged, while inferior is lower. Sugar is steady. Tea firm. Coffee unaltered. Tallow firm. American Flour steady. Cotton steady.

LONDON MONEY MARKET.—Consols closed on Tuesday at 98@98⅛ for money and account.

STATE OF TRADE.—The Manchester market exhibited but little activity, but there was no change in rates.

From New Mexico and the Plains—Another Battle with the Indians—The Pike's Peak Gold Mines.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—A despatch from Independence on the 17th says that the Santa Fe mail, with dates to the 27th ult., arrived there on Saturday night.

News had reached Santa Fe of another battle with the Indians. Six of the Indians were killed and two soldiers wounded. Six thousand head of sheep were recovered.

The mail conductor reports meeting with a large number of gold-hunters bound to Pike's Peak.

Later from Mexico.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—The steamer General Rusk, from Brazos on the 14th instant, has arrived at this port, with later advices from Mexico.

The reported battle between Vidaurri and Miramon is confirmed.

The former was defeated. The battle lasted four days, and was fought near Chualusco.

Vidaurri retreated to Monterey, and was preparing to attack Miramon.

The Tehuantepec Mail Route—Arrival of the Steamer Quaker City at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 18.—The mail steamship Quaker City, from New York, has arrived at this port. She is bound to the Isthmus, to commence the carriage of the mail over the Isthmus route.

Arrival of the Overland California Mails.

ST. LOUIS, October 18.—The second Overland California Mail arrived here on Saturday night, bringing letters to the 20th ult., but no papers.

The third mail reached here to-night, having been twenty-five days on the route.

Nicaraguan Affairs—The Purchase of Cuba.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—It is said that Gen. Jerez will immediately communicate with the Government of Nicaragua relative to the non-success of his mission, and ask for further instructions. He was emphatically informed by Gen. Cass that, whatever may be done by France, or any other foreign Power, our Government will protect the transit route to the fullest extent, and at all hazards.

Some friends of the Administration, occupying high political positions, express themselves favorable to a direct application to Congress for an appropriation to conduct the negotiation for the purchase of Cuba.

The receipts of the Post Office Department, for the quarter ending the 30th of June, were $1,800,000.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

TRINITY BAY, Oct. 18.—To Peter Cooper, Esq., for the Directors of the Atlantic Telegraph Company, New York: I regret to say that the preconcerted signals arranged by Mr. Thompson have failed to elicit any improvement in the reception of signals here. I do not know if any improvement has taken place at Valentia. I commence repeating the same system on Wednesday next. C. V. DE SAUTY.

The Great Prize Fight.

BUFFALO, Oct. 18.—The coming fight between Heenan and Morrissey causes the greatest excitement among the "fancy." The city is fuller than ever before of bruisers. Delegations continue to arrive by every train. Notorious sporting characters are here from Havana, New Orleans, California, and all the large Northern cities. Both Morrissey and Heenan are reported to be in excellent condition and eager for the fray. The fight takes place near Long Point, Canada. Heenan's seconds are Aaron Jones and Johnny Mackey. Morrissey's seconds are Dublin Tricks and Australian Kelly. The betting is now even.

A fight came off to-day at Point Abino between Scotty and Barney Aaron, resulting in a victory for Scotty, Barney giving him a foul blow. They fought ten rounds in fifteen minutes.

The Great Balloon Race—Ascension of Three Balloons.

CINCINNATI, October 18.—Professors Steiner and Godard started at 4 o'clock this afternoon on their great balloon race, with the intention of remaining up three days. Mr. Bellman, of the *Gazette,* preceded them in a small balloon.

The Ohio Life and Trust Company—Injunction Granted.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—In the United States Circuit Court, Judge McLean presiding, on an application, filed by Henry Stanberry, attorneys Bell and Grant, of London, and Thompson and Nesmith, for other creditors of the Ohio Life and Trust Company, representing claims to the amount of $700,000, an injunction was granted against the assignees of said company, restraining them from disposing of the property of the company under their control.

An application for the appointment of a receiver, before the Supreme Court, has been granted, and the sheriff of Hamilton county has been appointed receiver.

Battle between the U. S. Troops and the Camanche Indians.

MEMPHIS, October 18.—The overland mail from Fort Smith, on the 8th, confirms the reported battle between the United States troops and Camanche Indians.

The Piccolomini Furore at New York.

NEW YORK, Oct. 18.—The ticket offices at the Academy were besieged at an early hour this morning, indicating that the Piccolomini excitement had reached fever heat. Every seat in the house was disposed of during the first hour.

Explosion of a Steam Tug.

OSWEGO, Oct. 18.—The steam tug T. H Bloore exploded her boiler, outside of the harbor, this morning. Four persons were badly hurt, and the engineer is missing.

Supposed Loss of a Schooner.

OSWEGO, Oct. 18.—The schooner Albion, owned and bound here, is supposed to have been lost off Erie, Pa., in the gale of the 7th inst., with all hands.

New York Bank Statement.

NEW YORK, October 18.—The bank statement for the past week foots up as follows:

Increase in loans	$617,000
Increase in deposits	936,000
Decrease in specie	664,600
Decrease in circulation	90,000

The Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—The number of deaths from fever on Saturday were 30. Total for the week 310.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 18.—Flour is dull; Ohio, $5 25; Howard street, $5 37½. Wheat—There is a brisk demand for prime, but the common qualities are dull: red, $1.15@1 25; white, $1.10@1 15 for common, and $1 20@1.40 for fair to prime. Corn—Yellow, 85@88c. Whiskey firm. Provisions steady.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Flour is quiet. Wheat ditto, at an advance of 1c; sales at 63c. Corn firm, and 1c better. Oats steady. Shipments to Buffalo—No Flour, 29,000 bus of Wheat, and 15,000 bus of Corn. To Oswego—No Flour. 15,000 bus Wheat. Receipts—4,900 bbls Flour, 15,000 bus Wheat, and 10,000 bus Corn.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—Cotton is firm and active; sales of 14,000 bales. Lard is ⅛c higher. Molasses is quoted at 34c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—Flour is unchanged; the demand is confined to the home trade; sales at $4.50@4.60 for superfine, and $4.75@5 for extra. Whiskey is quoted at 17½c. Provisions unchanged. Mess Pork is quoted at $15. Wheat is scarce; prime is in better demand.

A MR. KELLEY, of Ogdensburg, was standing near a cross-cut saw which oscillated, when his shawl was caught in the saw, and the saw entered the right shoulder and passed downward till its motion was entirely stopped by his shawl. The wound reached about fourteen inches across the back, and was ten inches deep from the shoulder downward. The bone of the right arm was cut off within two inches of the shoulder socket, and the piece was removed when the wound was dressed. The shoulder blade was also cut off, the saw closely grazing the spinal column.

IMPROVEMENT IN BUSINESS IN TRENTON.—The Trenton (N. J.) *True American* states that the foundry of Messrs. Bottom & Tiffany, of that city, is now executing heavy orders for iron work, among which are iron fronts for a mammoth store in New Orleans, with richly-ornamented cornices; a massive flight of spiral steps, sixty feet high, for the custom house at Mobile, and several orders from Philadelphia. The foundry is fuller of work and more actively engaged at present than for any period in the last eighteen months.

THE Portland (Me.) *Argus* announces the death of General Phineas Varnum, aged eighty years. He was formerly a member of the Executive Council of the State, and was much respected and beloved by his fellow-citizens.

THE CITY.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Ravels.

WHEATLEY & CLARKE'S ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—"Poor Gentleman"—"Widow's Husband."

MRS. D. P. BOWERS' WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—"Court and City"—"Asmodeus."

CONCERT HALL.—Sanderson's Panorama of the Russian War.

NATIONAL HALL.—Williams' Panorama of the Bible.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS.—Signor Blitz.

PARADE OF THE NATIONAL GUARDS.—The National Guards, under the command of Captain Peter Lyle, paraded yesterday for target practice, and had out about one hundred men. They were accompanied by the Philadelphia Brass Band, and made, as usual, a most creditable appearance. They proceeded to the Bull's Head Hotel, where, after target practice, they had a "high old time" generally. The following were the best shots:

First prize, California gold medal, Private William Rush. Second prize, Private Barnes. Third prize, Sergeant Durang. Fourth prize, Private George D. Glenn. Fifth prize, Private William McFerran. Sixth prize, Private Gulliger. Seventh prize, Private H. Creed. *Eighth prize, Corporal Farrel. Ninth prize, Private J.* King. Tenth prize, Sergeant Gray. Eleventh prize, Private Stokes. Twelfth prize, leather medal, Private Davis. The following were the judges of the firing: Col. Lewis Col Wilhelm, and Capt. S. A. Hegner. The prizes were distributed last evening, at their armory, by Col. Lewis.

ATTEMPT TO COMMIT A MURDER.—Yesterday afternoon, a shoemaker named William Wallace, residing in Cambria street, near Twentieth, attempted, while laboring under *delirium tremens,* to murder his wife by stabbing her with a knife. The unfortunate woman fought desperately, and in her attempts to escape from her infuriate assailant received nineteen stabs on the back of her head, neck and body. The screams of the poor woman brought to the house a number of the *neighbors just in time to save her life. She was* conveyed to the residence of Dr. Gardner in that vicinity, where her wounds were properly dressed. The wounds are not of a very serious character, and she will in all probability recover. The husband in his attempt to escape from the officers, jumped from a second story window, but was finally captured and placed in the station-house to await the result of the woman's injuries.

THIEVES CAUGHT.—The residents along the North Pennsylvania Railroad, on Fisher's Lane, and near Germantown, have recently suffered from a gang of burglars from this city, who nightly visited them and carried off whatever they could conveniently secure. On Saturday night, Officer Russell, of the Detective force, arrested Francis Fetter, John Shall, and Kato Brooks, on the charge of being the thieves, and recovered from them a large amount of stolen goods, a portion of which has been identified and claimed by the owners. The thieves had also in their possession three horses, one of which it is supposed was stolen from Montgomery county. The accused will have a hearing at 10 o'clock this morning, at the Mayor's office, where the goods can be seen.

ANOTHER SHOOTING CASE.—Acting upon information made before him, Lieut. Hampton, of the Second police district, arrested Edward Donohue aged 17 years, on the charge of having, on the night of election, shot a child named Matilda Dobbin, between 10 and 11 years of age, in the knee, with a slug. It seems that Matilda was among the lookers on at a bon-fire at Broad and Rose streets, when Donohue fired the pistol. The wounded child told her parents that she had fallen and hurt her knee, and she did not tell the truth until the wound had become so serious that it is feared she will not recover. The slug has not yet been extracted. Donohue belongs to a gang of outlaws known as the "Lancers." He says the pistol went off accidentally. The accused has been committed to answer.

LAYING OF A CORNER-STONE.—The corner-stone of the Bethany Mission Chapel was laid yesterday afternoon in South street, west of Twenty-first street, with the ceremonies incident upon such an occasion. The building is to be 50 by 75 feet, and its estimated cost is $2,500. This amount has been raised through the efforts of the Rev. John Chambers's congregation. Addresses were made by the Rev. J. Chambers, Rev. Dr. Brainerd, Rev R. A. Carden, Rev. Mr. McCloud, and others. After the placing of the usual articles in the corner-stone, and the benediction by the Rev Dr. Beatie, the company separated.

PROBABLE FATAL AFFAIR AT WOODBURY.—On Sunday afternoon last an altercation occurred in Woodbury, N. J., between a white man, named Dilks, a resident of that place, and a colored man, named Charles Thomas, who was in a state of intoxication. A fight ensued, during which Thomas stabbed Dilks upon the right side of the neck, inflicting a shocking wound several inches in length. The injured man was picked up and conveyed to a house in the vicinity, where his wounds were dressed, but the attending physicians have no hopes of his recovery. The assailant was at once arrested and placed in the jail at that place.

BRUTAL ASSAULT.—Jacob Meunce, hailing from Bridgeport, N. J., was before Alderman Plankinton, yesterday morning, on the charge of committing an assault and battery on a small boy, with an intent to kill. It appears that while passing Eleventh and Green streets, on Saturday afternoon, a party of boys threw pebbles at him, when he became exasperated, and seizing a large stone, hurled it at one of the little fellows, striking him on the head, and inflicting a dangerous wound. The accused was committed to answer.

CADETS OF TEMPERANCE.—The Grand Section of Pennsylvania, at its eleventh annual session, elected the following officers: G. P., Wm. Davis; G. V. P., Edward Emerick Sell; G. S., B Franklin Dennisson; G. T., Wm. J. Seddinger; G. G., Alexander Given; G W., Alex. Clements; G C., John Schaeffer. The order has rapidly increased during the past year, and now numbers over 3,000 noble youth pledged to total abstinence from all that intoxicates. We trust they may be still more useful.

ARREST OF FUGITIVES.—At an early hour yesterday morning High Constable Clark arrested two men, named Charles Knecht and James McQuade, on the charge of being fugitives from Pottsville, where they are charged with arson. They were handed over to Constable D B Christ, of Pottsville, and started for *that place in the morning train.* McQuade is said to have been the proprietor of a large sash mill which was destroyed by fire some time since.

EFFECTS OF INTEMPERANCE.—Coroner Fenner held an inquest yesterday morning upon the body of Charles Pierson, who died on Sunday night, at a house in Penn street, below South. The deceased was much addicted to intemperance, and was constantly *in a fit of liquor. From the effects of one of these falls he* died. Verdict accordingly. Pierson leaves a wife and two children.

DROWNING CASE.—Patrick Gennivan, the captain of a coal boat, was drowned near Mauch, on Thursday, while attempting to save the life of a lad who had fallen overboard. The body was recovered and brought to his residence in Willow street, where Coroner Fenner held an inquest.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY.—At a hearing last evening, before the United States Commissioner, Andrew T. Green, of Highspire, Pa., was bound over in the sum of $3,500 to appear before the United States Court, on charge of making and passing counterfeit coins.

ACCIDENT.—Yesterday afternoon a child six years of age, named James Gilligan, was dreadfully injured by being crushed between a coal cart and an office at the corner of Broad and Carlton streets. The sufferer was conveyed to the hospital.

DIED OF HIS INJURIES.—A boy who was run over at Eleventh and Spring Garden streets by a butcher's cart, on Saturday, died at St. Joseph's Hospital *yesterday morning. Coroner Fenner was sent for to* hold an inquest in the case.

HOW TO PAY THE FINE.—A woman was arrested on Sunday for being drunk, and was fined by Alderman Patchel. Not having the necessary amount, the magistrate extracted from her a breastpin and finger ring.

BURGLARIES IN THE RURAL DISTRICTS.—Several burglaries took place Sunday night in the rural portion of the Twenty-second ward, outside of the portions of the ward under police surveillance.

☞ *See additional items on first page.*

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

[Reported for The Press.]

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Judge Cadwalader.—Jacob Shuster alias Tom Hand, and John Crowell alias John Dick, were put on trial, charged with making and passing counterfeit quarters, halves, and gold dollars, quarter and half eagles. At the opening of the Court, John Crowell asked to send for his counsel, David Paul Brown, jr, who soon made his appearance, and said he would not appear as counsel for Crowell in the case. The defendant then asked the Court to assign the counsel as he had no money to pay for one. The Court then assigned Wm. G. Smith as his *counsel. Messrs. Hubble and Bull represent the first-named defendant.*

The early portion of the day was taken up in challenging jurors. The court ordered ten extra jurors to be summoned. United States District Attorney J. C. Vandyke opened the case for the United States, and alleged that a man named Lewis Berry was tried some time since on the same charge as the defendant, and that during the trial it was proved that a number of instruments for making counterfeit money was found in Berry's house, in a room occupied by Shuster and Crowell, and that the room was rented by Berry to the defendants by their alleging that they wanted it to manufacture hair dye. The following witnesses were then exam'ned:

George D Callahan testified—Some few days previous to the 10th day of April, a man by the name of Cromwell was brought from the Court of Quarter Sessions to the Mayor's office to make an affidavit, and that he stated to him that he wanted to lead an honest life; that he was working at his trade, and that the was called on by Tom Hand, and threatened him if he did not assist him, and finally he consented to help, and purchased acids, and that he took the articles he purchased to the house of Berry, in Twenty-fourth *street; that Shuster occupied the third-story front and* back rooms, and that the back room was used for a work-room, and that Shuster had their engraving of a ten-dollar bank-note on the Delaware County Bank; he was under arrest at the time he came to the Mayor's office; that Shuster made the counterfeit money in that room and sent the money to Albany; he said he bought the acids in Chestnut and Eutaw streets; I had a warrant issued; I was then one of the Mayor's special officers; I, with Officers Taggart and Carlin, found the things now in court in the third-story back room; I was not present when Shuster was arrested, nor when the money was found; I received a statement from Dick about this in the Mayor's room; he was under duress at the time; he was brought to the Mayor's office by an officer and no promises was made by me that it would be better for him to tell it.

(The Court said to the District Attorney that the United States would have to prove that the defendant was not made to prove what he said by promises made; that it would be for his own benefit to do so.) He was brought by a tipstave of the court. (The batteries, metals, acids, engravers' tools, sizeing moulds, lamp-black, plates, &c., were produced in court.) The lamp-*black was found at the foot of the flight of stairs attached* to the third story. Mr. Carlin and Mr. Taggart searched the premises before I did. Crowell was charged with passing ten-dollar notes on the Delaware County Bank on the 30th of March, and this was in April. On trial.

DISTRICT COURT—Judge Hare.—Valentine Sieris vs Conrad Daubert. An action to recover damages for obstructing a water course. Jury out.

John D. Ward *vs.* Hartell, Leichworth & Co. An action on a promissory note and book account. Verdict for plaintiff $611 91. Hart and Daniel Dougherty for plaintiff; Letchworth for defendant.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow.—Julia Brown, administratrix, &c., *vs.* A. B. Nolans. An action of trover to recover damages for the alleged wrongful detention of certain cabinetmaker's tools. *Defence,* that defendant holds the articles as collateral for the payment of a certain due bill. Jury out.

Godfrey Betz *vs.* The Northern Liberties Gas Company, garnishees.—This was an attachment execution against garnishees to recover money in their hands due to Mueller & Gutsperger. Verdict for plaintiff for $41.40.

Ann Brown *vs.* Henry F. Gross. An action to recover for work and labor done. On trial.

QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Allison.—*Dr. Wright's Case.*—Frank R. Wright was charged with adultery. After a brief opening to the jury by District Attorney Loughead, he called to the witness stand Edwin T. Chase, who testified: Mr. Wright appeared before me, as commissioner, to make an affidavit, which I took at the time it bears date. It was a libel for divorce.

Mr. Helpin testified—I was employed as bookkeeper at Jones's Hotel; Wright was stopping at the hotel last July, August, and September; he remained over two months; also a lady, whom he represented to be his wife, and two servants; I saw the lady once or twice; he occupied the room with her; never heard him mention her first name; the entry upon our books was Dr. Frank R. Wright, lady, and two servants; Dr. Wright's sister was at the hotel for a *short time; she remained* in the servants' room.

Dr. Ducachet testified—I have seen Wright before, but can't say if defendant is the one I married; I married him on the 6th day of October, 1856, at my house; the lady's name was Miss Reeder; they said they were going to live in Baltimore, at 130 West Fayette street; I cannot state if it was the defendant I married; they invited me to call upon them.

Alderman Helfrecht testified—Mr. Wright came before me on the 30th of September; he charged a person with committing adultery with his wife, but after the hearing the defendant was discharged.

Sarah Bradford testified—I lived at Elkton with a gentleman's family; I left the house there with the gentleman's daughter and came to Philadelphia; I had taken the letter to the post office at Elkton, directed to Wright; she had letters there signed "My beloved Philip," or "P.;" when we first came here we went to the Orleans House; I came to learn a trade; she asked me to come with her; her father did not know she was coming here; we left clandestinely; we remained at the Orleans House for a few moments, and then went to Jones's; we left there and went back to the Orleans; and Dr. Wright came into the parlor and advised her to go home to her father; they remained about a quarter of an hour and left; he came in again and said they did not accommodate ladies, only gentlemen; then we went to the Union Hotel in Arch street; we remained there all night; Dr. W. remained in the room with her all night; I did not go to bed; she said in the morning they had been married by a counsel or Mayor in Baltimore; when her father came to this city she refused to go home with him.

George Freeman testified—I am connected with the Union Hotel as bookkeeper; the defendant came there, entered his name as Frank Jones, lady, and servant; they occupied two rooms upon the second floor; they came there on the 29th of September last; I was introduced to him as Dr. Wright at Jones's Hotel, some five months before this took place; I did not recognise him at first, but in a few moments I did, and informed the proprietor of it.

Mr. Herpin recalled—But on pointing out a *lady* called Mrs. Wright, witness said she looks something like the lady who was at Jones's Hotel; but I cannot recognise her positively.

Virginia Myers testified—I lived in Wright's family as a servant from 1856 up to this time; he was married; I was at Jones's Hotel with them in July last; I am living with her now; she was a moment ago in Court; at Jones's they occupied rooms 109 and 110; Mr. and Mrs. Wright occupied the same rooms; I was present when they were married by Dr. Ducachette.

Mr. Freeman recalled, and identified the lady who was at the Union Hotel.

Miss Bradford recalled, and identified the lady who came with her to this city and remained at the Union Hotel. The Commonwealth here closed their case.

No testimony was offered by the defence—they relying upon the *insufficiency of the proofs offered by the* Commonwealth. Arundel and Goforth for defendant. Verdict guilty.

ATTEMPT TO MURDER A CLERGYMAN IN HIS PULPIT.—Last evening, at about eight o'clock, a Frenchman named Lewis Berriers, entered the Trinity Methodist Episcopal Church, and took a seat in a front pew. In a few minutes he drew a revolver, and pointing it at the pastor, Rev. M. D. C. Crawford, discharged one of the barrels. The ball passed close by his head, on the left, striking the wall of the pulpit behind him. The congregation was in a great excitement. The man was seized and handed over to the police of the Twentieth ward. On his way to the station house he told the officers that Mr. Crawford had insulted him in his morning sermon. He is evidently insane.—*N. Y. Post, 18th.*

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 18, 1858.

All kinds of stocks were dull to-day, especially the fancies, which were exceedingly heavy. The turn in the market is by some attributed to the reaction consequent upon the rapid advance in Reading last week. It may be owing to the fact that a good part of the demand for Reading came from New York, and caused prices here to rise, and that, as the shorts in that city have been supplied, the stock is returning to its former position in the market. Our readers are at liberty to accept either of these theories as true, or to make a better one for themselves! It is a free country. *Very free,* said the poor Frenchman—if you have no shoes, they allow you to go barefoot.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF PHILADELPHIA BANKS—CLEARING HOUSE.

THE FOLLOWING IS THE AVERAGE CONDITION OF THE BANKS IN PHILADELPHIA, FOR THE WEEK PRECEDING MONDAY, OCT 18, 1858.

BANKS.	Cap. Stock.	Loans and Discounts.	Specie in Bank.	Due from other Bks.	Due other Banks.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia	$1,800,000	$3,675,600	$890,000	$125,000	$688,000	$1,807,000	$278,000
North America	1,000,000	2,856,011	1,136,163	62 795	886,836	1,887,319	240,540
Farm & Mech.	2,000,000	3,900,027	1,295,805	490,838	439,779	3,446,462	444,985
Commercial	841,400	1,617,000	823,000	66,000	123,000	948,000	143,000
Mechanics	800 000	1,773,374	602 390	169,865	178,397	1,201,701	167,121
N. Liberties	500,000	1,881,000	448,000	97,000	146,000	1,186,000	111,000
Southwark	250,000	956,207	283,323	185,239	180,564	760,239	99,120
Kensington	250,000	719,967	256,290	14,121	10 509	560,840	117,745
Penn Township	350,000	791,612	171,935	89,934	10,422	605,006	81,510
Western	418,600	1,606,159	394,069	86,785	316,802	1,091,323	149,665
Man. & Mech.	567,575	1,212,809	176,695	77,412	29,800	669,012	161,780
Commerce	250,000	760,217	218,002	56,946	40,703	601,877	103,020
Girard	1 250,000	2,036,027	830,879	190,929	277,406	818,614	207,345
Tradesmen's	150,000	644 838	209,846	80,330	10,472	616,889	99 281
Consolidation	298,590	493,925	85,474	24,331	17,585	291,108	75,565
City	433,850	767,765	188,000	82,698	54,404	399,128	116,635
Commonwealth	162,740	353,117	160,547	36 895	10,620	253,213	110,970
Corn Exchange	127,950	96,402	116,503	64,669	835	96,746	61,820
	$11,440,705	$25,436,147	$7,261 211	$1,890,737	$3,880,724	$17,239,952	$2,748,492

The weekly statement of the banks presents the following changes, in comparison of the aggregates with those of last week. The specie is increased and the loans, while the deposits fall off. All the changes, however, are comparatively unimportant:

	Oct. 11.	Oct. 18.	
Loans	$25.242.857	$25,440 705	Inc.197.848
Specie	7.102 950	7,261,211	Inc.158,261
Due fm other Bks.	1,934,296	1.890 787	Dec 43 559
Due to other Bks.	3.455,3·3	3,380,724	Dec. 74,599
Deposits	17,324 619	17,239.952	Dec. 84 667
Circulation	2,804,030	2,748.492	Dec. 55,538

The following statement shows the business of the Philadelphia Clearing House for the week ending Saturday, October 16, 1858:

	Clearings.	Balances paid.
Oct. 11	$3,699 485 79	$185.274 70
" 12	3 337.655 60	260,722 38
" 13	3.151,455 08	165,538 73
" 14	2,979.741 37	163 509 99
" 15	2,751,745 34	202 109 42
" 16	2,264,276 38	238,350 54
Total	$19,184,310 41	$1,165,605 76

The telegraph reports that the quantity of coal carried over the Lehigh Valley Railroad, for the week ending the 16th inst., was 10,970 tons, being an increase over the corresponding week of last year of 4,585 tons and a gain on the tonnage the present season, over that of last year, to date, of 24,900 tons. This indicates a *rapidly increasing activity in the Lehigh coal region.*

The following is the official statement of the deposits and coinage at the U. S. Branch Mint, at New Orleans, during the month of September, 1858:

GOLD DEPOSITS

U. S. bullion, California	$185 58	
Other Gold	595 25	
		$780 83

SILVER DEPOSITS.

Foreign Silver	313,674 57
Total Deposits	$314 455 40

COINAGE.

610,000 Half Dollars.........$255,000 00

The Cincinnati *Gazette* takes the following notice of a dangerous counterfeit on the Bank of Ohio:

"Another exceedingly dangerous counterfeit on the State Bank of Ohio has been discovered, which has undoubtedly had an extensive circulation. Last week a $20 bill on the Ripley branch was suspected by a teller of one of the banks in Third street; but, after a close comparison, and a strict scrutiny by the most reliable judges, there was a *difference of opinion* as to its character. The majority, however, decided that it was genuine. In order to test the matter fully, Messrs. Johnson & Bro. forwarded the bill to the cashier of the Ripley branch, and to day an answer was received pronouncing it a counterfeit, no notes of the date and number of the counterfeit having been issued by the bank. Engravers are of the opinion that the impression must have been taken, in part at least, from genuine engravings, so perfect is the engraving. There is no mark by which the counterfeit can be distinguished from the genuine, and as the former have undoubtedly been changed in the filling up so as to represent the several branches, the only safe plan is to refuse all notes of the denomination of $20 on the State Bank of Ohio. The counterfeit is not a new one, and some of our bankers are of the opinion that the spurious notes have been received and paid out by the bank themselves, for some time, and that a large proportion of $20's now in circulation are counterfeit."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES,

October 18, 1858.

REPORTED BY MANLEY, BROWN, & CO., BANK-NOTE, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, NORTHWEST CORNER THIRD AND CHESTNUT STREETS.

FIRST BOARD.

500 City 6s....New.104	1900 Schuyl Nav 6s '82 66¼
1000 N Penna R 6s cash 57¾	1000 do 66¼
1000 do .....cash 57¾	1000 do 66¼
1500 do 57¾	600 do 66¼
1000 do 57¾	2000 Alleg Co 6s..Con 51¼
1000 Penna R 2d M 6s 90¾	1000 C&Am 6s '89..b5 86
1000 do 90¾	1000 do ....'83.... 81½
1000 do 90¾	10 Reading R.......... 25¼
1000 Lehigh Nav 6s.... 95	18 do s5wn 25
2000 do 95	100 do s5wn 25¼
6000 do b5 95	100 do s5wn 25¼
2000 do b5 95	100 do 25¼
5000 do b5 95	50 Chester Val....... 8
5000 do b5 95	20 Minehill R....... 50¼

BETWEEN BOARDS.

500 Reading R 6s '86....................72¾

SECOND BOARD.

75000 City 6s '88.......102	2000 Cam&Am 6s '75. 85
25000 do 102	8 Minehill R....... 50
3600 do s5.102¼	4 do 60
3000 do s5.102¼	7 do 60
3000 do s5.102¼	100 Reading R...b5wn 25¼
1000 do 102¼	25 Bk of Ky...........117
400 do PR.100	1 Beaver Meadow . 57
1000 do R.100	25 Morris Canal....... 41¼
2000 do New Gas.100¼	19 Germantn Gas b5 48½
200 do 104	10 City Bk........... 46¾
800 City 5s '60....... 98	14 Penna R.....C&P 42¾
1000 Frank& South 7s 93	4 do .....C&P 42¾
500 Schl Nav 6s '82. 66¾	13 do .....C&P 42¾
1000 do 66¾	20 do .....C&P 42¾
1000 Wilm R 6s......100¼	110 do .....C&P 42¾

AFTER BOARD.

2400 City 6s '88..........................102¾

CLOSING PRICES—FIRM.

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked
U. S. 5s '74	103¾		Sch Nav Imp 6s	69	69¾
Phila 6s	100	100¾	do Stock	9	9¾
do R	100	100¼	do Pref	16¾	17
do New	104	104¼	Wmsp't & Elm R	9¾	10
Penna 5s	91	92	do 7s 1st mtg	72	72
Reading R	25¾	25¼	do 2d mtg	48	49
do Bds '70	81	81¼	Long Island	11¾	11¾
do Mtg 6s '44	92		Girard Bank	11¾	11¼
do do '86	72¼	72¾	Leh Coal & Nav	51½	51¾
Penna R div off	42¾	42¾	N Penna R	6¾	9
do 1st m 6s	101	102	do 6s	57¾	58
do 2d m 6s	90¾	90¾	New Creek	¾	¾
Morris Can Con	41¼	42	Catawissa R	6¾	6¾
do Pref	102	104	Lehigh Zinc	¾	1
Schuyl Nav 6s '82	66¼	66¾			

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS, Oct. 18—EVENING.—There is no change in the Breadstuffs market, and very little doing in the way of transactions, the sales of Flour being limited to the wants of the home trade, at from $5 37½ to $5.40 for standard and good brands; $5 62½@6 12½ for extra and extra family Flour; and $6 25@6 50 ⅌ bbl for fancy lots, as in quality—the market closing dull at *these figures.* Rye Flour and Corn Meal are scarce and firm, at $4 87½ for the former, and $4.25 ⅌ bbl for the latter. Wheat is but little inquired for, and the millers are holding off for lower prices only about 1,000 bus having been sold, in lots, at $1.18@1.27 for red, and $1 32@1.36 for white, as in quality. Corn is steady, with sales of 1,500 bus Southern yellow at 87c afloat, and 2,200 bus Penn do at 85c in store. Oats are rather lower, with sales of 2,500 bus Southern, to note, at 44c, afloat. Rye is steady, with sales of new at 75c, and old at 80c. Of Barley Malt, a sale is reported at 125c per bus, at which rate it is freely offered. Bark is steady at $31 for 1st quality Quercitron, but the demand is limited. Cotton is not inquired for, and dull at 13¼@13½c for middling fair uplands, cash. Groceries sell slowly, and only a few small sales of Sugar and Molasses have been made at previous quoted rates. Provisions are quiet, but holders are firm in their demands for Bacon and Salted Meats, which are scarce. Seeds—Cloverseed moves off freely at $5 87½@6 ⅌ bus for new seed, which is rather scarce. Whiskey is selling, as wanted, at 22½@23c for Pennsylvania and Ohio bbls, 22½@23c for hhds, and 21½c for drudge.

PHILADELPHIA CATTLE MARKET—October 18.—About 2,000 head of Beef Cattle were at the different yards this week. The market was dull, but prices ruled about the same as last week. The following are all the particulars of the sales at Wendell's Avenue Drove Yard, the arrivals there being 1,341 head, most of which were sold to-day:

14 Chester county, J. Shulby		7 00a8 00
22 do R. Merrick		7 00a8 00
17 Delaware county, P. Beasom		6 00a7 00
29 Virginia, T. Miller,	Sold by	
23 Penna. G. Wells,	McQuaid & Baker	7 00a8 75
30 do J. Berry,		
30 Ohio, T. Moony,		
40 Chester county, T. Coates		7 00a8 00
68 Ohio, James Hayes, by J. R. Ghun		7 00a8 00
36 do Blum & Co		7 00a8 50
31 Chester county, R. Strickland		7 00a8 00
35 Pennsylvania, P. Strickland		7 00a8 00
11 Delaware, J. Rowland		7 00a8 00
16 Ohio, E Phillips		6 00a7 00
50 Virginia, J. Alexander & Co		7 00a8 50
16 Pennsylvania, B B. Gibson		6 50a7 50
18 do D. Braden		7 00a7 50
9 Ohio, J. Franks		7 00a7 50
13 do J. Blair		6 00a7 50
9 do B. Cook		7 00a8 00
27 Virginia, J. Kahn		7 00a7 75
84 Ohio, J. Sanderson, by E. Bare		7 50a8 25
80 Virginia, Hutton & Seymour		7 00a8 50
12 Chester, M. Carson		7 50a8 25
25 do O. Marshall		8 00a8 25
20 do A. Kennedy		8 00a8 50
15 Pennsylvania, W. Cummings		6 00a7 50
6 do J. A. McFeathers		6 00a8 00
30 Delaware, Z. Gemmill		7 00a7 50
31 Virginia, P. Gorman		7 00a8 00
50 do D. W. Bradley		7 00a8 50
18 do John Smith		7 50a8 25
88 Ohio, B. Gray		7 00a8 00
13 Chester, G. Stuffiebine		7 00a7 75
6 Bucks county, J. Constantine		6 00a7 00
71 Chester county, Underwood & Baldwin		7 00a8 00
53 Virginia, J. Bastable, by W. Fuller		7 50a8 00
49 Lancaster county, D. Eckman		7 00a8 00
85 Ohio, Isaac Abrahams		8 00a8 25
15 Delaware county, R. Bullock		7 00a7 50

The arrivals of Sheep were 3 000, selling at $2 to $1, cash, being from 6 to 8c per lb, dressed. About 250 Cows and Calves arrived; prices ranging at $30 to $40 for extras, $20 to $30 for middling, and $15 to $20 for dry cows.

Of Hogs, the arrivals at Philip's yard were 5 985, including 906 taken to New York. The market was firm. Sales ranging at $6@$6 50 the 100 lbs nett.

Special Notices.

Jules Hauel's Eau Lustral Hair Renovator is the greatest discovery and most admired article ever introduced to the public for imparting health, beauty, and vigor to the hair. Its use will prevent or entirely remove baldness or gray hairs, and render the hair soft, glossy, and beautifully bright. Composed entirely of vegetable material, it is free from corrosive properties, and never fails to exercise a salutary influence on the hair. Sold by all respectable Druggists, and at the Laboratory of JULES HAUEL & CO., Perfumers and Importers, 704 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. oc23-wlt

Eau Athenienne, or Hair Renovator.—Jules HAUEL offers his great chemical discovery to the public with entire confidence, it being highly commended by the thousands who have used it. It is not a dye, but, acting chemically, changes gray hair to its pristine color. It prevents baldness, and where the hair has fallen off from age or sickness, its use will produce a new and luxuriant growth. Sold by all Druggists, and at the Laboratory of JULES HAUEL & Co., Perfumers and Importers, No. 704 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia. oc18-6t

Grover & Baker's Celebrated Family Sewing MACHINES.

A NEW STYLE—PRICE $50.

730 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

These Machines sew from two spools, and form a seam of unequalled strength, beauty, and elasticity, which will NOT rip, even if every fourth stitch be cut. They are unquestionably the best in the market for family use.

oc16-tf ☞ SEND FOR A CIRCULAR.

Thum's Patent Case Shoe Brushes, compact AND CLEANLY.—Just the thing for Travellers, Boarders, and House-keepers. Sold by Grocers and Shoe Dealers. Charles D. Thum, Manufacturer of every description of Brushes, No 150 North THIRD Street.

Gallagher's Celebrated Morning Star Cooking STOVE.

20,000 NOW IN USE.

The celebrity of this wonderfully popular Stove, possessing, as it does, such a combination of superior advantages over all other Stoves now in existence, has spread its fame throughout the whole United States.

Its advantages are as follows: It has two large Ovens for baking and roasting; it is more economical; it possesses far more conveniences; it never fails under any circumstances; and is more durable than any other Stove now in use. It will bake Bread, roast a Turkey, boil a Dinner, broil a Beefsteak, and heat wash-water, all at the same time.

WARRANTEE.

I warrant this Stove to operate in the most perfect manner, or the money will be returned.

NOTICE.—I am the original inventor and patentee of the Stove called the "Morning Star," and it is for sale only in Philadelphia, at my Store, No. 305 N. SECOND Street, first Store Store above Vine.

Take particular notice that the name of the inventor, A. J. GALLAGHER, is cast, in Large Letters, on the front and side of each "MORNING STAR" COOKING STOVE.

GALLAGHER'S SUNRISE AIR TIGHT.

A new large Oven Flat Top Cooking Stove. The plates are very heavy, and the whole Stove is finished in a superior manner.

I WARRANT

This Stove to be superior to any other Flat-Top Stove now in the market.

I respectfully invite my friends and the public to call and examine the above Stoves.

I have also a great variety of other Cooking Stoves of every style. Parlor Stoves, most beautiful patterns. Together with a heavy stock of Stoves for churches, stores, offices, hotels &c.

Repairs for the Morning Star and Sunrise Stoves, to be had only at my store. A. J. GALLAGHER.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Stoves, Ranges, Castings, &c., No. 305 North SECOND Street, oc11-mwsa26t first Store Store above Vine, Phila.

Gallagher is making Silver's Air-tight Gas BURNERS as they should be, in the most workmanlike manner, and of the best materials.

I WARRANT THIS STOVE TO GIVE SATISFACTION, OR THE MONEY WILL BE REFUNDED. There are many imitations in the market, which have a tendency to destroy the good qualities of this Stove. Call at my store, and see one in use before making your purchases. A. J. GALLAGHER,

oc15-tf No 305 N. SECOND St., ab. VINE.

W. Henry Patten, Manufacturer of Window SHADES, and Importer of CURTAIN and UPHOLSTERY MATERIALS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, BROCATELLES, SATIN DE LAINE and WORSTED DAMASK, RAPS, MOREENS, PLUSHES, GIMPS and TASSELS, GILT CORNICES and CURTAIN ORNAMENTS. Gilt Window Shades, with all the trimmings, as low as 75 cents each. Just received from Auction a large invoice of Curtains, which are offered at the following unprecedented low prices:

Muslin	Curtains,	$1 00,	worth	$3 00 a pair.
Lace	"	$2 00,	"	$4 00 " "
Tambour Lace	"	$3 00,	"	$5 00 " "
Quite heavy "	"	$5 00,	"	$10 00 " "
Elegant rich Embroidered,		$10 00,	"	$20 00 " "

Damask Curtains from $10 00 to $15 00 per window, complete. Curtains made and put up at the shortest notice, by competent workmen.

W. HENRY PATTEN, 630 CHESTNUT St.,

oc12-6mos Opposite Jayne's New Hall.

$50, $50, $50, $50, $50, $50, $50, $50.—SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES—PRICES REDUCED.—A new and elegant Family Sewing Machine for $50, and the general scale of prices greatly reduced. All who want a substantial, simple, and reliable Sewing Machine, which has an established reputation for doing the very best work on every kind of material, are invited to call at our office and examine the new machines, at the reduced prices. They cannot fail to be satisfied. I. M. SINGER & CO.,

ocl-1m No. 602 CHESTNUT Street.

Singer's Sewing Machines.—That Singer's Sewing Machines make the best stitch ever invented, has been widely known for years. Other machines may make a similar stitch upon a few light fabrics, but Singer's alone are competent to do every kind of work upon every variety of fabric.

Singer's new Family Sewing Machines have the same relative superiority as his machines for manufacturing purposes. They are also more beautiful than any other.

Hemming and Binding Gauges of the most improved style are applied when desired to any of Singer's Machines. I. M. SINGER CO.,

se16-tjan22 No. 602 CHESTNUT Street.

Scurvy.—Scurvy is not confined to Arctic travellers and neglected sailors; it shows its disgusting features also among the ill-fed poor in our filthy lanes. Nothing has been found so speedily efficacious in arresting the decomposing tendency of the vital fluids in scorbutic disease as the PERUVIAN SYRUP.

For sale in this city by F. Brown, corner Fifth and Chestnut, and Hassard & Co., corner Twelfth and Chestnut. se29-d&w tf

One-Price Clothing of the Latest Styles, and made in the best manner, expressly for RETAIL SALES. We mark our lowest selling prices in PLAIN FIGURES on each article. All goods made to order are warranted satisfactory, and our ONE-PRICE SYSTEM is strictly adhered to. We believe this to be the only fair way of dealing, as thereby all are treated alike.

JONES & CO.,

au27-1y 604 MARKET Street.

Saving Fund.—Five Per Cent. Interest.—NATIONAL SAFETY TRUST COMPANY, WALNUT Street, S. W. corner of THIRD, Philadelphia. Money received in any sum, large or small, and interest paid from the day of deposit to the day of withdrawal. Money is received and payments made daily, without notice. The investments are made in Real Estate, Mortgages, Ground Rents, and such first-class securities as the charter requires. Office hours, from 9 o'clock in the morning until 5 o'clock in the afternoon, and on Monday and Thursday evenings until 8 o'clock. fe6

Seamen's Saving Fund—Office 203 Walnut street, one door west of Second street. Receives deposits in sums of One Dollar and upwards, from all classes of the community, and allows interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum.

Office open daily, from 9 until 5 o'clock, and on Monday and Saturday until 9 in the evening. President, Franklin Fell; Treasurer and Secretary, Charles M. Morris.

Jackson,

JOB PRINTER,

FIFTH AND CHESTNUT.

Checks, Notes, Drafts, Bills Lading, Bill Heads, Circulars, Cards, and all other kinds of Job Printing, at prices to suit the times. oc17-1y

Thomas W. Baily, No. 622 Market Street, Importer and Dealer in Fine Watches, Jewelry, Silver and Plated Ware. First-class goods constantly on hand. The subscriber, paying cash for every article, is enabled to sell at a small advance. Those about purchasing would do well to call. All goods warranted as represented. au4-3m