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TINTER MILLINEAY. THOMAS MORGAN, No. 718 ARCH, (Late No. 186 North NINTH Street.) bore Opening, which will embrace as unsurpassed riskion of morelites in the way or Bonkets Head related Dress Capa to clor Ladles and Mises was,

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EDWARD & YAKEY HIGHARD & PARRY Sothy Public & Commissioner for Missionies Principlinais and New Joney DARBY & BROTHER ONVEYANCES L'OENERAL LAND AGENTS CONVEYANCES L'ORD (1986) (1986) (1986) ONTETARORES, TENERAL LATOR REPORTS
FRONT STREET, door, HIGEORY,
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mus measure; and the QUALTET OF THE WORK, Are wat reached to be unsurpassed by any other. It is speed range from this hundred to fifteen hundred stitches for min-ute. The thread used is taken directly from the spools, wishout the hundral of newspiring. In fact, it is manufactual that is minute.

at which they recoold, brings them within the reach of almost every one wat, on the Sch. BAKER, Agent,

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Watches, Tewelry, &c.

TE. CALDWELL & CO. HAVMBEMOVED

क्षित्रकार (१९५५) होते विकास १४० । विक्रियाम (१९५५) देव स्थापित स्थापित NEW, MARBLE BUILDING, No. 822 CHESTNUT STREET,

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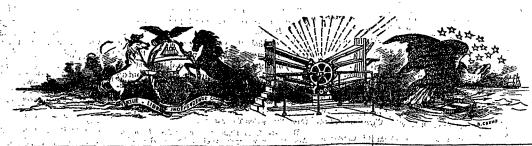
No. 216 THESTNUT Street.

Brown Miz'd Scotch-Extra heavy.

VEW STYLES

Black and Red Spot and Stripe.

French Gray Diagonal



TWO CENTS.

THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCERDINGS

DISTRIOT GOPRT—Judge Sharswood.—Fran-is Hoskins, Colses Heiskell, James F. Heiskell, Thoo. Young, trading, &c. es. Henry R. Harper. An action in a promise ry note. No defence. Verdict for the laintiff for \$395.54. Townsend for the plaintiffs; Par-Jacob C. Person and Parket Parket

Reported for The Press.]

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1858. VOL. 2-NO. 81.

New Dublications. NEW COLLECTION OF CHURCH

THE JUBILEE,

WILLIAM B. BRADBURY, Proves one of the most successful of this very popur author's works. It embraces the greatest variety all denorments for Choir. Congregational and Sing much again matter as other similar collections issu this or last season, an extraordinary amount of new matter is presented, without omitting the standard old tones, without which no book is complete. "THE JUBILES contains new Sacred Cantata entire, "Bather, or the Beautiful Queen."

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THE AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL

CHILDREN AND YOUTH,
Being the Largest Collection in the Country.
THEY ARE NOW PUBLISHING
A NEW BOOK EYERY HATURDAY MORNING.
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IOKORY COAL.—The purest and clean CRESSWELL & WILLIAMS, No. 206. WALNUT Street, are prepared to supply ship-bers and consumers with superior Broad Top Goal from lancaster Mines.

P3.25 PER TON for the best WHITE HIOKS' Yard and Office is at the southeas

VALUABLE BUCKS COUNTY FARM ith. be sold at Public Sale, on the premises.

Land, 12 of which are wood, the remainder in a high state of cultivation.

The improvements are in good order, conveniently arranged, and of the most substantial character; there are two wells of water on the premises, an excellent spring house, and a never-failing stream running almost the entire length of the Farm There is also fine shade, and a young orchard of unsurpassed assortment of fruit trees, selected with much care.

The neighborhood is unexceptionable; healthy, convenient to places of worship—having eight churches within two miles; select and classical schools, stores, &c.—altogether making this one of the finest and most desirable Farms in the county.

To persons wishing to examine the property it will be cheerfully shown by calling on the premises, and any other information; by application to either of the undersigned.

By Hart, No. 518 N. Front st.,

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Piano: Fortes. This is the largest and oldest manufactured States, having been ESTABLISHED IN 1828, ESTABLISHED IN 1828,
Since which time we have
MADE AND BOLD TWENTY THOUSAND TWO
HUNDRED PIANOS,
And have received as testimonials of their SUFFRIOBITY over all others, 11 Gold, 18 Silver, and 4
Bronze Medals.

PIANO FORTES.

SOUTHWARK BANK,

PRILADELPHIA, June 28, 1888.

NOTICE is hereby given, that "The Bouthwark Bank of Philadelphia," located in the Oity of Philadelphia, and created for Banking purposes, with a capital of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars, intends to make application to the next Legislature of this Commonwealth for an increase of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars to its present capital stock.

By order of the Board of Directors, jabb. wed 6 wos F. P. STEEL, Cashier.

DOLYTECHNIC COLLEGE, PENN SQUARE—Comprising a PREPARATORY DR-

LEGISTIC COLLECTS, A E. N. N.
L. SQUARE—Comprising a PREPARATORY DRPARTHENT, or General Scientific and Business
School. and Your Technical Schools:
THE SCHOOL OF MINES.
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THE SCHOOL OF MECHANICAL ENGINEERING. Practice...
The Winter Session will begin on MONDAY, Nov
8th, and continue four months. Apply to
A. L. KENNEDY, M. D.,
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We are now manufacturing, and are prepared to sell, a BURNING FLUID, free from the objection pertaining to the common article. Its liability to experiating to the common article. pertaining to the common article. Its liability to explode is destroyed, and may now be used with safely it has been experimented upon, and subjected to the severast tests before the best chemical talent in the city, without a single failure; and we now offer it to the public, feeling condident that a great desideration heen attained.

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THE UNDERSIGNED, PROFESSOR OF German in the University of Pennsylvania, proferr and presents to Parents, and the friends and Students of German and the Olassics, his services in teaching, as sex, from 4, 9, to loyears of age. Terms, \$10 per term, (4 months.)

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For particulars apply at the Office, 112 M, SEVENTH

Street, above Arch.

Professor of German, University of non-5t.

On Wednesday, October 20th, from thirty to forty editors from the interior attended the meeting of the Editorial Union, at the Musical Fund At the request of the officers of the Union, we WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 8, 1858.

ne feative meeting, on Wednesday evening :

Letter from Lancaster.

Our city and county seems to have been doomed,

Correspondence of The Press]
MR. Editor: The deed has been done, and I

suppose you, in common with the rest, have heard

upwards of 2,400 votes, in a district where he was only defeated by a few hundred votes in 1856, and

one which Gov. Packer carried last fall, so that

ome singular influence (most probably the votes

LANCASTER, Oct 30, 1858.

lorrespondence of The Press.]

Defences of India and England. It is impossible to conceal the fact, and the English journals do not attempt to deny it, that the troubles in India—call them revolt,

rebellion, or a war for independence—are far from ended. It is true that Delhi, Lucknow, Oawnpore, and Gwalior have successively fallen, that the "rebels" have been routed: and dispersed; that NANA SARIB is a wanderer, and that Otde, which was the centre of the rebellion, il now comparatively subdued. But all is not accomplished. There is a guerilla warfare still fiercely waging, more annoying to the British troops, and scarcely less fatal, than open warfare in the field. The routed army of Gwallor, having

changed the scene of action, has suddenly arisen in strong force in the Presidency of Bombay, and it has taken a strong force to repel their wholly unexpected attacks. At Moultan, to add to the difficulty, two of the native regiments, which had received official intimation that they were to be rearmed, lately arose and massacred some officers of a Bombay Fusileer regiment, and sought safety in flight, plundering and slaughtering as they passed through the country. Lastly, even Calcutta itself, which is about the worst defended and most defenceless city in India, was left, at the last advices, in fearful apprehension of an attack from a horde of rebels, believed to be only a few miles distant.

The remarkable conduct of the two regiments

lieved to be only a few miles distant.

The remarkable conduct of the two regiments which arose, on the very eve of again having trust placed in them, is almost inexplicable. They were assembled at Monitan, paraded without the arms of which they were formerly deprived, and told that, once again, they were to be enrolled among the native troops of the Angio-Indian Government. They sulfonly received this intimation, and immediately proceeded to lawless deeds. Two things and projudices, by serving under the banner, and auffering by the discipline, of the European usurpers, (as they must consider them,) and also that they still have hopes of the success of the insurrection.

Intelligence from India declares that a firm belief is still maintained that NAMA SARIB, with a very strong army, would surely and speedily appear as a Deliverer; that, despite all evidence to the contrary, the British victories were only exaggaration or invention; that the rebel cause was flourishing, and that the order of British troops in Hindostan was so very-small that, that to give it any appearance of magnitude, the soldiers were carried up and down; the railroads, with cunning ostentation, to give the appearance of very considerable numerical strength. As yet, the Bombay mattive army has proved sound and faithful. But they have been tampered with, and it is hard to say how long they will preserve their fidelity. Bombay is one of the richest cities in the world, with nearly seven hundred thour learning the sold the subject of the contrary. delity. Bombay is one of the richest cities in the world, with nearly seven hundred thou sand nonulation; and NANA SAUER has probably regarded it, as old BLUCHER regarded London, as he rode through it, after the Waterloo within the past few weeks, to suffer from the ra-

fight, and emphatically exclaimed, "Oh, what vages of incendiarism. There is evidently a gang of worthless and heartless scoundrels proviling a fine city this would be to sack!" NANA SAHIB Seems to think. with Falstaff, that discretion is the better fire is of almost nightly occurrence. The fine barn of Mr. Henry Robrer, in Manheim township, was since his flight from Cawapore, and is believed since his flight from Cawapore, and is believed last week, destroyed by fire, resulting in a loss to to have only a small force now at his combined by him of some two or three thousand dollars. In this mand. His fugitive troops, driven from Grand instance, thanks to the vigilance of the police, it lior, fled southward, were twice defeated by in thought the incondincies have been caught and the British during that flight, and have since caged. Two meh mand Liurens and Baungard

lior, fied southward, were twice defeated by the British during that flight, and have since betaken themselves to the mountains. The London Times says:

"The decisive scouring of all the infested parts of Hindostan will, however, soon come. Lord Clyde must quickly be upon the field of action—perhaps he is already there—with 25,000 British infantry and 10,000 cavalry, a good portion of which will also be British. Thore is no rebel force in India which can withstand these troops for one hour."

This is all very well: but suppose that the Sepoys decline risking a pitched battle?
What will the thousands and tens of thousands of infantry and cavalry do, in the hills, with savage insurgents who evade battle? How are they to be fed, in the mountains, encumbered as they must be with camels and many tive attendants, the inevitable "umpedimenta is as braye as his own sword, but he is an aged the capture of the policy of the pententiary. God help poor fallen humanity! Our jails and penitentiaries, seem to present ne terrors to the reckless and thoughtless to the first of the pententiary. God help poor fallen humanity! Our jails and penitentiaries, seem to present ne terrors to the reckless and thoughtless to the first of the pententiary. God help poor fallen humanity! Our jails and penitentiaries, seem to present ne terrors to the reckless and thoughtless to the first of the pententiary. God help poor fallen humanity! Our jails and penitentiaries, seem to present ne terrors to the reckless and thoughtless to the first of the pententiary. God help poor fallen humanity of the pententiary. God help poor fallen humanity of the pententiary. God help poor fallen humanity of the pententiary of the pententiaries.

Let it be borne in mind that, as a military Let it be borne in mind that, as a military

force, assistant to the regular British regiments, the native troops are not to be relied upon. They broke out into insurrection, massacre, and the worst brutality, at a moment | the noise. Mr. Pershing has been defeated by when their loyalty and fidelity were most confidingly trusted. The British will be fools if they ever give them a chance of committing a like treachery. To keep Hindostan quiet, in a nke treacnery. To keep Hindostan quiet, in future, two things are requisite: better government than the East India Company gave it; effected, out of 500! ment than the East India Company gave it, and an European force of at least 250,000 disciplined soldiers. In other words, making due allowance for the casualties by the service, climate, cheap arrack, and other causes, there must be a constant drain upon England for troops. The present limitation of time, as regards the service of British troops in India, must be maintained, for it would never do to banish them for lite, or for a long period, to such a country. There must be as many soldiers out of India as in it, to maintain the requisite relays. Then comes the question of

diers out of India as in it, to maintain the requisite relays. Then comes the question of cost. Will the English tax payers like to maintain an army 500,000 strong? India, of course, will have to support her own defenders, but the cost of maintaining the balance of 250,000 men will still be enormous.

Supposing that such an immense standingarmy be kept up in England, we would ask from what source will the men be supplied? It is not will, but can Great Britain give 1,000 men a week to the recruiting-sergeant, to be manufactured into soldiers! The Times thinks that a drain of even 2,000 men a week, from that a drain of even 2,000 men a week, from the training of the best paying insufficient of the paying insufficient of the best paying insufficient of the paying insufficient that a drain of even 2,000 men a week, from

stitutions the company presented and manifests, camp needings, courts, &c., are all water for its mill, and a statement of the number of passengers carried over it in a year would astended you. The passenger train is now in charge of Gapt. R. R. Franks, formerly of the Columbia Alays and chizing conductor, who knows the laboring population of the United Kingdom can be readily and continuously supplied. So think not we. The payment of road—a clever and obliging conductor, who knows his business, and attends to it with such fidelity as to make him hosts of friends. twenty-five cents a day, out of which the sol-Yours, stockings, and such other necessaries, is not enough, by a great deal, to induce able bodied men to become food for powder. This part of dence of The Press.] question, however, we shall not now discuss. LEWISBURG, Preble Co., Ohio. The British army, at this moment, regulars Editor of "The Press": I take advantage of a few leisure moments to inform you that The and paid militia, is probably about 200,000 strong. Vast must be the cost which British masses of the Democratic party, and that the manly subjects have to pay, every year, for military glory. By the Bill of Rights, the maintenance of a standing army in England, in time of eace, except with the consent of Parliament, approbation of every true supporter of Democratic objects of the consent of Parliament, approbation of every true supporter of Democratic objects of the consent of Parliament, approbation of every true supporter of Democratic objects of the consent of Parliament, approbation of every true supporter of Democratic objects of the consent of Parliament, approbation of every true supporter of Democratic objects of the consent of Parliament, approbation of every true supporter of Democratic objects of the consent of Parliament, approbation of every true supporter of Democratic objects of the consent of Parliament, approbation of every true supporter of Democratic objects of the consent of Parliament, approbation of every true supporter of Democratic objects of the consent of the co peace, except with the consent of Parliament, exertions made use of by the minions and service tools of a tyrannical Administration to villify and English army is organized by an annual oney-vote in the House of Commons, which abuse him, as well as their uncessing endeavors to regulates the number and provides for the create the impression that he has abandoned the cost. In 1854-5, the whole expenses for Democratic party and gone over to the Republi-cans. But truth is mighty, and will prevail, and 162,042 foot and cavalry, ordnance and commissariat employed by England (exclusive of the Queen's troops paid for by the East India Company) amounted to \$58,990,185. Add the Democrats of Ohio 'are too intelligent to be misled by designing and political trickstors. missed by designing and political triofstors.

The result of the late election in Pennsylvania has opened the eyes of the supporters of the Administration on the Lecompton issue, and they are compelled to asknowledge that Mr. Buchanan committed an error, and to confess that the people will not tamely submit to Executive dictation, or suffer an open violation of the principles by which any man rides into office after he assumes the roins of government. to this \$6,250,000, for out-pensions to non-commissioned officers and privates, the whole military expenditure of Great Britain amounted to \$65,240,185 for that single year. This was during

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE PACIFIC., FORT VANCOUVER, (W. T.,) Sept. 23, 1868. SIR: I have the gratification of submitting despatches received from Gol. Wright, 9th infantry. copy from the Evening Bulletin the following eport of the speech made by Mr. Fitzgerald at

patches is a surety of peace henceforth with these ndians.

report of the speech made by Mr. Fitzgerald at the feative meeting, on Wednesday evening:

People are prone to ask, "What is the meaning of this Editorial Union?" "What is the meaning of this Editorial Union?" "What is the meaning of this Editorial Union?" "What is the meaning to effect??" "Who are the members?" I answer, that the Editorial Union is composed of a large number of most respectable gentlemen, representing some of the meet influential presses in the State, and that the propose to leave no means untried te extend the intellectual, moral, and pouniary, wealth of this grand old Commonwealth. To quote a vulgar saying, "we have no private axis to grind."? The Editorial Union proposes to bring the editors frequently together—that the asperities of political life may be softened, and that we may improve our moral or physical condition, will be advocated boldly and with unanimity; a proposition to reduce the price of food, water, light, util; shelter—comms properly under the notice of the Editorial Union. As Pennsylvanians, we shall the aprical Union. As Pennsylvanians, we shall the aprical union; a dignified and learned judiciary, the impartial administration of justice; a wholesome moral atmosphere in avery corner of the State; all this comes under the notice and consideration of the Editorial Union. We must take care, too, that we afford adequate protection to internal improvement. We skould not go to many millions of expense in bioliding a magnificent work like the Pennsylvania Contral Railroad, and these tax its o heavily, that it can with difficulty compete with its rivals. And here let me remark, that in this matter the New Yorkers have clearly overreached us. The Lake Shore roads, leading the trade into New York and Erie road, which passes through part of Pennsylvania, and leads the business to a rival city, pays only a nominal tax to this State—not the one-thirtioth Washington, D. C.

[No. 14]

Headquarters Expedition against Northern
INDIANS, Camp on the Spokane River, (W. T.)
one and a half miles below the Falls, September
6, 1858.
Sin: I have the honor to submit the following
report of the battle of the Spokane Plains, fought
by the troops under my command on the 5th inst.
Our/enemies were the Spokanes, Cour d'Alenes,
Pelouses, and Pend d'Oreillos, numbering from
five to seven hundred warriors.
Leaving my camp on the "Four Lakes," at I which passes through part of Pennsylvania, and eads the business to a rival city, pays only a nominal tax to this State—not the one-thirtieth

Gland Steptoe in May last.

(Signed)

G. Wright,

(Ol. 9th Infantry, Commanding Officer.

Major W. W MAGKAL,

Assistant Adjutant General Headquarters Department of Pasific.

Great Battle of the Spokane Plains, the capture of eight hundred horses on the 8th instant, I have now to add that this large band of horses composed the entire wealth of the Pelouse Chief Tile-to-ox. This man has ever been bestile to the plant of the Pelouse Chief Tile-to-ox. for the last two years. He has been constantly sending his young men into the Walla Walla Walla valley and steeling horses and cattle from the settlers and the Government. He boldly acknow-

Indians.

I forward copies only by express, and will send the originals by the next mail, and am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

Brevet Brigadier General Commanding,

Col. S. Cooper, Adjutant General U. S. A.;

Washington, D. C. C. C. L. 1.

scattered with pines; when emerging on to the open prairie, the hostile Indians were discovered about three miles to our right, and in advance, moving rapidly along the skirt of the woods, apparently with the view of intercepting our line of march before we should reach the timber. "After halting and closing up our long pack train, I moved forward and soon found that the Indians were setting fire to the grass at various points in front and on my right fiank. Captain Keyes was, now directed to advance three of his companies deployed as skirmishers to the front and right; this order was promptly obeyed, and Captain Ord almost continuous obstruction from fallen trees, our progress was necessarily slow, having too half requently and out away the logs before our animals could pass over. The column and pack train could only move in single file; and extended from six to eight miles; but it was perfectly safe. The front and rear were strongly guarded, and and nature had fortified either fiank. No communication could be had with the head of the column and its rear; and thus we followed the lonely trail for nineteen miles to this place. The

Grier, dashed gallanty through the roaring flames, and the Indians were driven to seek shelter in the forest and rocks. As soon as a suitable position could be obtained, the howitzers, under White, opened fire with shells; the Indians were again reuted from their cover, closely pursued by our skirmishers, and followed by Grier, with his aguadron leading. At this time our pack train was concentrated as much as possible, and guarded by Gapt. Dent, Ninth infantry, with his company; B, Lieut. Davidson; First dragoons, with his company; B, and Lieut. Inrie, Third artillery, with his company; B, sadvanding. The train bore off the fight, which threw Ord and Tyler, with his company; B, sadvanding. The train bore off the fight, which threw Ord and Tyler, with their skirmishers to the left. A heavy body of Indians had concentrated on our left, when our whole line moved quickly forward, and the firing became general throughout the front occupied by Ord, Hardle, and Tyler, and the howitsers under White, supported by Winder, with Gregg's troop of dragoons following in the reas, waiting for a favorable opportunity to make a dash. At the same time Gibson, with company M, 3d artillery, drove the Indians on the right front. An open prairie here intervening, Major Grier passed, the skirmishers with his own and Lieut. Fender's troops, and charged to the right. Capt. Ord found himself alone with his cut; any on the extreme left of the enemy; they wrier gallantiy charged by Oapt. Ord, and driven, haccessively, from three high table rocks where, they had taken refuge. Capt. Ord pursued the Indians until, approaching the train, he occupied the left flank. In this movement Capt. Ord to as assisted by Capt. Winder and Lieuts. Gibson and White, who followed into the woods after him.

Moving forward towards the Spokane river, the and the last eighty fine our foute has been marked by slaughter and devastation. Nine hundred horses and a large number of cattle have been killed or apprepriated to our own use; many houses with large quantities of wheat and oats, also many caobes of vegetables, and dried berries, bave been destroyed. A blow has been struck which they will never forger. Thope to march from this place on the 18th or 19th in, the direction of Colonel Steptoe's battle-ground, having in view to intercept, if possible, the Pelouses and also to hold a meeting with several bands of Spokanes, if they can be collected. The troops are in fine health and spirits I have provisions which, by economy and a slight reduction of the rations, will last until the 5th of October. We shall soon feel the want of bootees very sensibly. The days are warm, but ice a quarter of an inch thick is made every night."

Lieuts, trosun and transparent woods after him.
Moving forward towards the Spokane river, the Indians still in front, Lieuts. Ihrie and Howard, with company B third artillery, were thrown out on the right fiank, and instantly cleared the way, and instantly cleared the way.

of not sulfive was charged with the larceny of a mote which we recognised as having been lately at Walla with Father Roselle, and who was through suspected of having been engaged in the murder of the two miners in April last. I told the chief that I wished him to send his other men and families.

I marched at sunrise on the morning of the 8th, and at the distance of nine miles discovered a cloud of dust in the mountains to the front and the sunrise on the mountains to the front and control of the sunrise on the mountains to the front and control of the sunrise of the sunrise on the morning of the 8th, and at the distance of nine miles discovered a cloud of dust in the mountains to the front and control of the sunrise on the mountains to the front and control of the sunrise of nd at the distance of nine miles discovered a loud of dust in the mountains to the front and and at the distance of nine miles discovered a cloud of dust in the mountains to the front and right, and evidently a great, commotion in that quarter, I closed up the train and left it guarded by a troop of horse and two companies of foot, and I then ordered Major Grier to push rapidly forward with three companies of dragoons, and I followed with the foot troops. The distance proved longer than was expected; deep ravines intervening between us and the mountains; but the dragoons and the Nex Perces, under Lieut. Mullon, were soon seen passing over the first hills. The Indians were driving off their stock, and had gone so far into the mountains that our horsemen had to dismount, and after a smart skirmish succeeded in capturing at least eight hundred horses, and when the foot troops had passed over the first mountain the captured and mass were seen approaching under charge of Lieut. Davidson with the men on foot and the Nex Perces. The troops were then reformed and moved to this camp, I having previously sent an express to the pack train to advance along the rivor After encamping last evening I investigated the osse of the Indian prisoner suspected of having been engaged in the murder of the two miners. The fact of his guilt was established heavond doubt. and tery on Mary Pennington. Jury out.

COMMON PLEAS—Judge Ludlow—Second and
Third Street Rativory Injunction Case.—The argument in this case, in which an application has been
made for a special injunction to restrain the Second and
Third street Railway Company Irom running their care,
was heard yesterday morning by Judge Ludlow. On
behalf of the complitinant it was argued,
lat. That the object of the act of Assembly, in the
third section thereof, was to protect the rights and intests of the omnibus proprietors owning and using stock
on Second and Third streets.

2d. That the purchase of the omnibus stock is a condition precedent, which was accepted by the corpora-

**The control of the presentation of the prese

We shall be greatly obliged to gentlen

mia and other States for contributions giving the curtent news of the day in their particular localities, the ssources of the su rounding country, the increase of copulation, or any information that will be interesting

GENERAL NEWS.

EIGHTEEN PERSONS POISONED AT DINKER. EIGHTEEN PERSONS POISONED AT DINNER.—
Mr. Machliman, his wife, two children, two servants girls, and twelve boarders were poisoned on Wednesday white at dinner, by taking arsenic, which had been mixed with their food. Mr. Muchliman keeps a public house in Second street, between Almond and Poplar. After the boarders and the family had finished their meal, they were all taken with severe grippig of the bowels, and vomiting. A dooter was sent for, and immediately saw that this generial lithest had been produced by poison, and went to work at once administering antidotes. By agood deal of industry and proper attention the patients were quickly better, and yesterday morning were so far recovered as to be pronounced out of danger. The result will not be fatal in any case. By examination and chemical analysis, it was discovered that arsenic was in the soup, meat, and all the food. The poison had been thus distributed by being mixed with the sait. The nativest in cooking had been taken from a pitcher on a shelf in the kitchen, close to a window opening on the back yard. On analyzing that left in the vessel, arsenic was found, and it was evident from this fact, that here was the origin of the mischief. As yet nothing has been learned on which to rest a well-grounded suspicion as to the perpetrator of this plot.—St. Louis Republican, Oct. 20.

REDUCTION OF SOUTHERN TELEGRAPH TOLLS.

plained that they symbolize prophecies of events to come. He is not, however, at liberty to make known the things that were told him mult the expiration of a year from the date of the vision. The boy now speaks and hears perfectly well. Such is the story which, accepting to the Union Malonine at Dunamairs, the natives of the village of St. Brise van ready to range mond the hide of any

tempt to burn the State Reform School, which is said to have been not the only attempt of this kind. The writer says: "It is understood that one of the boys samed Gray made an excuse to go to his dormitory, about saven o'clook in the evening, and it is supposed that he slipped down from there to the kitchen, and procured fire, as no matches or lights are allowed them when clone. Shortly afterwards, the bedding in seven of the domitoria was discovered to he on fire and it was Shorily afterwards, the bedding in seven of the dormitories was discovered to be on fire, and it required all of the energy of our excellent Superindent and the other employees, assisted by the more trustworthy of the beys, to subdue the fire, which was done, however, without giving a general slarm. The object of the incendiary probably was to cedage from the institute in the confusion.

SINGUAR DOMESTIC ALIENATION—There is a family residing near Cincinnat which presents an extraordinary case of domestic alienation. The husband and wife, though living in the same The Determination of Gen. Jenez to de

good addition to the already fine collection of the Essex Institute.

THE EFFECTS OF TOBACCO.—The Dublin THE EFFECTS OF TOBACCO.—The Dublin-Medical Press asserts that the pupils of the Polytechnical school in Paris have recently furnished some curious statistics bearing on tobacco. Dividing the young men of that college into groups—the smokers and the non-smokers—it shows that smokers have proved themselves in the various competitive examinations, for inforior to the others. Not only on the examinations on entering the school are the smokers in a lower rank, but in the various ordeals that they have to pass through in a year, the average rank of the smokers had constantly fallen off, and not inconsiderably, while constantly fallen off, and not inconsiderably, while the man who did not smoke enjoyed a cerebral at-mosphere of the eleptest kind.

SINGULAR ACCIDENT—The Hartford Press

VALUE OF THE NEW FIRE-ARMS IN INDIAN WARPARE—The value of Sharpe's rife and the Minié ball in Indian warfare has been thoroughly demonstrated in the operations in Washington Territory. Col. Wright's command is the first one that has encountered the Indians with these modern weapons. Col. Steptoe had the old cavalry carbine, which was never known to kill an enomy on any occasion, whatever damage their recoil was in the habit of inflicting on the unlucky troops who had to fire them.

THE NEW CHEMENT CRESCENT SAYS: Two THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT SAYS: Two

VALUE OF THE NEW FIRE-ARMS IN INDIAN

THANKSOIVING DAY IN MARYLAND .- GOV.