FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1858.

Finer Page. Hibernian Woolngs; News o Literature, A. Living Man's Heart open to In-traced if "Bestion, Three Days Later from Europe; General agreed to New Tourne Page. — Why is it? Important agreed to New Tourne Page. — Why is it? Important agreed to New Tourne Page. — The New York of the N The News.

The Danie organs in Chicago and Washington have been publishing articles lately, stating that

several of the recently elected Democratic mem-bers of the Illinois Legislature, from the southern districts, and those of the Democratic State Sensitive Fig. 1 and the sensitive State Sensitive Fig. 1 and the sensitive Fig. 2 and the sensitive Fig. 2 and the sensitive Fig. 3 always corrupt party organizations. Take the people of Illinois will thus be the sensitive Fig. 3. Chicago Times, in reply to these statements, says they are the absurd for belief. The Danites got they are 'too absurd for beltef. The Danites got less yotes in Southern Illinois than Reemont did in 1859. But Mr. Gook states publicly in the streets, that three members of the State Senate holding over have already been bought by the Administration, with promises of foreign missions; to yote against Douglas. The Administration owe it to their own credit to give this calumny of their so-credited agent in Illinois the proper stamp of repropation. The whole story is a fabrication—a mean, wicked, and slanderous yillification, resorted to in the hours of defeat to gratify the malignant solings, which have been so terribly ruffled by the wardiet of the people of the State." Governor Packer has issued a writ for an elec-tion in Berks county, on the 30th instant, to sup-

by the vacancy caused by the realgnation of Hon.

J. Clancy Jones.

Henry Reed, a night clerk in the New York
Postonice was arrested yesterday in the act of purloining letters, and he confesses to have stolen ne hundred letters three weeks ago.

The omoial returns of the Ninth Congressional district in New York elect Hon John B. Haskin by hirteen majority. Thus, like all his com-patriots whose names were inscribed upon the roll of honor last winter, his name is also inscribed upon the roll of triumph.

The Railroad Convention at Cleveland will, it is upposed, agree upon the plan of the Niagara Falls Convention. Those who are acquainted with "rallroad polities no doubt know what this "plan"

is but we co niess we do not. The telegraph reports that the Secretary of the Treasury has not yet written a line of his report. expenditure of the Government next year will be that he has not decided upon the character of the recommendations he will make to Congress. Great care is taken to preserve secrecy in regard to his intentions, as well as the nature of the Presiesege and the reports of the other Departments. In due time, no doubt, the American productions of their Washington rulers, but for the present "mum's the word." General Ward will not be appointed Minister to China until the Reed treaty is ratified. Despatches have been received from some of the vessels of the Paraguay expedi-tion, which had stopped for a few hours at Barba-

The West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad vas yesterday fully opened over the whole route, and a direct railway communication is thus estab-lished between the flourishing county town of Chester county and our own oily. The financial difficulties of the company appear to have been satisfactorily arranged, and the entire road and its property have been reconveyed to it within the last few days, by the trustees and assigness, who have had charge of it for the last few years. The Supreme Court has decided the case of the Allegheny county bond-holders against Allegheny county of the former, and granted a mandamus commanding the commission iers to levy he tax, and pay the interest on the bonds. The exhibition of the Franklin Institute will

lose to morrow night. The Brownsville Flag, of the 27th ult., reports the following terrible massacre as one of the re-sults of the intestine war in Mexico. "In the engagement between the reactionist forces, com-manded by Miramon and those of Viduari, 400 of the latter's men were captured by the former, who, after seeing them disarmed, and taking from them their most valuable equipments, ordered his second in command to take them from his sight and do with them as he thought fit. This inhuman human beings were found stretched upon the mon Council, at its session yesterday, had a number of subjects of municipal interes under consideration, and its proceedings look quite business-like. In the matter of steam fire engines, a complete revolution in sentiment seems to have taken place. The "grate skwirt" has become a permanent institution, and fione of its admirers are more attached to it than the gramen. read yesterday, state that over payments for the interment of dead bodies have been made to ex-Coroner Delayau and Coroner Fenner, and that there is a deficit of \$3,448 in the accounts of the issioner of Wharves and Landings.

A report was yesterday adopted in Select Counoil, authorizing the renting, at \$5,000 per annum, of the present Tobasco Inspection Warehouse. By to doing, its present officers will be superseded. the police congregated in and around the room of the Court of Common Pleas yesterday, for the purpose of hearing the speech of the great advocate, purpose of hearing the speech of the great advocate, David Paul Brown, Esq., in the Cresson case. His effort is said to have been one of the finest of his events, these are practical questions. Read life, and, if this opinion is correct, those who were ortunate enough to hear him were amply repaid for their trouble in obtaining access to the room in which he spoke.

m which he spoke.

Gerrit Smith, the Abolition candidate for Goversor in New York at the late election, says, in a ar dated November 5 :

"I am not sure but Governor Seward's Rochester speech did more than all other things to damage, my prospects. It passed for an Abolition pace, especially because it esponsed on old Abolition dostrine, that in the end all the States must be blossed with freedom or oursed with slavery." The North Obins Herald says: "The Pow-hatin brings the important intolligence that on the 23th of July a treaty was signed at Konogawa, near Yedo, between the United States and Japan, tway was effected by Mr. Harris, the American Consul Ganeral, charged with diplomatic func-tions: At. is now on board the Powhatan, and goes to America by the next mail. Mr. Harris has ntly visited Yedo, and had an interview with ror. The Russian frigate Askole, with ullatine on board, was entering the har-code as the Powhstan left. The fact of

as American treety was not known to Lord Elgin when he left Nagasaki. The barque Venus has been captured by a Spanish war steamer off the Moro with six hundred negroes on board. The Ketch Brothers, another that the Tariff is a very complicated question, saptured slaver, was taken into Charleston yes and that it is extremely difficult to adjust it in terday. These are troublens times for those who a manner satisfactory to all the varied intoare in the slave trade, and if the present rigorous rests of the country. But two things should position," and "the manner in which the means are continued the infamous trade must be not be lost sight of First that articles of canvass was conducted." did more to help

day; with three days later news from Europe. Mr. John Bright had delivered a very radical speech at Birmingham, which speech at Birmingham, which attracted much at share of the burdens of the Government than tertion. It is said that a secret society has been the poor, on account of the superior advanformed in Ireland for the purpose of preparing to tages they derive from it by the protection of their property as well as of their persons, and their property as well as of their persons, and their property as well as of their persons, and their property as well as of their persons, and their property as well as of their persons, and their property as well as of their persons, and their property as well as of their persons, and their property as well as of their persons, and their property as well as of their persons, and their property as well as of their persons, and their persons are property as well as of their persons. aid the movement whenever the proper time for action arrives. Mr. Gowen, the sub-marine operator, states that he had raised six vesses in the harbor of Sebastopol, since last May, whole and thus obtain incidental protection to their intein good, condition, and temoved a number of rests. The imposition of a tax upon tea and

Is Municipal Government a Failure? This is the question which is being discussed by the New York papers. The query is, not whether the administration of justice and the preservation of order, and the honest administration of the fluences in small towns. whether Musicipal Government in great cities like New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Balti-more, Louisville, and New Orleans, is not a reproach on the name of republicanism? This is the

"We cannot shut our eyes to the truth, and, therefore, we are beginning to acknowledge that our governing power is the mob, and that is a despotsm worse than that of Russia or France, because it is senseless, cruel, and bloody. Here we have, within ten miles of the City Hall, a population of over a million of people, presumed to be eminently blossed in their political surroundings. The law guaranties to every citizen the right to choose his own rulers, as well as protection to life, liberty, and property; that is according to the common reading of the Constitution of the State and the charter of the city. But what is the fact? It is that the laws are set at naught—that the power of the mob is supreme, and that this million of people trembles before a few thousand scoundreds whe ought to be in the penitentiary. These precious rulers may be classed as follows: "We cannot shut our eyes to the truth, and, there

ruiers may be classed as 1010ws: 100
Superior puglists. 1,000
Vagabond shoulder hitters. 2,500
Gamblers and touters. 2,000
Keopars of houses of bad fepute. 1,500
Men about town. 2,000
Thieves, swindlers, and loafers. 6,000

The Times of the same day says:

The Times of the same day says:

"We believe we express only the settled judgment of reflecting men, when we say that selfgovernment, with universal sulfrage, in large
cities, has proved a failure. It does not answer
the purpose of government. It does not answer
the purpose of government. It does not answer
the purpose of government. It does not not a
security either for our persons or our property.
It does not preserve order or prevent crime. It
gives us neither clean streets nor safe walks. It
does not check ruffianism nor prevent pauperism.
It is neither a terror to evil doers nor a praise
to them that do well. It give us dishonest
law-makers, corrupt judges, and imbedile executives. It elevates the worst men to the
highest places, and stifles the voices of good
men when raised even in remonstrance. Under
its operation the most reckless and unprincipled
adventurers rise to places of the highest power,
and then fortiff themselves in their seast by the
weapons and wealth of those they plunder. There
is no certainty of justice—no fixed meaning to law
—no reliance upon magistrates—no security for
life—none of the guarantees and guards against
violence and fraud which government was made
to fecure, and without which all government was made
to fecure, and without which all government was made
to fecure, and sham. This is not the experience
of New York stone! every great city in America
lesson."

If the Times had said that that of which it

If the Times had said that that of which it complains is not self-government, but rather, as the Herald says, mob government, or ruffianism, it would have rescued itself from an imputation upon the vital element of republicanism. The reader will see from this testimony what New York city has become. We need not refer him to the past condition of Boston, Baltimore, Louisville, and New Orleans, for this is known by heart. But what of Philadolphia?

Our situation is not as hopeless as that of New York! But candor compels us to say that it is not much better. The new city government has not been fully tested, and we repeat our confidence in the integrity and general impartiality of Mayor HENRY. Mr. Sheriff Keen has made a fair start, and we think the such a course, placed them in the hands of his soldiery who were just then in a beastly state of in the hands of his soldiery who were entirely defenceless, and a thing assessment of taxes and in the assessment of taxes are known that taxes are known that taxes are taxes are known that taxes are taxes are kno moh a course, placed them in the hands of his do right with all the admonitions of the improved upon former models, as their improved upon former models, as the community deservery and the means of instance of the constituents at Birmingham, on the 2th occupied two hours in delivery, and the manner in which our primary elections are conducted shows that the example of their street of the consument of Petitions were presented vesterdey from several of the companies asking that their houses should be the aspect of things leads us to consolidate the aspect of the aspect of things leads us to consolidate the aspect of the aspec the present at thirteen, and designating their is adopted, and that tun soon, we location was introduced, but its consideration, was shall furnish another evidence of the postponed. An ordinance making certain portions fact that municipal government, so far as of Broad, Fourth and Shippen streets, and Frank-large cities are concerned, is a great and a lin and Moyamening avenues, market stands for fatal failure. A correspondent, who gives us ountry was need to, but the consideration of a proposition to remove the stands from Second Error, was postponed for two weeks. We hope that all this market legislation is preparatory to peedy settion in favor of the demolition of the holes in Market terree. The Controller has been deductions, but his reasoning is strong. overhauling the accounts of some of the public Certain it is, that the smaller municipaliomocra of the city, and communications from him, ties, such as Lancaster. Reading. Havris. burg, Carlisle, Pottsville, Norristown, are all generally well and economically administered.

Must we fall back upon the old system? Is it better to revive the plan of distinct go. vernment, so as to allow the people more immediately to manage their own affairs in their own way? Does our great municipalty offer too many inducements to speculators? Does A growd so large that it had to be restrained by it extend encouragement to officials to hide their short-comings? Are our Councils too

> the communication of Mr. Jeanes. We notice that the project of imposing a duty

> events, these are practical questions. Read

upon tea and coffee, to increase the national re-

venue, is again proposed. This seems to be a favorite idea with Secretary Coss. If he is anxious to increase his present unpopularity, he could not possibly devise a better method of doing it than by recommending such a tax. Tea and coffee are not now, and in all probability never will be, produced in this country, and a tax upon them, therefore, can be of no benefit to any domestic interest, while it must be an inevitable burden upon the consumers of conferring great privileges. Among them an abo-lition of the devernment monopoly of trade, and the light of diplomatic residence at Yedo. The well be resorted to at once. Tea and coffee have become absolute necessities of life, and enter largely into the consumption of every family, no matter what may be its circumstances. Our toiling and struggling citizens, who have large families, are obliged, under almost any tariff, to bear much more than their fair proportion of the burdens of the Government, and common justice demands coffee would impose upon them. It is true not be lost sight of : First, that articles of luxury should be taxed in preference to articles of prime necessity, for the rich should be made, as far as possible, to bear a larger share of the burdens of the Government than taxes. Second, duties should be exacted as far there is a consideration. He may be a summer of the control of the

The Progress of Philadelphia. There is a quaint and deep meaning in the common names of some things which is not ordinarily felt. Thus real estate is the conventional term of landed property, and in using that expression its full force is not is a failure—for we know, that it is not—but generally appreciated. Real implies true and genuine as contradistinguished from false and fictitious, and this is, no doubt, the reason that word has been used to mark the distinction between the landed and the perishable or in a slack condition. Consols, however, reonsideration which attracts the attention and intangible wealth of mankind. The term is main steady, with a slight tendency downexcites the fears of our reflecting statesmen. singularly appropriate and suggestive. Wealth wards. They still are nearly 8 per cent. ourselves here by traducing New York. But them are so free from danger and so certain of office in the Spring. All the markets—cotton, sflicient to attack them. let us judge that monster municipality from preservation as landed property. Merchandise provision, produce, and grain—show declining the evidence of its own journals, and what do is from its nature necessarily perishable. The prices. we find? Often corrupt juries, sometimes cor- | financial schemes of one generation, though rupt judges, every day corrupt officials, and fortified by all the bulwarks of security that seem at the time they eriginate to be desirariches take to themselves wings and fly away," and it is with many men more difficult to successfully guard against the loss of an estate than it is to acquire one: The annals of any great commercial city would furnish thousands of marked illustrations of this truth. The best and most certain safeguard against this strong tendency of even the shrewdest and most careful business men to lose their hard-earned fortunes is investments in real estate. And this fact has tions, which thus not only preserved, but greatly increased their wealth. Throughout the world, nearly all of those who are now in affluent circumstances, are so simply because their ancestors or themselves obtained landed property, at some period more or less remote, when it was of comparatively little value, and have retained it until it has become a source

of great revenue.

The proud aristocracy of England count

their incomes by millions of dollars because,

ong years ago, a filibustering King went to that sland in very much the same way as WALKER now proposes to go to Nicaragua; and as WALKER would, no doubt, be willing to de if he should succeed, the Conqueror gave large grants of land to his followers, and that land: then little more than a wilderness, has been etained in the possession of their descendants until it has become as fertile as a garden, and theatre of real-estate operations. Here millions upon millions of acres of land has cost its first owners but a mere trifle, and is now worth thousands of millions of dollars. The of tens of thousands of the building lots they contain. Hundreds of thousands of men have the property of which they were the fortunate possessors. We are too apt to look for and to seek instances of such advances value beyond the bounds of our own beautiful city, which, after all, has in the past, and will in the future, in all probability, present as many marked instances of the in crease of the value of real estate as any other portion of the world. We were surprised the other day to hear, incidentally, that a building, but a short distance from our publication office, which now yields an annual rent of about \$3,000, was rented for years by a gentleman now living, and not very old, for \$250 per annum; of another property, in Walnut street, which was bought, not a great many years ago, for \$4,500, and now rents for a newly elected county officers are disposed to great deal more than that sum; of a piece of land in the outskirts of the city, which was judiciary. But the City Councils have not improved upon former models, as their low proceedings show. Our aldermen, as a body are not such men as the community desarred. Own city. We happend casually to look at October, occupied two hours in delivery and or every Friends' meeting to be in the community desarred. Philadelphia city property at its present rates. The furore for Western speculation has declined. The days for twenty and twenty-five per cent. interest on money have passed, and it will be some years before they can return. Good mortgages at six per cent. are in demand, and are readily purchased at par. bear it. We learn that in other cities many of those who went to distant points "after wool, and returned home shorn," are gathering in whatever they can realize of their fortunes, and investing it in real estate, where their property can be under their own eyes, and where they can always personally superintend it. The late construction of Passenger Railways has so important and beneficial an effect upon the property in the outer districts of the citythat at any ordinary time it would give rise to a very active movement in real estate. And severe as the panic of 1857 was, the revival of ousiness sure to speedily occur, the abundance of money, and the craving for investments which already exists, cannot fail to lead, at a very early day, to many extensive

real-estate operations. Those who are most familiar with such subjects are already noticing this tendency, and are preparing to reap advantages from it in the future. That portion of the newspaper press which rejoices over the triumph of Senator Douglas, and yet condemns the manner in which he conducted his campaign, and especially his position to the Administration of the General Government, pays no compliment to the great statesman himself. Nor will its half-hearted course relieve it from the censure of the President. One of these commentators states the position of the class when it says: " We that they should be exempt from the addi-tional expense which a duty upon tea and by him [Judge Douglas] in his late canvass, and have no hesitation in expressing our condemnation of the manner in which that canvass was conducted." Now, "we have no hesitation" in saying that "his personal canvass was conducted," did more to help him through than anything else. What was

Democracy in England. The mail-steamer Asia, from Liverpool on the 80th ult., and at New York yesterday, brings three days later news. The money market was easy from the abundance of mo-

Mr. BRIGHT's programme of Parliamentary ble or necessary, are the laughing-stock of a succeeding age. It is painfully true that with the threatened visit of an Irish-Ameri-States, was rapidly spreading over Ireland; spected. one principle of the new organization being a esolution among the members not to communicate their plans to the priests. We discuss

last five years, has shown an evident desire to act fairer by Ireland than any preceding British Government ever did act before. We may be pardoned, under this belief, for doubting the truth of the rumor alluded to. It is only when the Irish are badly off that they feel disposed to organize Ribbon Lodges. Neither can we popular audience, served, as he progressed, to help feeling very skeptical as to the seditions sharpen the appetite of his heavers for a rare feast.

with Mr. Conden, who has not a seat in the present Parliament, Mr. BRIGHT was one of the heads of what used to be called the Kanhester school of liberal politics. In 1857, lowever, in companionship with several other liberal members, Mr. BRIGHT beat Lord PAL-MERSTON, in the House of Commons, by caryields imperial incomes. But America has rying a vote (virtually a vote of censure on been, of all the nations of the earth, the great the Ministry) that the war with China was unthis would never be in strict accordance with our justifiable and uncalled for. In the General Election which followed, .Mr. BRIGHT Was defeated in his attempt to be re-elected for Manchester, where he was personally well sites of whole cities have been bought and known, and which he had represented for ten sold for less than the price to day of any one years. Many of his friends had the same bad luck, in other places. This was in April, 1857; but in the following August, on the death of become wealthy almost without knowing it, Mr. Muntz, the bearded M.P. for Birmingham through no active exertion or ingenuity of the electors unanimously returned Mr. Bright their own, but simply by the rise in value of to Parliament, not only without any solicitation, and in his absence, but simply because of the general—we might say national opinion that he was an honest, able, independent politician. Since then, and especially since the accession of the Derby-Disraelites to office, Mr. BRIGHT has been quite a power in the House of Commons, where his bold position, cularged views, and convincing elequence are highly appreciated. This man is more than a politician—he is a statesman.

public have evaded touching upon this question. Mr. Disraeli, resolved not to be

which every election exhibits more or less with us. One passage in this speech we shall here quote:

"I must warn you against one phrase which I and our friends—we cannot now call any of them our opponents—the bewildered Reformers are beginning to use. They say we must not on any account 'Americanize' our institutions. Now, I know only one institution in America of which the Americans need to be very greatly ashamed—and that institution was established under the monarchy, although, unfortunately, it has lived and flourished under the Republic. They tell us that in American numbers overwhelm property and education in England; and yet look at our wars, look at our wars, look at our detail, look at our taxes, look at this great fact—that every improvement for the last forty years has been an improvement which numbers, and numbers only, have wrested from the preperty, and what they call the education of the country. (Cheers!) been an improvement which numbers, and numbers only, have wrested from the property, and what they call the education of the country. [Oheers] Our education is fairly represented by our Universities; but Isay now, as I have said before, that if the Legislature of England, if the Parliament of England, had been guided for thirty years past according to the counsels of the representatives of the Universities, England instead of being a country of law and of order, would have been long before this a country of anarchy and of rovolution. [Oheers.] America is a strangelbugbear. There are thirty two at least, if not thirty-three, independent and severeign States in the United States of America. Now, I am not one of those who believe that you cannot be free and happy who believe that you cannot be free and happy under a monarchy such as ours. I am not propos-ing.—I am the last person to propose—that the in-stitutions of this country should be modelled upon stitutions of this country should be modelled upon the plan of some other country; but I say that if we are at liberty to draw science, products for our manufactures, and literature from every country in the world, why should we not, if we see anything good in the politics of another country, be equally at liberty to take a lesson in that respect also? [Hear, hear.] Speaking, generally, in all the supersign him through than anything else. What was "his personal position?" That of a brave man assailed by a corrupt Administration for standing by a sacred principle. And how was "the canvass conducted?" With more ability, consistency, and vigor—with more good results to the cause of truth—and with more thoroughness, than any campaign in the history of polities. His "position" was identical, and indissolubly interwoven, with the great principle for which he fought, and he "conducted the campaign" by the polar star of this principle. It was his "personal position," and the manner in which he "conducted the campaign," that won for him the hearts of the people. It was this that gave him the triumph. It is, then, a most questionable tribute to his integrity and to his ability—to his converse and to the search of th

Matters in Asia. ery important news from Asia has arrived in ngland, and has reached us by the steamer As. After all reports about "Order entirely reored in Oude," it seems that a strong rebel ney. This, however, cannot be said to indi-cate prosperity. It shows either that there are few outlets for the profitable employment, by the British, and driven out of their enof capital, or that the business which requires troched position on the island of the Groga, scounts, as most extensive business does, is | wh a loss of 1,000 lives. Two of the leaders wre slain. In Central Asia, the remnant of a ative force, called "The Gwalior rebels," rmained at Seronge, and were expected to

Lord Elgin was reported as having reached Hong Kong, with a Treaty which he had con-Two subjects agitated the public mind, in cided with Japan, which is almost identical England, when the Ana sailed. These are with the American treaty. One year after its raffication five ports will be opened to Engderive inspiration and funds from the United | Kain's return to England was immediately

corge W. Curtis at Concert Hall last Evening. ntad a brilliani Concert Hall, last evening, pres in is matter first.

It is unlikely that now in Ireland, after some years of improvement, which has greatly augmented its prosperity and developed its resources, any Secret Society of the house in the house, including the galleries and the platform, was occupied by as flatter-

with applause, which was repeated at intervals tring the delivery of his lecture The old political philosophy, according to which human society was still arranged, constituted his opening theme, and although rather dreamy for a Societies receiving any pecuniary aid from this country.

Mr. John Bright, member of Parliament for the great town of Birmingham, is a man of considerable mark and note. In conjunction involving a rapid glance at the germ of demovable mark and note. In conjunction involving a rapid glance at the germ of demovable mark and note. In conjunction involving a rapid glance at the germ of demovable mark and note. oracy manifested in all ages and in all parts of the

By democracy he meant a universal equality. Not absolute, as such, but in its application to human rights. Absolute equality was an ideal of democracy, he knew, but the voice of just experience showed it to be visionary only. That right and virtue should always receive its due allotments

The good. 'twas true, were God's peculiar care; But who but God should tell us who they were?'' But who but God should tell us who they were?"

The voice of the people should not be expected to ascertain the right, or even what majorities believe to be right; rather they showed what was deemed under certain circumstances to be most politic. In proof of this position, he would ask whether, if the law which Herod made compelling the destruction of the first-born of Juden had been enacted by the whole people instead of one man, it would, therefore, have been right?

Ideally, said he, democracy was the golden anacted by the whole people instead of one links, it would, therefore, have been right?

Ideally, said he, democracy was the golden rule. He wished it understood, of course, that when he used this term, it was in its philosophical, rather than in its partisan sense; for, as associated with the latter, he knew the gold was often saily alloyed with dross. The practical denial of political rights to any individual, in any instance in which there was not anindisputably good reason for doing so, was enfercing the veriest despotism imaginable.

Through a succession of ages the fires of democracy had been gradually spreading, until, toward the close of the last century, that idea found the most perfect development the world had ever seen in the formation of the American Republic.

His subsequent description of the inception, in

politician—he is a statesman.

Pledged to bring in, during the ensuing session, a full measure for extending and reforming the Parliamentary representation of Great Britain, the present Ministry have been busily employed in constructing such a bill. During the recess, such of them as have spoken in ingestre for the universal establishment of civil liberty.

berty. He knew that his subject was not a new one for tion. Mr. Disrazzi, resolved not to be American contemplation; but he felt constrained tempted out of his tactiurnity, avoided his accustomed attendance at the agricultural man, and as such it was a subject ever worthy of

He laid to this cause the iniquity of class-legislation, whereby the burden of taxation is taken
off the shoulders of the titled and the rich, and
put upon those of the industrious and the
poor. He contends for good laws, honest administration, and an adjustment of the burden
of taxation in proportion to the ability to
bear it.

Parliamentary Reform, so effective as to be
a reality and not a sham, is what Mr. Briohr
earnestly and strongly goes in for. He would
have Vote by Ballot, the number of members
of Parliament apportioned to the population,
in fact, the United States' system, with such
checks as will prevent the errors in practice
with us. One passage in this speech we shall
berg quota-

name. It was to be borne in mind, that between public and private morality there could be no distinction.

Kessuth had said that he had lived to see the day when bayonets thought; and, said the lecturer, he might have added that bayonets are never good for anything until they do think; that is to say, until their use is prompted by a thought to direct their permanent utility. Anaxate goras had said that man's hand distinguished him from and made him superior to, the lower animals; yet that hand, without thought to direct it, dwindled down to a mere animal appon lage.

The pig, for instance, used his sneut to root the ground; man, on the other hand, dug it with his hand; they were then both used for the same object and without thought to elevate, one could claim no superiority over the other; but put thought behind that hand, and it develops into implements of ingenuity, the steam engine, the cotton g'n, and a thousand other instruments of labor-saving power.

If is final thought was a worthy conclusion of one of the most elequent and polished lectures of the present season.—Said ho, the spirit of liberty gradually unfolding into light, who can doubt that it is the will of God gradually making the world his own!

The usually sleepy manner of Mr. Curtis was,

his own!

The usually sleepy manner of Mr. Curtis was, in his successful effort last evening, greatly improved upon, and even in more than one instance, supplanted by a decent show of animation. In this respect, we are happy to bear witness, it was a very decided improvement on his "Algernon Sydney, or the Gontleman," of last season. The following orders have just been issued by

the lonowing orders have just been issued by General Sbott, from the headquarters of the army:

I. In accordance with instructions from the Secretary of War, the six companies of the first oavalry, new at Fort Leavonworth, will be posted at Forts Suith, Washita, and Riley, two companies at each post. The commander of the Department of the West will designate the particular companies, and give the necessary orders for their march. heir march Assistant Surgeon Charles H. Page, new at Fort Leavenworth, will accompany the companies of the first cavalry to Forts Smith and Washita, taking post at the latter named station. II. The following decision of the Secretary of War, respecting the jurisdiction of garrison courts-martial in certain cases, is published for general information: "I have examined the cases of Sergeant Stowart and Corporal Underhill, to which my attention is brought by the general commanding the army.
"It appears that they were tried and convicted

BY MIDNIGHT MAIL.

Letter from "Occasional." dence of The Press.]

Washington, November 11, 1868. If this Central American business had not beome an operation in the hands of speculators, each intent upon making money, the Government would has been with us, manufacturing sympathy, as usual, and has got up a supply. The best way to get at this bad man's character is to get our naval officers now in the Caribbean sea—not Commodo Paulding, who, gallant as he is, may speak some We are not of those who think that we help assumes a thousand varied shapes, but none of higher than when Lord PALMERSTON quitted nove south. The British force is not yet what from personal feeling—but those who have succeeded him: and if the result does not make the President ashamed of tolerating this man Walker so near him, I will give up the argument. He has been the cause of the loss of more innocent lives than any other man of our day and time. He has inflicted unheard-of injuries upon our countrymen in Contral America; and now he is about to go forth on a new expedition of rapine and spoil Alternating in the hands of one speculator and Society, for seditious purposes, supposed to the articles are to pay 20 per cent. Lord derive inspiration and funds from the United Edw's return to England was immediately ment of this question until the speculators are go rid of and Walker is punished, as he deserves to be. The whole affair is eminently disgraceful to

The statement that Mr. Buchapan is ready

the country.

make peace with Judge Douglas is false. He does not intend it. I speak of what I know. An instance in proof of this assertion may be cited: Only a day or two before the election in Illinois vestments in real estate. And this fact has nearly always been recognised and acted upon by those who have been permanently successiful in the great race for fortune. Asron, in New York, Girlard and Ridge a that State, Mr. C. S. Jackson, well known in your city, where he has resided for years, and where he Mr. Curtis appeared upon the platform greated the especial calumniator of yourself and others, and his speeches, coarse as they were, were trans-ferred to Governor Cobb's own home organ, in Georgia, the Athens Ranner, and editorially approved. A Georgian, now here, says the en dorsement was sent from the Treasury Department by Clayton himself. That these men, armed with all the power of the Federal Government incited to labor from here, and written to by men bers of the Cabinet, and even by the President himself, have not been able to poll more than four thousand votes out of 245,000, is the proof alike of their own weakness and rocklessness, and of the wickedness of the policy of the Administration. It is this that galls the President.

The New York Journal of Commerce, Baltimore
Exchange, Providence Post, and others, are out-

ing loose from the Administration, and have already come out for Douglas. While this makes Mr. Buchanan very indignant—for all these papers have adhered to him up to the moment of the Illinois election—it is exactly what he ought to have expected. They did their very best to uphold him; they even organized themselves against Douglas; but, after all, they cannot resist the tide. They give in reductantly; but when we reflect that they were all the time quietly on our side, their declaration since the election is not to be wondered at. OCCASIONAL.

Public Entertainments. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-Madame Colson and Madame de Wilherst will appear this evening—the latter as Amina in La Sonnambula, with Brigneli and Amodia—the former as Marie in La Figlia del Reggimento, with Barili and Labocetta. Both ladies have given ratisfaction in these respective roles, and it is a good managerial idea thus to make a double attraction on the one evening. To-morrow, will be performed Norma, with Sigora Parodi in a part which she fills so well. Signor Scola, a tenor quite new to this city, takes the part of Pollione, and Madame Strakosch will be the Adelgisa. The desire again to hear Parodi is so unquivceal that Mr. Strakosch at once consults pubto taste and his own interest by thus gratifying it.

Flotow's opera of Martha, to be sung in Italian, (for the first time in this country,) on Monday evening, with Madame Colson in a new character. She will appear as Henrietta, and Brignoli as Lyonel. This opera has been well rehearsed, and considerable cost gone into for new costumes and other "aids and appliances."

Miss Kate Dean's Concert.—The programme for this Concert, at Musical Fund Hall, is very

promising. The young beneficiare, who hails from New York, is favorably known and highly appresation in New York, will also appear. This is a capital programme.

National Circus.—The attractions at this

house increase. New performers and new performances have been presented nearly every evening. The very great ability of Mr. Bartine we would particularly notice. Monsieur and Madame de Bach have rarely been equalled. As for Miss Sallie Stickney, who belongs to this locality, she is undoubtedly "a stunner." The clowns are lively, and at times even original.

THE LATEST NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Terrific Hurricane at Bermuda—Da-mage to Shipping—The United States Frigate Sabine Disabled.

HALIFAT, NOV. 11.—The Delta from St. Thomas on the 22d all., and Bermuda the 7th inst., has arrived at this nort. his port.
A terrific hurricane prevailed at Bermuda for four A terrific hurrionne prevailed at Bermuda for four days, causing extensive damare to the shipping.
The frigate Sabine put in at Bermuda on the 31st u't., having been disabled by the hurricane on the 24th She lost her main-top sail and fore sail, her bow ports were forced in, and her steering gran seriously injured. The British authorities afforded her facilities for repairs, and she would be ready to proceed in a few days.
The baydue W. H. Ohandler, from New York for Vigo, put in Bermuda on the 29th ult. She encountered a hurricane on the 24th, and was thrown on beam-ends, and compelled to cut away her masts
The schooner General Grant, from Bultimore, also arrived at Bermuda on the 29th. The hurricane had torn out a large part of her starboard walst.
She passed a large ship, bottom up, and saw two other vessels laboring heavily in the gale.

Official Result in the Ninth Congressional District of New York. Naw York, Nov. 11.—The official result in the Ninth longressional district was declared this afternoon by he Board of Canvasers. John B. Haskin is elected by hirteen majority.

Extra Election in Berks County. HARBISHOR, Nov. 11.—The Governor has issued wit for the holding of an extra election in Berkscounty (Eighth Cingressional district) on the 30th of November, to supply the vecanoy in Congress occasioned by the resignation of Hon. J. Glancy Jones.

The Allegheny Bond Question -- Decision of the Supreme Court.

Pirrssuson, Nov. 11.—In the Supreme Court,
ay, in the case of Thomas vs. Allegheny coun
udge Woodward read an elaborate opinion, sustain ays that on the proceedings in equity, the county we be released from paying interest on any but the amou actually received for the bonds. The Ohlef Justi gave a separate opinion, stating why he concurred, at his views on the constitutional question. The opinion are very long, occupying about forty pages of manuscript.

Arrest of a Post-office Robber.

Railroad Convention. CLEVELIND. Nov. II.—The sessions of the Railros Convention, to-day, were occupied in the discussion the report of the committee of the Niagare Falls Covention. The indications are favorable for an agreement upon the plan of the Falls Convention, the great and more important part of it having been alread agreed to in Committee of the Whole. There was a increased attendance and interest to-day. Railroad Celebration.

MILWAURE. Nov 11.—The formal opening of the Detroit and Milwaukee Railroad was celebrated here this evening. The Light Guards, a military company of Detroit, the Mayor, and a few aldermen, with a number of the cities of Distroit, are in attendance. Aball, followed by a supper, is to take place in the hall of ber of the citisens of Detroit, are in attendance. ball, followed by a supper, is to take place in the hall of the new house in honor of the event. Sale of a Railroad.

Onicaco, Nov. 11.—The Fox River Valley Railroa ras sold yesterday at auction. The purchaser was B W. Itaymond, to whom it was knocked down at \$1,000 or the benefit of the first and second bond holders. Two New York Propellers Sunk. New York, Nov. 11.—The propeller Potomsca r New Bedford, was sunk at the Hellgate las evening.

The propeller Obarles Osgood, for New London, came
in collision with the schooner New York, last night,
and sunk. Her passengers and crew were saved by the
schooner.

SAVANNAH, Nov. 11.—The ship Fanny Fordick wa urned in this port last night.

Burning of a Ship at Savannah.

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From Washington. MASHIMOTON, Nov. 11.—The Tressary estimates are not completed; and, until they are, it will be impossible for the Secretary to know what probable amount of revonue will be required for the next fiscal year. In the absence of the necessary information, it cannot be determined what recommendation should be made to Congress. Honce the newspaper speculations upon the subject are without authority. The Secretary has not yet written a line of bit ernort.

ty by that body.

fore than the usual caution is observed, with the

to prevent the premature discovery of the contents,
he forthcoming Executive reports, and especially

President's message. President's message, he secretary of the Navy has receive despatches in the commanding filters of the steamers Fulton, ter Witch, and Harries Lans, which respectively ared at Barbafoes on the 15th, 16th and 20th of Octo-They stopped only a few hours to take in coal, then lett for the renderous of the Paraguay Expe-

The Black Warrior at New Orleans—
Scizure of a Slaver.

Warrior and The Black Warrior arrived at New Orleanson Estudy, bringing information from Havana that the barque Venus, formerly under the Mexican disg, had been captured off the Moro, with nearly 600 negroes on board, by a Spanish war steamer.

Arrival of the Slaver-ketch "Brothers" at Charleston.

UHARLESTON, Nov. 11.—A spitured slaver, called the ketch Brothers, which was taken on the south coast of Africa; arrived at this port this morning, in charge of Lieutenant Stone, of the United States along-of-war Marion. The ketch was formerly owned by Messrs. Street & Brothers, of Charles'on, and sold to parties in Havana She was provided with a slaver's outfit. "She had no slaves on board. Righty-seven hundred dollars in gold were found on her. at Charleston.

Outrage in Boston -- Probable Death of Bosron, Nov. 11.—A woman named Anna Stuart was found in a barber's shop to day, shookingly burnt, and in a dying condition. She says a mulatto, named Thos. Mitchell, threw camphane on her clothes, set fire to them, and then fled. She will not live through the day. Mitchell has been arrested.

Explosion of the Boiler of a Steam Mill —Loss of Life.

Baisar Point. N. Y., Nov. 11.—The boiler of the steam stave mill of Mr. Rich, at Moores, exploded this morning, killing a man named Schoolcraft. Three others are not expected to live, and a fourth is seriously injured, but may recover.

THE CITY.

Proceedings of City Councils. The usual regular meetings were held yesterday

A very large and respectable lobby attendance was resect, and much interest was manifested in the pro-sedings.

A number of communications were received.

ceedings

A number of communications were received.

Mr Guyler. from the Committee on City Property, reported the Items of appropriation asked for by the Commissioners of City Property, and recommended the same to be referred to the Finance Committee. The committee also recommended the lease of the tebacco warehouse for five years, at \$6.00 a year.

The same committee reported an ordinance confirming the title of certain property located at Bridesburg, which was sold on May 1, 1857. by public auction, and also authorizing a deed of conveyance to be made for it. This ordinance was finally adopted.

By the same gentleman, a report was made relative to the parade-ground back of the city pricon, with an ordinance notifying the owners of property through which Heed street will pass, between Passyuk road and Thirteenth street, that the same will be opened as a public highway within three morths. It also authorizes the City Solicitor to secure the parade-ground, and requires the Highway Depastment to furnish to that officer the lines of said ground, the names of owners of property fronting on it, &c. This also passed from the Mayor was received, notifying the Chamber that his signature had been attached to certain ordinances; also notifying the Ohamber of the appointment of sundry police effects

Mr. Landa, Conner Delayau, and the appropriations to the departments, was referred to the appropriations to the departments, was referred to the appropriations made to the Board of Health, and an additional appropriation made to the Board of Health, and an additional appropriation made to the Board of Health, and an additional appropriation made to that body at a former period, (say April 29th, 1855), and also to transfer certain minor items. Agreed Area, that the City Controller be authorised to construe the recent appropriations made to the Board of Health, and an additional appropriation made to that body at a former period, (say April 29th, 1855), and also to transfer certain minor items. Agreed of the powers of the Other

Tobacco Warehouse until authorized to do so by City Councils.

Mr Foster officed, as an amendment, that the warehouse be leased by the commissioner, by and with the advice of the committee, and that after January Ist, 1859. the office of superintendent, &c, be abolished. The lease is to be terminated at any time, with six moniths' notice, the rate being \$5,000. Agreed to, and the resolution passed floatly.

The regular business of the day was now reached, the hour being six o'clock. The bill for the construction of the Chestnut and Walnut street railroad was first in order, and was indefinitely postponed by a vote of 9 to 6.

Mr Foster moved a supposing of the male. of 9 to 6.

Mr Foster moved a surpension of the rules, in order to proceed to the consideration of the ordinance from Common Council, explanatory of the ordinance providing for the erection of a bridge over the Schuylkill at Chestout street.

Obestont street.

The amendatory ordinance was read.

Mr Neal moved to postpone until next meeting.

Not sgreed to—yeas 7, nays 12.

The bill was then laid over for a third reading, and the Chamber adjourned till next Friday. COMMON COUNCIL.

A number of communications and petitions were re

ceived.

The Chair submitted a communication from the Controller, showing the over payment of \$934 to Goroner Delayan, and of \$578 over payment to Coroner Feaner, for the Interment of dead bodies. Referred to the Committee on V. for the interment of dead bodies. Referred to the Committee on Law.
Also, a communication from the same officer, stating that the books of William Lamb, the Commissioner of Wharves and Landings, had been audited, and that he had collected \$48,621.75, and paid over to the city treasurer \$40,188 75, showing a deficiency of \$3,438; and that there were outstanding claims, on 1st of October, of \$18,092.25. His accounts as commissioner offmarkets are nurstiled, and the books are not to be had. The Controller recommends immediate legal action against Afr. Lamb. The subject was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Landings and the Committee on Wharves and Landings and the Committee on Warves.

Air. Lamb. The subject was referred to the Committee on Wharves and Landings and the Committee on Markets.

Also, the estimates of the expenses of the departments of the Clerks of Councils, Market Houses, Wharves and Landings, and of the Fire Department. Referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Cooper submitted a communication from the Vigilant Engine Company, saking that their house be selected as a location for a steam fire-engine. Referred to the Committee on Trusts and Fire Companies.

Mr. Bollock, of the Committee on Highways. a resolution appropriating \$500 to complete the grading of Bridge street, in the Twenty fourth ward. Agreed to.

Mr. Moyer, of the Committee on Trusts and Fire Companies, offered the following:

An ordinance to locate the steam fire engines and their number.

Section 1. That any fire company, intending to procure a steam fire engine, first notify Councils, or the. Committee on Trusts and fire Department, and approved by Councils before any appropriation for their support shall be made; and should any company recommended for a location reject to furnish themselves with a steam fire engine within six months after being hoosted by

ompanies be located: Philadelphia Hose Company, Seventh street, above arket. Diligent Engine Company, corner of Filbert and Diligent Engine Company, corner or Entres. The Tenth streats.
Hibernia Engine Company, York st., near Third.
Weccase Engine Company, Queen street, between
Front and Second Company, Allen street, between
Sheakamaxon and Frankford road.
Delaware Engine Company, Bouth street, near Nineteanth. washington Engine Company, Lombard street, near

Good Will Engine Company, Race street, near Broad Mechanic Engine Company, Brown street, west of kroad Independence Hose Company, George street, between it. John and Third. Northern Liberty Engine Company, Front street, near reen. West Philadelphia Hose Company, West Philadelphis

Section 8. Warrants for the payment of monies appropriated for the use of steam fire engines, shall be fearen by the Ohist Engineer in this usual form.

Mr. Misscher moved to postpone the subject for the present. Agreed to.

Mr. Hutchinson, of the Committee on Survey, subject of the ordinary as monitors of the ordinary as monitors of the ordinary as in the ordinary as in the continuous as monitors of the ordinary as in the continuous as the continuous

Mr. Hutchinson, of the Committee on Survey, sub-mitted an ordinance amendatory of the ordinance au-thorising a bridge over the Schuylkill, at Chestnut street, requiring the monthly payments on account of the work to be made in cash or loans of the city, at the option of the Mayor Agreed to.

Mr. Browe, if the Committee on Wharves and Land-ings, submitted a resolution appropriating Silfs for the repair of Coates-attreet wharf. Agreed to.

Also, an ordinance making castain partitions of Broad. repair of Coates-atteet wharf. Agreed to.
Also, an ordinance making certain portions of Broad,
Fourth, and Shippen streets, market stands for country
wagons
Mr. Wagner moved to amend to add Franklin avenue,
from Broad street to Frankford road. Agreed to.
Mr. Kelley moved to amend, to add Myayamensing
avenue, from Ohristian to Frime streets. Agreed to.
The second section of the bill provides for the removal of the stands in Second street, which gave rise to
considerable debate—Mr. Mascher contending that it
would destroy the retail trade on that street.
The subject was pusponed for two weeks Adjourned.

REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &C.,—The following real estate, stocks, &c., were sold by James A Freeman at the Philadelphia Richange, on Wedn sday ovenine:

A note drawn by Henry Frymin, dated May 8, 1858, payable in five years, with interest, for \$26.12, to the order of John O. Drake, and endorsed by hun, and 100 shares of the Mill Greek Coal Jompany. Henry M Fullor, president, \$15; two judgment bonds for \$5,841.28 each, of William Locker, dated May 19, 1855 payable 19th May, 1858, with interest, \$20; 1 shares stock in the Morcautile Library Company. \$1.25; threa-stock in the Morcautile Library Company. \$1.25; threa-stock in the Morcautile Library Company. \$2.25; threa-stock in the Morcautile Library Company. \$1.25; threa-story brick dwelling, Martha street, Nincteenth ward, \$200; the estatory brick dwelling house, east side of Thirteenth, show Green at-set. \$3,900; thee-story brick dwolling, Orange street, \$1,350; two-story brick dwelling, shop, &c., Shippen street. \$50. REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &c .- The following

AN ACCIDENT AND FORTUNATE ESCAPE. The plombing and moulding department shop at the many yard was, on Wednerday afternoon, the theatre of a singular secident. A number of workmen were engaged in melting a large mass of soft metal in an iron kettle, when the bettom of the kettle suddenly followed. ketitle, when the bottom of the kettle suddenly fell through A lava-like stream poured out in all directions spattering over a number of the men, and setting fire to the wood-work in all directions. A scene of confusion followed which beggared all description, when a few persons recovered their presence of mind, and prevented any further damage. Fire men were close to the kettle at the time, yet none of them were seriously burned.

the St. Lawrence is Col. Geary, late of Kansas, accompanied by his lady. Col. Geary will remain at the St. Lawrence for some days. He is now settled dwn into a practical farmer, and resides upon a fine farm near New Alexandria, Westmoreland county Col. G. looks New Alexan as fresh and smiling as a ripe peach, and bids fair for ong life of usefulness and honor

GROUND RENTS, STOCKS, AND REAL ESTATE .-Thomas & Sons' seventeenth fall sale, Tuesday next, 16th inst., will comprise handsome residences on Walnut, Chestnut, Locust, and other streets; valuable lots at Germantown and Richmond; a umber of well-secured ground rents, &c.; altogother twenty-nine properties; peremptory sales by order of Orphans' Court, executors and others. See advertisements. Pamphlet catalogues to mor-

AUCTION NOTICE. - We call the attention of the trade to the extensive sale of a superior stock of ready-made clothing by Benjamin Scott, Jr., auctioneer, 431 Chestnut street, this morning at ten o'olook.

BOLD CHALLENGE,-Ladd. Webster, & Co. challenge all rival fewing Machine makers whose articles are on exhibition at the Franklin Institute to a trial of the respective machines, and agree to award \$1,000 to the owners of any machine which is superior to their

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The Money: Market? The Money Market?

PRILADELPHIA, November 11, 1858.

The transactions at the stock board to day were very light, with the bear influence in the accordant. Peading Railroad stock opened at 23%, and fell to 25%; Pennsylvania Railroad stock sold at 43; Little Schuyl-Rill at 26%; Beaver, Mendow 59; Morris Canal 40%; Minchill 62%; Harrisburg 53%, and Norristown at 55%. Oity sixes, new rose from 105% to 106, and Pennadives sold at 95%. Schuylkill, Ravigation improvement bonds sold at 95%. Schuylkill, Ravigation improvement bonds sold at 71, and the bonds of 1882 at 63%. North Pennsylvania Railroad teil per cent bonds at 80%; Camden and Amboy bonds (1863) at 63, and 1883 at 85%; Lehigh sixes 97, and Morris Canal bonds at 57%. In our edition of Wednesiay morning we noticed the release of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad from the hands of the trustees, and its completion to from the hards of the trustees, and its completion to from the hards of the trustees, and its completion to West Chester. Since then, we have received the fol-lowing copy of the official report; made to the directors of the company by the president which will be read with great satisfaction by the parties interested. The people along the line of the road are delighted at its completion; and there seems to be but one opinion as to the future of the road under its present able manage ment. To those who have stood by the enterprise in its

ment. To those who have stood by the enterprise in its dark hours, they are disposed to award a similar tribute to that paid the Bom'ın general who did not despair of the R-public; but Mr. McHenry has earsed the honers of a triumph in the opinions of the citizens of West Chester and the people who live on the line of the road. Provision has been made for the formation of a sinking fund, to ultimately pay off the debt of the com which now has a fair prospect of earning a hand return for the whole cost of the road. The Cincinnati Gazette, in aunonucing that the Pitts-burgh, Fert Wayne, and Chicego Raitroad Company will have its road completed and the cars running through by the 29th inst., adds:

of the 29th int., adds:

"The completion of this road will open a new and short route between this city and Chicago via Lima, and it is understood that the Cineinnai. Hamilton and Dayton Company will put on a train to run through to Chicago without change. Trains will also run from Cieveland to Chicago via Crestilus over this road, the distance being the same as via Toledo. This will be a heavy blow to both the Cleve and and Toledo, and Michican Southern Companies, and comes at a time when they can least effort to receive it?" A despatch has been received in town, which states that the application of the holders of the Alleghery county bonds for a writ of mandamus to compel the collection of the axies and payment of the interest on

contenuou of the esses and sequencies the hones of the bonds, has been granted by the Supreme Court—the op'nion of four jusges being in favor of the writ, and one sgainst it. This is good news, though not unex-The Lehigh Valley Railroad Company announce a semi-annual dividend of three per cent, clear of State tax Six percent, interest on the stock will be paid in strck, for six months ending April 30, 1855.

The receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad and branches, during the month of October, were as fol-10ws;

Wash'n Wash Stem. N.W. Va. Branch. Total.
For Parg'rs \$73,464.95 \$3,634.47 \$32 283 81 \$108 483 23
For Freight.261 161 86 12,131.11 10,726 82 231,019.79 Total...... 333,626 81 15 765 58 '43,110.83 392,503 02

There is an actual deficit in the gross receipts of the road, as compared with the preceding month of last year, of \$3 588 83. The increase on the Washington Branch is set down at \$1,421.63. PHILADELPHIA STOOK BYOHANGE RALES November II, 1858.

November II, 1858.

NOVEMBER DY MARLET, REOWER & CO., RAME ROYS, STOOR, AND SYCHARGE BROKERS, HORTHWAST COMES THISD AND CHESTEUT STRAITS.

FIRST BOARD. 3020. 33 Penna 55... 95 yl 50 Reading R. 55 wn 25 yl 30 City 63, new... 105 yl 100 do... 55 25 yl 1000 L Island Bonds. 82 100 ens. R. 43 yl 100 do... 82 100 do.. 50 do ... 43 23 do ... 43 12 do ... 43 12 do ... 43 4 do ... 43 23 Germav'n Gas. 50 15 L Schuyl R. ... 26% 10 Hearrisb'g R. ... 56% 10 Meeh Bank ... 27% 30 do ... 27% 5 Beav Meadow R. 59 5 do ... 80 1000 do. Loan '64 93 3000 Soh Nav 6s '82. 68% 500 do Imp Bond 71 1000 Elmira 2d mt 7s, | 1000 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | 1001 | BETWEEN BOARDS.

6 Minehill R 62% | 10 Minehill B 62% SECOND BOARD CLOSING PRIORS—STEADY.

OLOSING PRIORE-STEADY.

Bid. Asked.

Phila 6a... 1013; 1024; 8b. Nav Stock. 9 9 4 do R... 1013; 1024; 4 do Fref. 17 174; 4 do New 1054; 1058; Wampt'ta Kim B. 10 104; 1054; 1054; 1054; 1055; 1056; 10

CITY ITEMS.

Cross on the Expression .- The Reautin In. stitute Exhibition, as most of our readers are aware, will close to-morrow. From a hurried look through it, we feel warranted in raying that the exhibition, as a whole, has been a very creditable one. To take up the subject systematically, and give in detail the host of "useful things and things of "sport" that have accu-mulated since the last exhibition, no matter how interesting it might be to the reader, would necessarily protract this notice to an undue length, especially as in these columns. We yesterday referred to two spien-did fire-proof safes, exhibited by Messrs Evans and Waten, of this city, which, in point of artistic finish, are certainly extraordinary.

It is impossible to enter the second story of the

building with ut being struck with the brilliant exhibition of Mesars. Cornelius & Baker, which occupies the west end of the room. The chandellers and un'que bronze statuery contained in this massive collection are executed in the best style of this celebrated house, and have been made the subject of much flattering o

in our judgment, is a colosial case of silver ware occu pying the east end of the room. The elegant ware de-posited in this case is mainly of novel designs, evidentposited in this case is mainly of novel designs, evident-ly got out by the proprietors, Messra Meyer & Worne, in sufficiention of the holiday season. The effect of bright silver, richly chased, contrasted with the black Among the most useful articles in the exhibition, more particularly adapted to the present season, are the displays of the several stove manufacturers there rep-resented. Promicent among those, we noticed speci-

mens of rare merit from the establishments of Messrs. Gallagher, Chadwick & Brother, J. B. Clark, James Spear, and others, the celebrated gas-consuming cooking atove of the latter house having been fired up every evening and given practical demonstration of its merits as a really scientific article. This stove was as much all fred by housekeepers for its convenience as by their llege lords for its manifest fuel-saving qualities.

A part of the exhibition which it would be unpardonable to overleok, is the grand display of useful patent articles by Messus, arthur, Burnham, & Gilroy, most of which come under the housekeeping catalogue Forement among these, as our readers from Maine to Bacramento will expect, is the world-reawand "Old Dominion" coffee pot. The centre one in the group—a regular whopper—is the one made by these gentlemen for her Royal Majesty, in compliance with that first message flashed along the "cable" from Prince Albert. The "Pot," we are authorized to state, will be forwarded to Queen Vic, by the "coverland" route, the very instant the "under-water" line resumes successful operations. These gentlemen exhibit a patent it weather strip," which is certainly one of the most complete aras a really scientific article. This stove was as much trip," which is certainly one of the most complete ar argements to apply to the cracks of doors and win-ows to prevent the passage of dust, snow, or cold air,

possesses unusual merit. It consists in a great variety of cake statuary and ornemental confectionery, ar-ranged on a large scale, with great taste, and the whole nclosed in a capacious glass case.

One of the most chaste and beautiful classes of goods in the entire collection is the large panel of engraved glass, exhibited by Mesars Robert Shoemaker & Co., corner of Fourth and Rece streets. The great merit of this specimen is, that the designs, although very claborate, are executed with all the precision of a line engraving, which, considering that the engraing is performed by means of a rapidly revolving stone applied performed by means of a raphy revolving stone applied to the parts of being made brilliant; is really wonderful. A part of this splendid specimen is in colored glass, which, contrasted with the white enamelled berdering, gives it an unsurpassed richness for the purposes it is untended—transoms, vestibule-doors, side-lights, &c. This class of work, by the house referred to, has now

The display by Mr. Parkinson, the confectioner, also

established reputation all over the Union. present week has had a delightfully virifying effect upon all branches of retail trade, and more especially the milliaery. So at least we inferred on passing the elegant new store of Thomas Morgan, No 716 Arch street, yeaterday, from the throng of customers with which it was literally crowded. We may state, moreover, that this new Arch-street millinery establishment is rapidly attaining a first-class position in that department, both as to the extent and character of its patronage, and the elegance and variety of its stock "A Penson might as well be out of the world lothes. A beautiful garment is a never-failing source of joy and comfort to its happy possessor. Beauty implies fit, fashion, and fabric, the three great constituents always embodied in the garments gotten up at the fashionable Clothing Empor.um of Granville Stokes.

THE CITY OF JEDDO, THE CAPITAL OF JAPAN.—
The city of Jeddo is said to be the largest city in the
world. It contains one million five hundred thousand daellings, and the unparalleled number of five million inhabitants, not one of whom looks like a Christian gentleman, from the fact that there is not among the million and a half an establishment similar to the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos 608 and 605 Chestnut atreet, where gentlemen and youths can procure elegant garments.

STEEL FIRE SETS at \$1.25 to \$15. Bronzed Iron Audirous, \$1 to \$6 per pair. Nursery Fenders made to order, of any size. French Folding Fire Borsens, Coal Scuttles, Hearth Dusters, &c., are kold at E. W. Carryl's Furnishing Store, 714 Chestnut street.

BAD HABIT .- "Frank," said an affectional lady, the other day, to a prominent Young America, "if you don't stop smoking and reading so much, you will get so, after a while, that you won't care anything at all about work." "Mother," replied the young hopeful, "I've got so

already." Talking of "habits" reminds us of the beautifully-gotten-up Fall and Winter ones, for goutlemen's wear, at E. H. Eldridge's. "Old Franklin Hall Clothing Emporium," No. 821 Chestnut street.