TUESDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1868.

The Call for Volunteers. The issue between the friends and the enemies of the Government, in the late elections in this and adjacent States, was so fairly made up that there can be no doubt whatever as to the signification of the result. The people, by their ballots, have decided that the war shall go on, that the Union may be restored. The Administration has replied to this expression of the popular result in the call for three hundred thousand volunteers, published in our columns yesterday. It will be seen that the Government does not propose another draft, except so far as it may be necessary to fill up the quota of those States that have not voluntarily responded to the full extent of the new levy. The people have said, in the most unmistakable manner that they are in favor of a vigorous war, and that they are perfectly willing to submit to all the privations which such a war must entail upon them. Drafting, therefore, will be unnecessary, except, perhaps, to close up the good work of volunteering, and in place of the draft commissioner we shall greet the more welcome recruiting sergeant with his fife and drum. Whatever the quota of Pennsylvania may be, ample time remains, between now and the fifth day of January next, to fill it by volunteering, if the proper exertions are made. Let those, the nature of whose pursuits precludes them joining the ranks, subscribe liberally towards a general bounty fund, to be offered as an inducement to those Kansas did not frantically secede, nor did who can be spared to serve their country in Massachusetts, with all her Abolitionists, the field; and let all who enter the service threaten to destroy the Union. be assured that their families will not be JOHN BROWN's transgression of the law suffered to want during their absence, and we feel certain that the response to the President's proclamation will be fully as gratifying to all friends of the Union as were the results of the late elections.

Our Foreign Relations—at Home. The rulers of England and of France may learn a lesson, if they are wise, from the manner in which the Russian ships of war, now in the bay of New York, have been received, welcomed, and honored, while the vessels bearing aloft the union jack and the tricolor have been in a manner passed by. So with the officers of these ships :- the utmost respect and honor have been manifested to them, not by individuals alone, not even by the corporation, (though that body has behaved very spiritedly on the occasion,) but by the whole mass of the vast population of that city, with even scarcely a glance of non-assent from the political malcontents themselves. The English and French naval officers must have felt that they were virtually unacknowledged, though entreated with the civility due to strangers. while the Russians were made much of, and entertained with an enthusiasm and at a cost surpassing all precedent, even in New York, where civic compliments are made | everywhere apparent between the dark hour "regardless of expense," and even on a when I left, in September, and the bright more extensive scale than, three years ago, | and hopeful present. Never has the voice was the sumptuous reception of the Prince | of the loyal people of loyal States done so

leave to quote a portion of his article.

After saying "the welcome to the Russian Florida or Alabama, should appear off the bay, the English and French ships would treat her as a commissioned vessel of war, and the Russian ships would treat her as a

civic reception." This is plain truth. Since the war commenced, Russia has shown the greatest good feeling towards us, not unmindful, we think, of the fact that when England and France declared war with the Czar, in 1854, the United States Government sternly put its foot upon the British attempt to recruit for VICTORIA's army in the Crimea, sent home several British consuls, and dismissed Sir John CRAMPTON, the British ambassador, as a chief particeps criminis. We felt that it was our duty to be neutral during the war in the Crimea, and showed that neutrality by quickly remitting back to England the whole of Queen VICTORIA'S recruiting gang. Russia evidently did not has shown it by her conduct.

Onr friend, "The Lounger," continues thus: "Americans understand that the sympathy of France in our Revolution was not from love of us, but from hatred of England. They know, as Washington long ago told them, that romantic friendship between nations is not to be expected. And if they had latterly expected it, England has Greene, Jefferson, Potter, Somerset, Susquehanna, utterly undeceived them. Americans do not suppose that Russia is upon the point of becoming a republic; but they observe that the English aristocracy and the French empire hate a republic quite as much as the Russian monarchy hates it; and they remark that, while the French empire imports coolies into its colonies, and winks at slavery, and while the British Government cheers a political enterprise founded upon slavery, and by its chief organs defends the system, Russia emancipates her serfs." These last four words, telling a great fact, really constitute the essence of a great argument. The conclusion of the article is even finer than any preceding part of it: "There is not the least harm in observing these little facts. Russia, John Bull will remember, conducts herself as a friendly Power. That is all. England and France bave shown themselves to be unfriendly Powers. And we do not forget it. Russia treats us in our civil war as we treated England in her Crimean and Indian wars. We have no 'frenzy' of gratitude for it, but we have a very distinct and permanent perception of the fact. As to the gold lace and the splendor of the civic ovation, if they were inadequate, the Russians doubtless freely forgive the want of rings upon the hand in consideration of the warmth and sincerity of the pressure."

A Fund for the Widows and Orphans of Soldiers.

Celebrations of the great Union victories will soon be neid in all the counties of Ohio and Pennsylvania. We suggest that instead, Rio Janeiro. When boarded the master pretended on the schooner Hudson, ten miles from here yesterday. There was one man killed, and two injured on the schooner, which sunk with a cargo of 180,000 of sumptuous banquets, and brilliant displays, these celebrations should be made the occasion of raising a fund for the benefit of widows and orphans of soldiers killed in the war for the Union. In the two States the contributions would probably amount to a million of dollars, which, invested in Government bonds, would yield a handsome income. Such a method of celebrating the loyal triumph at the polls would be worthy of our cause, in keeping with our principles, and due to the memory of our noble dead. It will form a bond of union and sympathy which cannot be broken, and will meet the approbation of every just and generous citizen. Such a fund could not fail to do great good, and it can be obtained by the slightest exertions.

HON. HENRY D. MOORE, late Treasurer of the National Union Committee, will be a candidate for State Treasurer before the next Legislature. Mr. Moore is a gentleman whose abilities and experience have heen of service to the cause, and his many friends in the Legislature will not lack good arguments in his favor.

John Brown. Among the letters found in JEFFERSON DAVIS' library is one from Mr. James S. MASON, written during the Presidential campaign of 1856, and advising the secession of the South in case General FREMONT was elected. "I am a candidate for the first halter," wrote Mr. Mason. It is noticeable

that the first man hung in this war was John Brown. The death of this lonely old man was for an act conscientiously committed in the cause of human freedom. With one or two friends, with a few colored men, some old muskets and pikes, he deliberately went into Virginia and made war upon the whole accursed system of slavery. It was AJAX defying the lightning. He failed, as all the world might have known, as probably in his heart he knew he would. But he died strong in

his own proud consciousness, and shamed in his death the lives of those around him. As he passed from the prison gloom into the sunlight on his death-day, he took from the arms of a weeping slave woman her little smiling babe and kissed it, blessing in that sublime act the down-trodden race for which his life was sacrificed. On the scaffold he calmly looked around him and said, 'How beautiful are the green fields!" A little longer and he looked on them no more. The execution of old John Brown shocked the heart of the North; those who blamed the act respected the man, and blushed at the pitiful want of magnanimity on the part of the Virginian slaveholders. The heroic spirit was not dead in the free States; thousands felt that John Brown was justified in his own heart. His death was galling to the warm sympathies of freemen. Yet no attempt was made in the North to resist by force his execution.

did not compare with the crime the slave holders committed. The men that hung him were even then plotting the great wickedness of the age, and he was slain for trying to save a few negroes from bondage that they might with more safety attempt the murder of their country. And how great is the contrast between the law. abiding, loyal North, which permitted Virginia to hang John Brown, because t was so written in the bond, and the treacherous South, then preparing to tear the bond asunder. The Constitution was sacred as it protected slavery; worthless as it protected freedom. There was not a traitor in the Senate, or in the Cabinet of James Buchanan, who was not ten times worthier a halter than this brave old hero and those who clamored at the time most loudly for his blood knew well their own

MASON. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

guilt was greater. In 1856 there were more

candidates for the first halter than Mr.

WASHINGTON, October 19, 1863. After a long absence from my post, I can scarcely tell you how I enjoyed the change much to encourage honest and loyal public There is a great philosophic and even his- servants as the voice that spoke from the toric moral in what New York has done, triumvirate and triumphant States (Pennand is doing, to show respect and regard | sylvania, Ohio, and Iowa) on the 13th of and gratitude to Russia, and to mark, by a this month. To fully understand the value strong contrast, what is the public opinion of these majestic popular utterances you of this country regarding England and should be here. It is easy to realize that if France. "The Lounger," who writes so the mere sympathizers with treason in much common sense, and writes it very Pennsylvania felt sure of rebuking the of fifteen miles from this, and their retreat was a well, in Harper's Weekly, puts this matter Federal Government, those here who in such a clear manner that we shall take do more than sympathize with treason, and who are only deterred from open demonstrations by the fact that the Argus eye officers was a striking and memorable event; is upon them all the time, should have bold-John Bull in the omnibus and at windows, | ly and brazenly expected the defeat of the and on the corners of streets, laughed at the Union party in the late elections. I am told 'splendor' of the spectacle," he adds: "At | that they were so sanguine as to be ready to this time there are also English and French | wager large sums upon the issue of the elecships riding at anchor in the harbor. And tion in our State. For these people, like what the mind's eye sees as it looks is, that their political kindred elsewhere, had come England and France are the quasi enemies to the conviction that the last chance of this country and of Russia; that Eng- for the rebels was to defeat the friends of land and France have recognized the bel- the Administration in the Northern elecligerent rights of the rebels, and that Russia tions. When this hope failed them, their has not; that if an English pirate, like the hearts gave way, and they saw before them only defeat and despair. How different the

effect upon the public authorities-upon those who have the heavy burdens of official responsibility to carry, and who have had pirate These are little things visible to the to withstand the reckless assaults of the mind's eye, whatever the excellent John | Copperhead leaders! I saw the President Bull may think of the 'splendor' of the on Friday, and several members of his Cabinet, and heard enough to make me proud of our good State, and yet more proud of the wonderful victory that has crowned the patriotic unity of her people. That victory has given new heart and strength to the Administration, and will do more to crush traitors and hasten the overthrow of the rehellion than if it had been won against the rebellion on the field of battle. A friend from the army, just in, from one of the best and bravest of the fighting columns, tellsme that when the news of the election of Curtin and Brough reached the front, it was greeted with the wildest enthusiasm. Who will now say that our efforts in Pennsylvania were all in vain? Or deny that our victory has cheered the Government, stimuforget this, when our troubles began, and lated the army, appalled the traitors, and given a new proof of National unity and power to foreign nations? Occasional.

> THE MAJORITY SO FAR AS OFFICIALLY DECIDED. HARRISBURG, Oct. 19.—The official returns of the election, as far as received, give Governor Curtin 11,884 mejority. The counties yet to hear from are Butler, Cameron, Clearfield, Elk, Forest, Tloga, Venango, Warren, Washington, and Wayne. Curtin leads Judge Agnew about 8,000 votes. This will be increased to 10,000. The Senate will stand 17 Republicans to 16 Democrats, and the House 52 Republicans to 48 Demo

> > WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 19. Naval Captures-A Rebel Blockade-Runner Destroyed. The Navy Department has received a communica

tion from Acting Rear Admiral Les, dated off New port News, yesterday, in which he states that Lieut. Lawson, on the 11th, being close in shore to the westward of the bar off New Inlet. discovered a vessel coming up the beach. He tried to get be tween the stranger and the beach, without success the latter being too close in, when an attempt wa made by her to run back to the bar, which attempt tercepted by the Nansemond, and the vess and a falling tide, that all of Lieutenant Lawson's subsequent efforts proved unavailing to get her affoat again. All on board escaped excepting the second and third master, two of the crew and a passenger. The first two are reported to be Americans, and the remainder foreigners. Lieut LAWSON set her on fire, and burned her to the water's edge, firing a number of shots into her ma-She proved to be the propeller Douro owned at Wilmington, with a cargo of two hun dred and fifty bales of cotton, two hundred and seventy boxes and twenty therees of tobacco, and a quantity of turpentine and rosin : all belong ured by the Quaker City last spring, condemne sold, and taken to the British provinces, and thence to Nassau. This vessel now lies a perfect wreck just above the Hebe. The English schooner Florrie was captured on the 2d inst., six miles from Matahe did not know his position, and thought he was eighty miles from land. She was seized by Acting

Commander SMITH as a lawful prize for violating the blockade. She was laden with medicines, wines, saddles, and an assorted cargo. Incendiarism at Washington. Early this morning the Government-feed house on the Washington Monument grounds, was set on fire in two places. The structure being of wood was soon destroyed, with one hundred tons of hay and a large amount of ground feed. Other fram buildings in proximity were saved from damage. Twelve or more horses were burned to death.

The State Quotas. The quotas for the several States, under the Pre-sident's proclamation for 200,000 volunteers, have been prepared, and will, without delay, be forwarded to the respective Governors. Emancipation.

The Alexandria Journal, this afternoon, in noticing the reports that strenuous efforts are being made to induce the President to exempt the Eastern shore counties of Virginia from the operations of the emancipation proclamation, says the proclamation especially exempts them, and therefore any such efforts as these mentioned would be gratuitous

Attack on a Sutlers' Train. A sutlers' train was attacked to-day this side of Fairfax Court House by guerillas, who were driven off by the cavalry escort. The latter had an officer captured and one man killed.

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA Gallantry of the Cavalry Corps

GENERAL MEADE AT CENTREVILLE Attack on Charlestown, Va.

GENERAL ORDERS. HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. OAMP NEAR CENTREVILLE, Oct. 18, 1863. [GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 97.] The attention of the major general commanding having been called to the omission in general orders, No. 96, of the 15th inst., from these headquarter ion the services of the cavalry constituting part of the rear guard on the 14th inst., he takes th lest occasion to bear testimony to the activity zeal, and gallantry, not only of the 2d division, bu of the whole cavalry corps, and to the efficient and arduous services rendered in all the recent opera tions from the Rapidan to this place.

By command of Major General MEADE. S. WILLIAMS, A. A. G.
HEADQUARTERS, Oct. 18.—Thirteen officers of Gen. Sedgwick's corps were captured in detail this afternoon as they strolled in a wood near headquarters, by rebels concealed in the thicket, and spirited away before the trap was discovered. Two ere on the general staff, and one a commissary. This afternoon, a captain's horse was shot under him, between Fairfax Court House and Washing ton, and the rider taken prisoner. A corporal and several privates were wounded by the same party of guerillas, who escaped with their prey.

James Haley, of the 116th Pennsylvania, was shot for descrition on Saturday evening at dusk, on Bull Run, in sight of the 2d division of the corps, it be-WASHINGTON, Oct. 19.—It is understood that official information was received to-day, stating that our loss, by the rebel attack on Charlestown Va., sterday, was not more than 150 men. Assuming

this to be true, the accounts from that quarter have Accounts from the Army of the Potomac say that here are no tidings of Lee's whereabouts, as he has recently materially changed his positions. Such ions have been made of our own army as Heavy firing of artillery was for an hour or two heard this morning in the direction of Manassas

THE WAR IN GEORGIA AND TENNESSEE.

DISASTROUS ROUT OF THE REBEL WHEELER'S CAVALRY.

The Enemy Beaten in Three Encounters. with a Loss of 2,000 Prisoners.

FOUR PIECES OF ARTILLERY AND 1,000 STAND OF ARMS CAPTURED. DETAILS OF THE MUTINY IN BRAGG'S ARMY

REBEL ACCOUNTS OF A RAID ON THE VIRGINIA AND TENNESSEE BAILROAD. The Rebels Beaten, with a Loss of 300.

OFFICIAL REPORT. ved to day at headquarters of the army: CHATTANOOGA, October 18, 1863. Major General Halleck, General in Chief: The following despatch has been received from

readier General George Crook, commanding the 2d Cavalry Division, dated Rogersville, Alabama, I have the honor to inform you that I have had time. The last battle ended at Farmington Farm, where I fought Wheeler's entire command with only two brigades. I cut historice in two, scattering a large portion of it, capturing four pieces of artillery, 1,000 stand of arms, 240 prisoners, besides ded. As I pushed on after the enemy immediately, I have not been able to ascertain the their killed and wounded, but it was very heavy. They were scattered over a distance perfect rout, their men deserting and straggling

ver the country. I pursued with great vigor, but their horses being better than mine I was only able to come up with a couple of regiments at Sugar Creek, left to detain me. I made a charge on them, capturing some fifty of them and scattering the remainder in the mountains. When within eight miles of the river l atruck up a gallop, but when I reached the river I found they had all crossed at a ford some three niles above Samp's Ferry, where they could cross twelve abreast. I have never seen troops more de-

moralized than they were. I am satisfied that their loss in this raid was not less than 2,000. No fears need be entertained of their making another raid GEORGE CROOK, Brigadier General Commanding. W. S. ROSECRANS, Major General. THE MUTINY OF THE GEORGIA MILITIA 60 KILLED AND 200 WOUNDED. The report of a mutiny in Bragg's army seems to be fully confirmed by late intelligence. letter from Chattanooga to the Cincinnati Commer

cial says:

"It was occasioned by the refusal of the Georgia militia to remain longer in active service. They represented that they had volunteered only for the battle of Chickamaya, to drive the Federal troops out of their own State, and that done, were unwilling to be retained in the Confederate service. Bragg refused to grant them permission to return home, and they stacked arms, whereupon a division of Longstreet's men were ordered into line. Even this did not intimidate the valiant militia. They were resolute, and were not to be coerced in any such style. Finding no virtue in threats, Longstreet's men were ordered to fire upon the mutineers, and discharged several volleys at them, with what effect we have not been able to definitely ascertsin. We have it on the authority of deserters, certain. We have it on the authority of deserters, that sixty were killed and two hundred badly

THE WAR IN EAST TENNESSEE. (From the Richmond papers.]
LYNCHBURG, Va., Oct. 16—Twenty-seven regi ments of Yankee cavalry and mounted infantry, esti mated at 14,000, passed Greenville, Tennessee, bound eastward, to make a raid on the Virginia and Teneix miles west of Greenville, on Saturday, the 10th east of Greenville. The enemy having succ reaching our rear, our men fell back to Zollicoffer, until the Yankees, heavily reinforced, advanced upon them, when they were withdrawn to Bristol

Our loss in both days' fights was 300 killed and wounded. Our wounded fell into the hands of the enemy. On Wednesday night the enemy arrived at Bristol, and are reported to have advanced towards
Abington with a heavy force, supposed to number
from 8,000 to 10,000. Joe Hooker is in command in East Tennessee. Burnside has left, having been dismissed or re Three regiments of Tennessee renegades have been organized, and 4,000 refugees are following the The enemy destroyed no property in East Tenne see, as they expect to hold the country permanently

Death of a Noted Guerilla Murderer -Buckner's Guerillas Moving into Ken CINCINNATI, Oct. 19.-The notorious guerills

Jim Keller, who murdered Captain Wileman and others, was captured near Sharpsburg, Kentucky, verterday, with six others of his gang. They were taken to Mount Sterling, where a man named Wakins, formerly belonging to the 9th Kentucky Cavalry, shot and mortally wounded Keller while in the hands of the guard. Large forces under Buckner are reported moving into Kentucky from the southeast, apparently with the design of striking the Ohio near Gallipolis.

The Captures on the Red River. ST. Louis, Oct. 19 -A special despatch from Cairo says that the rebel steamers Argus and Fulon, recently captured on the Red river, were valued of the stores and ammunition. The Lindel Hotel, recently built in this city, was hrown open to the public to-day. Terrible Accident at Troy—Seventeen Lives Lost,

TROY, N. Y., Oct. 19 .- A terrible accident occurred about noon. A number of men were engaged in digging a sewer, twenty feet below the level of the street, when both sides caved in, burying about twenty. Three dead bodies have been taken out, and only three were saved alive. There are still twelve or fifteen persons under the earth, and men are vigorously engaged in digging them out. A Collision.

Buffalo, Oct. 19.—The propeller Eclipse collided with the schooner Hudson, ten miles from here yes-Arrival of the Steamship City of New York. NEW YORK, Oct. 19.—The City of New York arrived at her dock at half past two o'clock. Her advices have been anticipated. Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 19.—Flour firm; Ohio super, \$6.12; Howard street. \$6.25. Wheat sative; 6,000 bushels Kentucky white sold at \$1.93@1.98; 5.000 bushels Southern, \$1.90@2; Southern red, \$1.58@1.63. Corn steady. Whisky dull at 62@62½c. The Christian Commission. The following telegram was received yesterday at the reoms of the Christian Commission, No. 13 Bank

PROVIDENCE. Oct. 19, 1863.

Ret. W. E. Boerdman, Secretary J. S. Christian Com-Rev. W. E. Boerdman, Secretary V. S. Christian Commission, Philadelphia:

The First Baptist Church of this city, which is one of the largest in the country, was crowded last evening to overflowing, and hundreds were unable to gain admission, to listen to the claims of the gain admission, to listen to the claims of the United States Ohristian Commission, presented by Rev. Geo. J. Mingins and George H. Stuart, Eq., of your city. The meeting was precided over by his honor Mayor Knight. Among those present were Governor Smith, ex Governor Hoppin, ex-Governor Cozzen, Hos. John Kingsbury, Li. D., R. H. Ives, Esq., Professor Caswell, Professor Gammell, Professor Gammell, Professor Angell, Deacon King, Rev. D. R. Swain, Rev. Mr. Licooln, and many others of our distinguished citizens. The meeting has produced a very deep impression in this community on behalf of the Christian Commission, which is likely to result in a larger contribution to its funds.

FURTRESS MONROE.

The Tug-boat White Captured and Burne by Guerillas.
FORTRESS MORROE, Oct. 17.—Captain Cane, of the tug-boat White, has just arrived at Fortress Monroe, and reports that, yesterday, while passing through the Currituck canal, from Norfolk, bouse through the currition canst from Norsola, boulse to North Carolina, they were captured by guerilas. Also, the small propeller Fawn, which was in company with them. The tug-boat White was burned, but the Fawn escaped by the crew taking command FIRING IN THE DIRECTION OF MANASSAS. of her from the gearing below, while the guerillas were busy in disposing and dividing their spoils.
The new of the White were paroled.

NEWS FROM REBEL PAPERS n Arrival from Fortress Monroe-The

tion in Texas-Exchange of Prison ers Interrupted—A Stenmer Burned and Seventy Lives Lost—Affairs at Charleston. FORTEESS MONROE, Oct. 18.—The flag-of-truce eamer Express, in charge of General Truce Office Mulford, arrived at 11 o'clock this morning from Oity Point. They bring no prisoners of war.

The Richmond Enquirer of October 12th says, in regard to the Texas election, that Pendleton Mu ah was elected Governor over Gen. T. F. Chambers, by about 5,000 votes. F. S. Stackpole was elected Lieutenaut Governor.

The Richmond Examiner of October 12th says a mart correspondence has occurred between Mr Ould and General S. A. Meredith, commissioner for the exchange of prisoners, from which it appears a wide difference exists between the parties as to the

oredited, and that all arrangements for a furthe exchange are for the present knocked in the head.

MOBILE. The Richmond Whig of the 14th has the fol MOBILE, Oct. 12 .- The steamer Mary Wilson, connected with the Mobile and Great Northern Railroad, was burned on Sunday. About seventy ives were lost. The mails, freight, and steamboat are a total loss. The Richmond Examiner of the 15th has the fol MOBILE, Oct. 14.—The steamer Isabella, in run ning the blockade on Tuesday, got aground, and a number of shots were fired at her by the blockaders. She sustained no injury, and is now safe in the bay. NEWS FROM CHARLESTON.

The Examiner of the 16th has the following:

CHARLESTON, Oct. 15.-Firing from our batteries

ontinues as usual. The enemy makes no reply, but

number of prisoners with which each should be

an additional number of transports is reported at [SECOND DESPATCE.] Two war vessels arrived off the bar and signified a desire to communicate with the French consul, who will probably visit them to-morrow. Captain Hennley and seven men, in a small boat, vere drowned in the harbor this morning. Firing from our batteries continues slowly. No esponse from the enemy. The Richmond Examiner of the 17th has the folowing despatches: CHARLESTON, Oct. 16 .- This is the ninety-eighth day of the siege. A grand review of the troops will take place to morrow by General Beauregard. No-

thing new this morning.

CONTRABAND CAPTURES. FORTRESS MONROE, Oct. 18.-Last evening the schooner Planet arrived off our guard ship Morse, and reported having three stow-aways on board. Captain Bancock sent a boat to the Planet, and took the three men on board the Morse. They said they had been employed by Joseph Johnson, and had ran a boat, with liquors and contraband goods, to Ocean View, and landed the same on the beach at that place. In consequence of the heavy wind at that time, they were blown off. Johnson being left on shore, and the boat being in a sinking condition, the arties took refuge in the Planet. Last night Captain Dodge captured three wagon loads of boots and shoes, evidently designed for the South, and probably a part of the above named The U.S. gunboat Oleander, from Charleston bar direct, arrived this morning. She spoke the guard-ship Morse, saying they had no news, and proceeded to Newport News, to report to Admiral Lee. To-

They bring no news, but hourly expect the S. R. Spaulding, from Morris Island. The Rebels in Mississippi-Movements of

day at noon the steamer Maple Leaf, Captain Dale

Captain Chisholm.

arrived from Beaufort; also, steamer New York,

General Johnston-The Bloodhound Conscription-General Wadsworth-Important Railroad Opening.
Cairo, Oct. 18—The Memphis Bulletin of the 18th says: Information received from a Union refugee just escaped from the bloodhound conscription in Mississippi, shows that Joe Johnston's force, with force General Bragg, and that there is not over ten General Loring was at Canton on the 8th, with five thousand infantry. Joe Johnston has gone to Holly Springs on a tour Richardson, Ross, Whitfield, Blythe, and Chalmera, with bands about five hundred strong, are in different parts of the State, conscripting and rob-bing. In the counties around Atlanta over one Union men. The Memphis and Charleston railroad and tele

graph are extended to Iuka.

The steamer Lady Jackson struck a snag and sunk near the mouth of the White river; loss \$25 000. No lives were lost. General Wadsworth, late of the Army of the Potomac, arrived to-day, bound on a tour of inspection The Mobile and Ohio Railroad will be opened from Columbus, Kentucky, to Jackson, Tennessee thence to Corinth it is in operation. A large force is now working on the road from Corinth to Decatur, and it is designed to open it from the latter point to Chattanooga.

The rebel steamers Argus and Fulton were re Held for Trial. BOSTON, Oct. 19.-Edward P. Jeffries, arrested or for trial in the Supreme Court. Jeffries was also held for trial in the Police Court, on the charge of

a criminal charge, for cheating George M. Barnard of a large amount by false pretences, was to-day held in the two cases was fixed at \$30,000. Perry County. NEWPORT, Perry Co., Oct. 17, 1863. The returns, as officially counted, for Perry county, are as follows: Curtin, 32 majority; Agnew, majority; Barnett, Union, for Legislature, 1 ma-

ority. The rest of the county ticket is divided be ween both parties. The Next House of Representatives. As far as chosen, the next House of Represents tives will be as follows : ndiana...... BD88..... Anine..... Anasachusetts.....1 ichigan......... innesota...... Pennsylvanis.... Oregon..... Wisconsin..... Kentucky California..... Rhode Taland..... Vermont........... Western Virginia....

Ohio Election. HOW MR. BROUGH RECEIVED THE NEWS OF HIS HOW MR. BROUGH RECEIVED THE NEWS OF HIS ELECTION.

Late on Tuesday pight last an enthusiastic crowd of Union men started to serenade Mr. Brough, Governor elect of Ohio, at his residence in Cleveland. The party met him in the street, and literally carried him to the Athereum, where they called upon him tor a speech. The Leader reports him as saying: ing: "My Friends: You have not talked as much as

ing:

**My FRIENDS: You have not talked as much as I have in this campaign, or you wouldn't cheer so now. [Applause.] I was just wondering, whether they wouldn't hear us on the other side of Lake Edie. [Isomense applause.] You cannot help this cherring, I know. As the hoy said about his whisting—it whistles itself. [Laughter and applause.] Like another gentleman, I have been waiting and watching to night—[laughter and applause.]—waiting for the county which goes for Vallandigham."

[Voice—How about Pennsylvania']

"She goes for Curtin by thirty thousand majority. She is only following the regular succession—Maine, Cahfornia, Ohio—all are coming, and more are to come. [Applause.] For I tell you that in November this tide will sweep New York, and the death kinelt of Governor Seymour will be rung. [Applause.] We are only occasionally called upon to demonstrate our loyalty, but when called on we come up to the rescue, [Cheering.] In this election you have struck a deeper and more terrible blow at the rebellion than any victory in the field. [Applause.] You have crushed treason at home; for there has been more treason uttered in Ohio thas ever in Virginia. [Sensation.] You have infused new life into the arms of soldiers. I will not say what the result of defeat would have been. Thank God that perll is passed.

"But we must not forget that we have a country, to stand by. We must make peace by subjugating the rebels. [Applause.] We have wont this vietory—let us improve it; joyfully, for we may; vigorously, for we must."

Aprivate letter from Oleveland, Ohio, says: "The

rously, for we must."

HOW OHIO WAS CARRIED.

A private letter from Cleveland, Ohio, says: "The result of our election was brought about mainly by the interest and exertion of our business men, who, for the first time at elections, closed their places of business, and not only went to the polls and voted, but many of them stayed there from the opening (half past 5 A. M.) to the close, giving 'one day to their country.' If the lesson is worth anything to New York, we hope and trust she will imitate it in November next." THE VOTE OF THE ARMY. THE VOTE OF THE ARMY.

CHATTANOGA, Oct. 15—The vote of the Ohio regiments belonging to the army at this noint, as far as received up to this morning, is 9,423 for Brough, to 252 for Vallandigham. Fifteen regiments and eight batteries are yet to be heard from, which will swell Brough's majority to over 12,000.

This, added to the home majority, will make the total majority of Brough over Vallandigham more than 70,000. Eard from Mr. James Ross Snowden. To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: In your paper of the 13th inst you publish a letter from Holmesburg. in which it is stated that

m my remarks in that place I said "I considered ear soldiers in the field as great traitors as Jeff Davis and his party." This statement it absolutely false, and without a shadow of truth init. I spoke of our soldiers as being brave and patriotic men; and it so happened that a gallant and intelligent officer, whom I had met last year in a camp on the Potomac, presented me with a basket of the finest white grapes, and thanked me for my sulogium of his brave and faithful comrades in the field. This gift. I valued as highly—and I know you would con sider it ungallant to say more highly-than I did the handsome bouquets which were presented to me by the ladies of Holmesburg. I am, very respectfully, your ob't serv't, JAMES ROSS SNOWDEN.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 18, 1863. EXTRA LARGE SALE REAL ESTATE, STOCKS PEWB, So., to-day at the Exchange. See Thomas & Sons' advertisements and pamphlet calalogues. EUROPE.

Later by the Hibernian and City of New York. The London Times and Henry Ward Beecher.

THE MEXICAN AND POLISH OUESTIONS. Earthquake in England. . H. STEPHENS AND THE FRENCH GO-

VERNMENT.

MR. MASON IN PARIS. Remarks of the British Press on the American War.

MEXICAN DEPOTATION. His Willingness to Accept the Crown, if Guarantied by the Powers of Europe, and the Free Will of the Nation.

ANSWER OF ARCHDUKE MAXIMILIAN TO THE

FATHER POINT, Oct. 19.—The steamer Hiber-ian, from Liverpool, with dates to the 8th inst, via condonderry on the 9th, passed here this morning, on her way to Quebec.

The steamer Etna arrived at Liverpool on the Sth, 8th; the Hansa serived at Southampton on the 8th, and the City of Cork on the 7th.
The Rev. Henry Ward Beecher had been addressing a public meeting at Glasgow, on the American war, which called out the criticism of the London Times.

The Times criticises Mr. Beecher's doctrines in favor of the preservation of the Union at all cost. It says it "can listen to any one except a minister of religion, who blasphemously says that the maintrance of the American Union is a religious end, and sanctifies the means in the sight of God. No English audience can possibly listen to such language with any other feelings than disgust."

Mr. Beecher is to deliver addresses at Manchester and Liverpool.

The political news by the Hibernian is unimportant. The Bank of France has advanced the rate of dis-The Bank of France has advanced the rate of dis-count to 5 per cent.

The directors of the great ship company have taken formal proceedings in bankruptcy to wind up the company, in order to stay various actions and insure equal distribution of the assets.

Commercial Intelligence Commercial Intelligence.
LIVERFOOL. Oct. 8.—The ontion sales of the week have been the 600 bales. The market closed irregular with a decline of 1/40/40.
Breadsiviis steady; Wheat firmer.
Provi-lone steady; Lard advancing; Tallow is improving.
LOYDON. Oct. 9.—Consols 92%/693 for money.
Illinois Cantral Railroad, 17/699 discount; Eric Railroad, 67/690.

LONDON. Oct. 9.—Consols 92%@93 for money
11linois Contral Railroad, 17@19 discount; Eric Railroad, 67@93.
LIVERPOOL. Oct. 8.—Breadstuffs.—The circulars report
Flour acriment: Wheat steady but dult; Corn quiet but
easier, mixed 27s 36@27s 8d
Beef firm. Pork quiet. Bacon firm. Lard baoyant
and 63@1s i igher. Tallow steady. Petroleum quiet at
2s 36@4. 4d for refined.
Eugar active and 5@9d higher.
Coffee inactive. Rice quiet and steady. Ashes steady.
Roein steady. Spirits Turpentine no sales.
Likhoft, Cct. 7.—Encastating afficis. Sugar buoyant
and 63@1s higher. Coffee dull and is lower Tea firm.
Rice steady.
LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET. Oct 9.—The Broker s Circular records the sales of the week amount to
60.00: bales, including 16,500 bales to speculators and
16 00: bales to exporters. The market has been irregulat, with a decline of %@4d 3 to on the week. The
sales to-day (Friday) have been 8,000 bales, including
3,000 bales to expeculators and exporters, the market
closing quiet and unchanged. Fair qualities are nominal, and the following are the quotations of midding:
Orleans middling.

Orleans middling.

26%d.
Tiplerde and different and steady.
LATER.

PER CITY OF NEW YORK. PER CITY OF NEW YORK.

PER CITY OF NEW YORK.

The Inman steamer City of New York, Captain Kennedy, which left Liverpool at 2 P. M. on the 7th, and Queenstown on the 8th inst., arrived at New York yesterday.

The Damsscus, from Queenstown. arrived at Londonerry on the forenoon of the 6th, and reached Liverpool on the 7th.

The Etna arrived at Queenstown at about 2 30, and the City of Cork at about 7 o'clock, on the morning of the 7th inst.

The Kangaroo would leave Liverpool, Friday, October 9, as an extra luman boat for New York.

The news by this steamer is only one day later than that by the Olymous. If the City of New York anticipates the Olympus, a copy of the summary part of the latter, will, if needed, be furnished from the office of the Association. THE GREAT BASTERN.

Formal proceedings were completed and registered on the 5th instant, in the Court of Bankruptcy, with a view to the winding up of the Great Ship Company, so as to stay various actions which had been commenced, and to insure an equal distribution of EARTHQUAKE IN ENGLAND.

The shock of an earthquake, more or less severe, was felt in all parts of England at about twenty-two minutes past three o'slock on the morning of the 6th instant. At some places the shock is represented as having been quite severe, and accompanied by a loud rumbling report, while at others it was slight and without noise. No damage was sustained anywhere. anywhere.

The English journals advance nothing new in regard to American affairs.

At a meeting in Manchester, the Southern Club and the Central Association for the Recognition of the Southern States were formally amalgamated into one society, under the title of the Southern Independence Association. The meeting was presided over by Lord Wharncliffe, who made a strong prosouthern speech, and loudly urged the recognition of the South. His lordship was elected permanent chairman of the association. chairman of the association.

The Paris correspondent of the Morning Post repeats the statement that nearly all the European Powers, including Spain, have agreed to recognize the new, empire of Nexico.

The course adopted by the Archduke Maximilian and discontinuously the appenditors in Maximilian and discontinuously. had disappointed the speculators in Mexican securities on the London Exchange, and a considerable decline had taken place in the quotations. FRANCE.

The Emperor has returned to Paris. The Empress Eugenie had paid a visit of congratulation to the King of Portugal on the birth of a prince. Her Majersty proceeded from Portugal on her voyage to The Bourse was steady on the 6th. Rentes opened and closed at 67f. 75c. THE POLISH QUESTION.

THE FOLISH QUESTION.

The Paris Patrie says: "We have reasons to believe that Prince Czartorisky is taking formal steps in the name of the national Polish Government, to obtain from the Cabinets of London and Paris the recognition of Poland as a beligerent nation."

The Constitutionnel. replying to other journals, denies that France is responsible for the bloodshed in Poland, and says that "the Polish question has entered a new phase in consequence of the declaration of Earl Russell agneering the treaties of 1815. Upon this new ground France will do her duty, as she has done in the recent negotiations. Conservative France has no more to fear on an adventurous war under the negotiator of the peace of Villafianca, than Liberal France has to fear a compromising peace under the Conqueror of Solfarino."

La France learns from St. Peteraburg that the party which recommends honorable concessions to Poland regains ground.

A Breslau telegram says: "The Cossacks have killed on the high road the Councillor of Justice, Blodowski, and the proprietor Dangel. Fresh detectinity of Kallach."

MR. MASON IN PARIS. The Opinion Nationale welcomes Mr. Mason to Paris by thus referring to his antecedents: The Opmon Nationale welcomes Mr. Mason to Paris by thus referring to his antecedents:

"Mr. Mason is one of the adepts of that Southern political school which considers slavery not only a accessity but a divine institution. Heit was accordingly who with these principles proposed the celebrated law upon fugitive slaves adopted in 1830, and has always been in favor of the re-establishment of the slave-trade. In 189, after John Brown's attempt, he proceeded to Harper's Ferry, accompanied by Governor Wise and Mr. Vallandigham, in the hope of extorting from the unhappy martyr, who was wounded and almost dying, some confessions which might compromise the leaders of the Republican and Abortion reply to the questions concerning myself, said John Brown to his judes-genuers, I will say everything that honor permits me to say, but you will not get from me a single word concerning other persons. It is only fair to recognize, however, that Mr. Mason cid not care to insist upon this point, but left to Mr. Vallandigham the shameful issk of provoking compromising answers by every means. The name of Mr. Meson will not the less remain associated in a by no means enviable manner with this dealorable trial. More receitly—on the 14th April, 1800—Mr. Clark, one of the Senators for New Hampshire, proposed in Congress to vote r certain sum for the education of the free people of color in the District of Columbia. Mr. Mason immediately rose with indignation, and violently protested against this attempt to raise the blacks, whether free or not, from a state of ignorance in which it was necessary that they should be always kept."

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

ADDITIONAL NEWS.

The extra Cunard screw steamer Olympus, which left Liverpool at about 2 o'clock P. M. on the 6th, and Cureastown on the 7th inst., is due at this port.

The following is a summary of the news sent out by her, and received to day by the City o' New York:

The ship Hahreman, of Liverpool, reports having been fired into and boarded by a rabel privateer, en the let of July After examining the passes of the Hahreman, he privateer left her in latitude 28 south, longitude 88 west.

The Drifty News says of the one day later news received by the Adriatic, in regard to the fight near Chatas once, that it does not confirm the sangtine hopes of our rro-Southern contemporates, while it counties us of verrating the disadvanted the Datly News withes as follows: In reference of the rumor that Mr. Stephens, the Vice President of the Confederate Stake, is coming to Paris to concinde a treaty with the French Covernment, which will contain a cleause relative to the abolition of slavery, the Pays contains little more comfort for Mr. Stephens than the Steale. It says it knows nothing about his mission, and at all events, the abolition of slavery must be the indirepessable condition of overnments."

This is highly encouraging for the South, considering that slavery, and not only slavery, but the extension of slavery, is the very thing they have all along been fighting for.

ng for.
It is stated that the Princess Heleuz, of England, will
robe bly be married to the Prince of Oranga (to whom
he has been for some time betrothed) in the ensuing ring. The King of the Greeks had reached London. The health of Lord Lyndhurst continued to cause and the neions but the latest bulleting are more favorable, is great age (92) is considered much against his revers. covery.

The London Times thinks that the position of France in Mexico, and the conditional acceptance of the crown by the Archduke Maximilian, amount to something more than a diversion in faror of the South, inasmuch as they are a forcible and practicable protest against the idea of one dominant Republic on the North American Continent. one dominant Republic on the North American Continent,
THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Mexican deputation to tender the crown of Mexico
to the Archouke Maximillan, was received by the
Archouke on the 3d inst, and a telegram from Weimer
gives the following as his reoly:

"The wishes of the Mexican Assembly of Notables
have touched me deeply It cannot but be exceedingly
flattering for our House that they have turned their eyes
to the descendants of Charles V. Although the mission
of maintaining the independence and welfare of Mexico
on a solid foundation, and with free institutions, is a

to the descendants of Charles V. Aithough the mission of maintaining the independence and welfare of Maxico on a solid foundation, next prevented the incomplete accordance in the Monarchy cannot be re-established on a legitim at and firm basis without a spontaneous expression of the wishes of the whole nation. I must make my scopiance of the throne dependent upon a pletical of the whole country. On the other hand, it would be my duty to ask for quarantees, which are indispeasable to secure Maxico against the danciers which there me integrity and independence. Should these gusrantees be obtained; and the universal vote of the nation be given in my favor. I am ready to accept the crown, subject to the approval of the Emperor, my brother. In case Providence should call me to this bigh mission. I must at once declare that it is my intention to open the path of progress by a coastitution, as was done by my brother; and, after the complete pacification of the country, to seal the fundamental law with an oath. By such means only can a new and really national policy be called into existence, by which all partice, forgating all disputes, would cooperate with me in raising Maxico to a prominent rank among azions.

'Carry back with you these frank declarations to your fellow siltens, and at in such a manner that it may become possible for the nation to declare what form of government it deelrea to have."

It is 'elieved that the conditions of the Archauke's acceptance of the erown are the same as shown ammed in Octuber. 1881, according to which he comiders the conpensation of France and England to be the only means by which 'rdor can be re-essablished, and that a france and acceptance of the crown are the same as those named in Octuber. 1881, according to which he comiders the confidence of the archauke's acceptance of the erown are the same as those named in Octuber. 1881, according to which he comiders the confidence of the archauke's acceptance of the erown are the same as those named in Octuber. 1881, according to whi manifestation of the wish of the whole nation is absolutely recessary. The Arobchike statod, in conversation with the members of the deputation, that he would only accept the orown if all these considerations were fulfilled, and that he would now await their fulfilment.

The bright of the season had been previously submitted to the Emperor of Autria and approved.

Left mace announces that most of the Powers have declared their intention of recognizing the new Maxican Empire, the Aroba we have largely and the season of the Emperor of Autria and approved.

Nothern States of America against the Lew Maxican Empire, the Aroba we distributed in requiring guarantees for the intentity and independence of the new Empire, and that no doubt the great Powers

 itl give the most friendly consideration to the enbiect, but it is one which requires the most careful considerabut it is one which requires the most careful consideration.

The Times remarks, on the position taken by the Archinke, who is willing to accept the throne, but will not consent to be left alone, with the chance of finding his principality overturned after a few years by the Republican Saracens of the New World: "Ine demand of squarantied independence in the sense in which the principality to be litened to Greece, for instance, is so collikely to be litened to by European Powers, that we can hardly think that the Archduke seriously intends to make his acceptance contingent on his obtaining it. These France should give a guarantee for the security and independence of the new Government, in its first days of difficulty, is no more than just, and we can hardly imegine that the Courts of Paris and Vicena will fail to come to an understanding on this point; but it may be that the Archduke looks for something absortom the "Department which promises to restore quiet to Mexico, and there is, we thirk a speneral wish that the Archduke may find the difficulties which lie in his way not incomment, and a hearty co-operation with it for all good objects. Our own friendship and support we will readify guaranty; to go further our principles for bid it."

Will readily guarants to as taking our printiples of lidit."

The Paris journal La France, of the 4th instant, declares that up to that time no diplomatic documents had been exchanged between the three Powers, since the recipio of the last reply from Russia, and that all the details published by the journals were pure inventions.

The Pays also says it is authorized to declare that no negatiations have been opened between Paris, Loudon and Visana, relative to Poland and the last replies of Russia.

Russia.

At Warraw great exasperation was being manifested by the inhabitants, and a disturbance was apprehended. Five freak executions had taken place there.

The Polish leader, Lazanowski, list been brought before a court martial, by order of the national Government, in order that the circumstances of the late defeat might be investigated. meni, in order that the discumstances of the late defeat might be investigated.

The Commiserrict Department of Warsaw had been informed that 55,000 fresh troops would shortly arrive in Poland and remain there during the winer months. Every little town would be garrisoned.

The Paris Nord of the 5th publishes a telegram from St. Petersburg deuring that the Russian minister has protested at Rome against the religious procession of dered there in beinsif of the Poles.

The Constitutionnel states that no freshingsolitations have been entered upon relative to the Polish question, neither have any communications been exchanged on the sulject, and says that the Journal La Presse, by publishing intelligence to that effect on Saturday, has been the dupe either of its imagination or its correspondents.

FRANCE.

FRANCE. Princa Napoleon has returned to Paris from London. The Emperor was expected to reach St. Cloud on the thin stant, and would preside at a ministerial Council on the 7th. AUSTRIA. In the lower House of the Reicherath, on the 5th, the Minister of Pinance proposed a complete reform of the system of taxation. Extraordinary wants would b or transformer target of the second of the s THE ANNEXATION OF THE IONIAN ISLANDS TO GREECE A Corfu telegram of the 5th announces that the Joulan seriament, in its sitting of that day, accepted the proceed annexation with Greece, and expressed its thank o England for the proposition.

Public Entertainments. WALNUT STREET THEATRE. - The new play en itled "Aspasia" was last night produced at the Walnut street Theatre. It is constructed by Mr. Charles Gaylor, and is put together with an eye to effect. A mere glance at the programme assures any one of this. A stage manager himself could desire no more effective denouements than are witnessed in "Aspasia." To us it is an almost disgusting play. It is in itself essentially so. The play represent and verifies some of the very worst phases of the human beart. Miss Heron portrays them aptly: she understands her cue; but she does not do the duty which is required of her. Indeed, she cannot We cannot believe that any pure-minded woman can perfectly portray such a character as Aspasia. Why does she not apply herself to the legitimate drama? Why should she lose her reputation in such disreputable scenes as those in "Aspasia?" She seems afraid to try the legitimate drama, and is backward in attempting any part which requires the higher order of talent. For her sake we are glad that it so. All her successes appear to lie in the chaacterization of impure, abandoned women. Aspasia is worse than Camille, and the grossness of the epresentation is more than mere sensuality. It is sensuality without the natural veil of modesty cial society throws over it. We hav no hesitation in pronouncing that "Aspasia" is a

most immoral play, and that the manner in which it was last night acted is not as it ought to be acted fore a pure-minded and intelligent public. It s offensive. We should have less to say upon this subject if uch plays as these were merely incidental. But they nd in a literary point of view. A mere knowledge of stage effect only is not necessary to build up a successful drama. If wit and pathos—the wit of a Congreve or Sheridan, and the pathos of a Knowles (leaving Shakapeare out of the question were apparent, there might be a certain gloss and litter for the intellect to cast over the personation bauchery. But in "Aspasia" there is nothing of this kind. All that can be said of the play is that the scenes are effectively sandwiched together, and that the final denouement is the most unnatural that has yet been presented. To those who have not enjoyed the privilege of seeing the play, some idea of the plot ought to be

resented. It appears to be somewhat in the following style: A woman named Aspasia, who seems to ave lived through the centuries, and to have remo ved from Athens to Paris, falls in love with a Cheva lier de Bury (Mr. E. L. Tilton). Upon learning who she is, the Chevalier refuses in her own house to meet ner. Aspasia makes a wager, in reward for this insolence, to bring him, by the third of October, within three months, to her feet. She rents a farm, and, under a disguised name, succeeds in her resolve. for stealing a diamond necklace, and in the fourth the play itself, we defy any one not possessed of In the fifth act she is a prisoner in the island of Marinique, and the Chevalier de Bury again comes upor

the scene. According to the programme, they make their escape, and the death scene takes place in 'The Morass (Grain)." There is a "shooting star, a blessing, an angel of death, a vision, glad tidings, too late, death, at rest forevermore, and an affecting tableau." We should be glad to see Miss Heron successful in character that is not a reiteration of Camille. She with any real sympathy with the character, portray such parts as those of Aspasia and Camille? In some respects her portraiture may be correct and true. Granting that, it is the character of these women

the gross immorality of the plays, and the naked vice which is thus publicly exposed, is more than enough to offend every heart and ear. It is a disa-greeable, a wearying task, to dwell upon such a heme as this. With admiration for the talents of the performer, and with a conscientious belief in her faithfulness to her profession, we cannot but feel that she degrades herself and her profession by the field which she appears to have exclusively ap-We have before expressed our opinion in regard o the manner of her performance. Some of her faults are those which, perhaps, she cannot correct. Her harsh and discordant voice may be beyond her absolute control, but her disagreeable and unnatural gestures cannot be. But it is unpleasant to dwell upon defects which might be in some measure corrected, especially in connection with a performer

who has earned some reputation, and who seems fitted for a higher position than she has yet won.

Mr. E. L. Tilton was good as Chevalier de Bury, and Mr. J. S. Wright's whole duty as Valdemar de Norcy appeared to be to task about his "ancestral ones." The new costumes, scenery, and appointment, as announced in the bills, we were not capa-ble of perceiving. Such as it was, the play, taking it altogether, was not uncreditably performed. The house was full, and the applause proportionably great. We should be glad to see some plays order than Miss Heron produce them. -Mr. Forrest appears as Damon, at Niblo's, New York, this week. Mr. J. S. Clarke began an enagement at the Winter Garden last night. Gottahalk's first concert was given last night at Irving -In Boston, Mrs. D. P. Bowers began an engagenent of twelve nights at the Howard Athenseum ast night. Cubas, also, repeats in the Modern Athens, her experiment in "Lavengro," and as the Bostonians claim to possess the " pure well of Eaglish undefiled," we are anxious for the fair artist, whose pantomime in this city was found more ex-

pressive than her speech. Mr. Bandmann has been sick, but will play Shylock next Saturday. Boston s never without music, and we hear of numerous LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES ac. The early attention of dealers is requested to the prime assortment of boots, shoes, brogans, ca-valry boots, sole leather cuttings, trunks, &c., embracing samples of 1,100 packages of fresh goods, of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencng this morning, at ten o'clock precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Mar

- General Rufus King has been appointed Minister to Rome. He bade adieu to his brigade lately, and will proceed upon his mission in a few days The Army of the Potomac loses a brave general an an unawarving patriot. THE CITY.

FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.] FRANKFORD REJOICING OVER THE VAC-TORY.- Last evening the people of Frankford, enty-third ward, had a grand jubilee in honor of sylvania. The loyal residents illuminated the winlows of their dwellings with numerous candles, or with blinds up displayed a fall head of gas from all the jets in parlor and upper story. The post office van a blaze, the shops were more brilliant than ever pefore, and there was commotion in all the streets: as if some great event had occurred exclusively for th benefit of the good people of our neighboring suburb. The Union League displayed in front of their building: a transparency of "Victory," and the windows were lighted up gally on all parts. In truth, such a time of rejoloing Frankford has seldom witnessed before. It was all an expression in an emphatic way of gradinds for an event whose importance we are bu beginning to appreniate. A torchlight procession paraded the streets, with bands of music, and much enthusiasm. It was under the management of the Union League, and was, in every respect; creditable to the taste and patriotism of those concerned. The procession commenced with a cavalcade, which was lowed by delegations from Bridesburg, and the neighborhood. The transparencies carried read "All hail, Pannsylvania, Ohic, Iowa, Indiana,

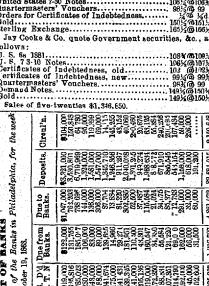
California, Maine, Connecticut, New Hampshire, and Rhode Mand!" "The Uzion is safe: Pennsylvania greets her sister States in the boly cause." "Hope, withering, fied, and Mercy sighed farewell-Woodward's last speech." "Pennsylvania stand "Pennsylvania stands. firm by the Union,13 &c., &c. After the parade followed a fine display of fireworks, and until a late. Frankford keeps step to the music of the Union, A CORRECTION. - In our issue of Satur-A CORRECTION.—In our issue of Saturatory, we stated the arrest of several of the conductors and bagage-masters of the Lebanon Valley and the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad, chayed with embezzling large sums of manney while numing their trains. The statement was correct in every particular, with this exception, and we are pleased to make the correction, via: no baggage-masters, have been arrested on this gross charge. THE NATIONAL FINANCES. - The sub. scription agent announces the sale of \$1.346,850 on Monday, Deliveries of bonds are being made to October 16th, and arrangements are now made to deliver the bonds on payment of the amount desired,

financial and commercial. THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 19, 1983.
Gold fluctuated between 150@151 to-day, with consider

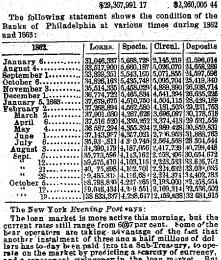
able excitement and large transactions. Towards the close there was a weakening of the market, and 150 was the best bid. The retrograde movement of General Meade is not considered as a diesster, but is generally ooked woon as a shrewd device to draw the rebel leader away from his base, and confidence is everywhere ex-pressed that it is all right. In money there is no change to note; the market is still easy, and rates moderate, say 50% per cent; 40% for call loans. Government securities are very firmly held. Considering the immense amount issued, and the small amounts sold daily, it ts evident that they are generally in the hands of those who desire steady investments.

The stock market was active and excited, prices generally handships of the advanced by the control of the co ally hardening at the advance lately noted. State fives advanced to 101; new City sixes rose %, 194 was bid for the old; Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad bonds were firm; Elmira sevens sold at 110; North Pennsylva-nia sixes at 96%@%, 122 bid for the tens; 104 was bid for Philadelphia and Erie sixes; 111% for Sunbuty and Brie nevens; Catawisea common was in demand at 199%, the preferred sell ng up to 28, on a buyer's option; Philadelphia and Brie sold at 2814; Reading fell of about 1/4; Noristown sold at 61; Pennsylvania sold at 72; North Pennsylvania at 21%: Beaver Meadow at 77: Little Colony kill at 49%; West Philadelphia at 67%; Arch-street at 25; 43 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 27% for Girard College; 35 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 45 for Green and Colony. Canal Stocks were in strong demand. Susquehanna sold at 15. Schwylkill Navigation common advanced to 15; the preferred active at 293/@24; 91 bld for 1831 5a; 68 was bid for Lehigh; 49 paid for the scrip; 107% for the sixes. Morris Canal sold at 69%; the preferred at 135.

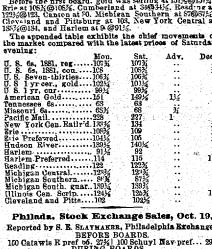
Union sold at 11/2; the preferred at 41/2; the sixes at 261/2. New Creek Coal was sold at %; the bonds at 30. Commonwealth Bank sold at 48%; Mechanics at 23; Farmers' & Mechanics at 57%. The market closed firm, \$60,000 in bonds, and 6,700 shares changing hands at the Drexel & Co. quote : ing Exchange



\$2,260,005 44 \$29,367,991 17



The New York Evening Post says:
The loan market is more active this morning, but the current rates still range from 607 per cent. Some of the bear operators are taking advantage of the fact that another instalment of three and a half millions of dol lars has to-day been paid the test that the same of the market by predicting a scarcity of currency, and a consequent stringency in the loan market. But disbursements of currency by the Government equal, or, as at present exceed the receipts of currency.
The stock market opened without animation. Governments are firm, State stocks dull, bank shares steady and railroad bonds quiet. Bailroad chares are heavy, sympathicing with the recently depressed fancies. Hartscand Michigan Southers of was selling at 151% 1515.
Before 162: Guico at 50, Michigan Southers at 576.112.
Chare and and Pittaburg at 183, New York Central at 185% (618), and Harlem at 60.915.
The spended table exhibits the chief movements of



Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange. | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 0 Schuyi Nav pret no 2223
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Bid. Asked.

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OCTOBER 19-BV The Flore market is firm but inactive, with a limi inquiry for spipment. About 790 bits olds-tock and fresh-ground extra family sold at 85.60%, and 900 bits high-grade do, at \$7.260%, 50.20 bit. The retailers and ba-kers are buying moderately at 85.2565.62% for super; kers are buying moderately at \$6.25@5.62% for super; \$6.70@5.50 for extra; \$6.75@7.50 for extra 2maily, and \$7.73@8 76 % bhl for fancy brands, according to quality. Ryo Flour is carce at \$5.75 % bhl. Corn Meat—There is nothing doing. Pennsylvania, would bring \$4.50 % bhl.

GRAIN.—There is not much demand for Wheat. The market is strady, but quiet, at previous rates. About, \$1.000 bus, mostly prime Wessern red, sold at \$1.60; white, ranges at \$1.60@185 % bhl. Ryo is worth \$1.20@125 % bu. Corn is unsettled and lower; about 2,000 bus yel-

ranges at \$1.000 is \$7 bu. Rye is worth \$1.200 is \$7 bu. Rye is worth \$1.200 is \$7 bu. Rye is worth \$1.200 is \$7 bu. Corn is unsettled and lower; about \$2.000 bus yeltow sold at \$1, and \$4.000 bus western mixed, on private terms. Cars are without charge; about \$2.000 ors soldient \$30, weight. A small sale of Ponnsylvania Barley was nade at \$1.20 ble.

BARK.—quercitron is scarce, and ist No. 1 is wanted at \$1.50 ble.

COTTOY —There is little or nothing doing in the way of sales. Middlings are quoted at \$9000 is \$10, cash. CROCRRIES.—In Sugar there is very little doing, but bolders are firm. Coffee continues scarce; small sales of Rio are reported at \$100320 \$10.

PROVITIONS —The market is inscrive but firm; mess Pork is held at \$1600 is \$5. Bacon and Salt Mests are stead; and bringing fail prices. Land is firm and sellips at \$1150 \$100 to prime tierce. Siggs are selling at \$200 to \$1000 to \$ S@20: # dozen. Frime Dutter is that at 695@1c, the B pound of the WHISKY is unsettled; 150 bals sold at 695@1c, the latter for choice packages, and Drudga55c # gallon. I his following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day; 1.350 bbls. Wheat 1.350 bus. Oorn. 6.300 bps. Ooth. 6.300 bps.

100

Philadelphia Cattle Market. The arrivals and sales of Beef Cattle at Phillips' Avenue Drove Fard continue large, reaching about 2,600 head.; The market in consequence, is dull, and others about 25c the 100 fibs lower. First-quality Western The market closed very dull, and 3.0@400 head were

left over.

Cows.—About 100 head arrived, and sold the week at from #20 up to \$12 % head, as to quality.

SHEEP.—There is a fair demand this week, with sales of \$0.000 head at \$4.00 * % in fair sheep, and \$1.00 * % head for stock sheep.

Hous.—The arrivals and sales at the different. Wide are large thir week, reaching about \$4.000 head, see ling at from \$6 up to \$8.25 % 100 ibs net, for still and Go was fed Hous. are large this week, reaching about 4, 490 head, so ving at from \$6 up to \$8.2 % 100 ibs not, for still and Go varied Hogs.

The Cattle on sale to-day are from the followi. States: 1,100 head from Pennsylvania; 300 from Illiving 100 from d 9%c. H. Chain, 120 Pennsylvania Steers, selling at from 7% 8 @Sc. H. Keppler, 94 Western Steers, selling at from 6%@ H. Aeppler, 94 Western Steers, selling at from 61/69
81/60.
A. Christy & Bro., 71 Illinois Steers, selling at from
61/69/5/60.
H. Darlington, 72 Chetter county Steers, selling at
from 8/69/6.
COWS AND CALVES COWS AND CALVES COWS AND CALVES.

The arrivals and sales of cows at Phillip's Avenue Drove Yard reach about 100 head this week. There is a fair demand at about previous rates. Springers selling at from \$27@30, and cow and cell at \$50042 \$5 bead. Old lean cows are selling at from \$16@15 \$ head, as to conditions.

CALVES.—About 87 head have been disposed of at prices ranging from 3½ up to 6c P ib, according to weight and quality. THE SHEEP MARKET. THE SHEEP MARKET.

The arrivals and sales of Sheep at Phillip's Avenue Drove Yard are moderate this week, reaching about 6.000 head. There is a fair demand and prices are without any material charge. Fat Sheep are selling at room 44,265c Ph. gross, and stock Sheep at from 4.262 25 Pheed, according to condition.

Lamba are scarce. Sales are making at prices ranging from \$1.50 up to \$3.50 Pheed, as to quality. from \$1.50 up to \$3.50 % head as in quality.

THE HOG MARK \$7.

The arrivals and sales of Hogs at the Union, Avenue, and hising Sun Drove Yards are large this week, reaching about 4,400 head, and selling at from \$6 up to \$8 25 the 100 lbs, net.

3.104 head cold at Henry Glass' Union Drove Yard at from \$6 50 up to \$5 \$100 lbs, net.

370 head sold at the secune Drove Yard, by John Crouse & Co., at from \$668 25 the 100 lbs, net.

400 head sold at the Rieing Sun Drove Yard, by Philips & Buth, at from \$6.60 up to \$8 the 100 lbs, net, as to quality.

New York Markets, Oct. 19. ASHES are firm at \$7.7% 78 for Pots and \$8 for Pearls.
BREADSTOPPS — The market for State and Western
Flour is dull, and a, hade lower.
The sales are 9,000 barrels at \$5.405.55 for auperfine
State; \$5.506.15 for experiments; \$5.465.70 for experime
Michigan, Indiana, Iowa. Ohio, &c.; \$6.1066.45 for
extra do. including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio
at \$6.706.90, and trade brands do, at \$6.9509.90.
Southern flour is dull and lower, with asless ef 900 bbls
at \$6.207.20 for superfine Baltimore, and \$7.208.76
for extra do. Canadian flour is dull and heavy, with sales of 500 bis at \$6 05@6.20 for common, and \$6 25@8 for good to bbls at \$6706.6.20 for common, and \$6.25.38 for good to choice extrs.

Bye flour is firm, and selling at \$5.30.66 for the range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal is quiet and steady: we quote Jersey at \$4.40, and Brandy wine at \$8.25.35.30.

Wheat is a shade firmer, with a moderate business doing. The sales are 90.000 bushels at \$1.25.31.20 for Chicago spring; \$1.27.01.3; for Milwankee Club: \$1.33.61.20.1.35 for mer to the sales are 90.00 bushels at \$1.25.20.1.20 for Chicago spring; \$1.27.01.3; for Milwankee Club: \$1.33.61.20.1.35 for mer to the sale is \$1.36.1.20.

By is quiet and firmer at \$1.15.61.20.

By is quiet and firmer at \$1.15.1.20.1.20.

Farley is snavy at \$1.36.1.00.1.20.

Farley is constant and folling at \$1.00.20.

Farley is snavy at \$1.36.1.00.1.20.

Farley is sn

CITY ITEMS.

EDWARD P. HIPPLE'S GROUND-FLOOR PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.—A visit to this beautiful gallery of art. No. 820 Arch street, will convince the most sheptical that the place of all others in Phila-delphia to obtain a No. I picture, of all sizes and styles, is at Mr. Hipple's. Ee has just added to his facilities for taking the best pictures an improved Solar Camera for making imperial pictures of the largest size.

L. A. Godey, Esq., publisher of Godey's Lady's Book, writes as follows of Grover & Baker's Sewing Machines: "We have frequently and atrongly recommended these useful articles to ou There are two necessary things for housekeepers-Goden's Lady's Book. It is not housekeening with-No. 730 Chestnut street, Philadelphia, and see to The very finest and the coarsest sewing may be done

IMPORTANT SUGGESTION.—The demand or pictures at the celebrated Photographic Gallery f Messis, Wenderoth & Taylor, Nos. 912, 914 and are obliged to sak their friends and the public generally to call upon them for sittings as early in the day as possible. This is especially important for children's pictures. They commence operating at 8 o'clock A. M., and attention to this request will save many the disappointment and mortification of not being able to obtain sittings at all, by calling late in the day. TEAS AND COFFEES-the choicest and most popular for family use in the market—for sale by Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets. DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS are sold y Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets, at eventy-five cents per battle.

PUFFING.—There is much said and printd in the newspapers about "crack" tailoring estabishments, leading the unsophisticated reader to supose that this or that or the other "great clothing palace" had the first claim upon men of taste for their patronage. How much better would it be if all such highfalutin gentlemen were laid aside, and he plain, simple truth were told boldly, that the nit of gentlemen's clothing is at Granville Stokes', To 609 Chestnut street. MY UNCLE'S ADVICE -"Harry," said my uncle, "never treat money affairs with livity. Always pay your debts, mind that, Henry." This

advice of my uncle I have tried to follow. In order

to keep out of debt, I began to practise economy; the first step I took, and which I am persuaded any

young man in this city can do, was to purchase my clothing at Mr. Charles Stokes & Co.'s one price Clothing Store, located under the "Continental; and from that time "I began to put money in my NATURE AND ART.—Birds are brought into the world with their clothes on, and nature provides them with suits that are best adapted to meet their wants and promote their safety. The ptarmigans are exactly the color of the stones in mmer and of the snow in winter, and change their color as their abiding place is altered. The grouse is nearly the color of the brown heather. The black cock delights in the peat moss where the ground is nearly as black as his own plumage. The partridge and quail are exactly similar in color to the dried grass or stubble. The pheasant's color very nearly resembles the dead leaves of the wood and coppies. The owl sits securely close to the trunk of a forest tree, her mottled brown plumage being in color very ed. It is left for the reason and judgment of men to provide their own apparel, and those qualities are best exhibited by those who patronize the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603

and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

UPHOLSTERY.—W. H. Henry Patten lays Carnets, mends Furniture, reupholsters Mattresses with, and is likely to be done before Upholsterers of CARPETS LAID, and upholstering done at the shortest notice. Persons who want work done immediately can rely on W. Henry Patten, 1403

SPECIAL NOTICES HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS. loom to the pallid cneek, and health and vigor to the They will cure DYSPEPSIA. They will cure NERVOUS DEBILITY.
They will cure LIVER COMPLAINT.

They will cure JAUNDICE.
They will cure DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS. They will cure CONSTIPATION. They will cure PILES.
They will cure HEARTBURN.
They will cure SWIMMING OF THE HEAD.
They will cure FLUTTERING OF THE BEART. They are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSO Y, and sol is and storekeepers in every town and village by druggists and and are the United States, at 75 cents per bottle.

JONES & EVAN, 631 ARCH Street,

Deltadaiphia, Propriete oc17-6t SEWING MACHINE SILK,

SEWING MACHINE SILK,

THREAD, COTTON, NEEDLES, &c.

Agent for HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT,

LAING & MAGINNIS,

oci7.6t*

No. 30 North THIRD Street. DEAFNESS, EYE AND EAR, THROAT DIS-EASES. CATARRH.—The above maladies treated with the utmost succees by Dr. VON MOSCH ISKER,

Oculist and Aurist, graduate of Vienna,
Office, 1027 WALTOT Street,
where can be examined hundreds of testimonials from the very best known men in the country, among which delphis, who can be personally referred to. CHRONIC DIARRHEA, OF. LONG. STANDING CURED in a few days WITHOUT MEDICINE, by DR. A. H. STEVENS, 1818 South PENN SCHARE Ool6-W KARP IT BEFORE THE PROPLE.—THAT. tha "Sloat Elliptic" received the Fremium at the late. State Fair, for the bast SEWING MACHINE for all camily purposes. Salaareoms 721 GHESINUT Street.

Masonic Hall. HAIR DYE! HAIR DYN!!

BATCHELOR'S selebrated HARR DYE to the Best was BATCHELOR'S selebrated HARR DYE to the Best was the World. The only Harmless True, cand. Retiable Bye World. The only Harmless True, cand. Retiable Bye World. This splendid Hair Dye is Perfect—changes Red, Rusty, or Gray Hair, instantly tols Glossy Black or Natural Epoun, without injuring the Hair or Staining the Skir, leaving the Bair Soft and Beautiful; integrates fresh, vitality, frequently restoring its pristing color, and rectifies the ill effects of Bad Dyes. The Genuine, is signed William A. Barquenon; all others are mess imitations, and should be avoided Sold by all Industriets, &c. FACTORY, S. BARCLAY Street, New York. Batchelor's New Tollet Gream for Investing the, Estir. HAIR DYE! HAIR DYX!! DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT IS bruly a "friend in need," and every amily should have, ONE PRIOR CLOYHING, OF THE LARGET

UNE-PRIOR ULOWHING, OF THE LIARSET STILES, made in the Best Magner, expressly for EETAIL SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Plain Figures. All Goods made to Order warranted estisfactory. Our One-Prior Street in strictly adhered to. All are thereby treated allke.

dell-17 JONES & CO., 304 MARKET Street.