With a full variety of American makes of three-ply and ngrain goods, all of which can be offered at censidera-ple reduction from last season's prices. JAMES H. ORNE, OHESTMUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH STREET, se24-d2m A ROH-STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE. NEW CARPETINGS.

VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS, Now in store, and selling at THE REDUCED PRICES. J. BLACKWOOD, 892 ARCH STREET. Two Doors below NINTH, South Side. REMOVAL.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE HAVE REMOVED PROM SIS CHESTNUT STREET. Opposite the State House, to their

904 CHESTNUT STREET, In the "BURD BUILDING," and have now open their

MEW WAREHOUSE,

NEW CARPETINGS. 904 OHESTNUT STREET.

G. W. BLABON & CO. OIL CLOTES, MO. 184 MORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA, FLOOR, TABLE, AND CARRIAGE OIL CLOTES, GREEN-GLAZED OIL CLOTHS AND WINDOW SHADES.

66 GLEN ECHO" MILLS, GERMANTOWN, PA. MOOALLUM & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN CARPETINGS, OLL OLOTHS. &O.

WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT ST., OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL SEWING MACHINES.

LONG-LOOKED FOR COME AT LAST! THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES.

FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES No. 439 CHESTNUT STREET (second foor), where all persons interested in sawing machines are in wited to sall and examine this wonderful Machine.

It has been the object of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY to supply a machine free from the objections attached to other first-class machines, and after the patient, untiring labor of years and a liberal axpenditure of capita lin securing the first mechanical select, their efforts have been crowned with success, and they are now offering to the public the MOST PERVECT SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Among its many advantages over all other machines, may be memitioned. ist. It makes four different stitches on one and the me machine, each stitch being perfect and alike or

and Recryistich is perfect in itself, making the seame and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and beauty it has the reversible feed motion, which enables the operator to run the work to either the right or left, er stay any part of the seam, or fasten the ends of seams without turning the fabric or stopping the machine.

Sth. It is the most rapid sever in the world, making we stitches to each revolution, and there is no other machine which will do so large a range of work as the FLORENCE.

Sth. It does the heaviest or finest work with equal facility, without change of tension or breaking of thread. This is hearn, fells, binds, gathers, braids, quits, and gathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time, quits, and gathers and sews on a ruffle at the same time. The simplicity enables the many particular operated it. Its motions are all extended and there are no fine springs to set out of order, and it is adapted to all kinds of cloth-work, from thick to thin, and is atnoiseless.

The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is unequal-n beauty and style, and must be seen to be appre-Gall and see the FLORENCE, at No. 439 CHESTNUT Street, up stairs.

GAS FIXTURES, &c. 517 ARCH STREET. O. A. VANKIRK & CO.,

CHANDELIERS GAS FIXTURES

Also, French Bronze Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Mica Shades, and a variety of WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS!! WM. A. DROWN & CO., NO. 246 MARKET STREET,

PHILADELPHIA Manufacturers of

PAPER HANGINGS. PHILADELPHIA

PAPER HANGINGS. HOWELL & BOURKE,

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS. PAPER HANGINGS AND WINDOW CURTAIN PAPERS. Offer to the trade a large and elegant associment of goods, from the cheapest Brown Stock to the finest N. E. CORNER FOURTH & MARKET STREETS.

N. B.—Solid Green, Blue, and Buff WINDOW PA PERS of every grade. sel2-2m DRUGS. POBERTSHOEMAKER & CO.

Northeast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets. PHILADELPHIA, WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINO PAINTS. VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. Dealers and consumers supplied at

CABD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING,

VOL. 7.—NO. 72.

IMPORTERS.

se5-2m No. 325 MARKET STREET.

LADIES' DRESS GOODS:

Also, a full assortment of MERRIMACK AND COCHECO PRIMES.

PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS,

To which they invite the SPECIAL ATTENTION OF GASH BUYERS.

1863 FALL IMPORTATION. 1863

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, SILKS AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

617 CHESTMUT and 614 JAYNE Street.

lave now opened their Fall importation of Dress Goods

ALPAOAS,
DELAINES,
DELAINES,
FAIAID AND STRIPED POPLINS,
FANOY AND BLACK SILKS.

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS AT

WHOLESALE!
THE LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY!
CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS AT WHOLESALE!
THE CHEAPEST CLOAK STORE IN THE CITY!

COUNTRY MERCHANTS will find a great saying by examining our immense stock of CLOAKS and MANTILLAS, of the newest FALL AND WINTER STYLES

before making their purchases, as doing business at a very small expense, and exclusively for cash, we can sell 20 per cent. cheaper than any other house. Co., N. E. corner of NINTH and CHERRY Streets. CHAS. IRWISSON, D. WATKINS.

30. WATKINS.

30. 244-mwf2m

1863. FALL AND WINTER 1863.

DRY GOODS.

RIEGEL, WIEST, & ERVIN

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

DRY GOODS.

NO. 47 NORTH THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are constantly receiving large lots of all kinds of fresh and desirable Goods. Merchants will find it to their advantage to call and examine our stock before

FALL

DRY GOODS.

HOOD, BONBRIGHT, & CO.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

DRY GOODS.

NO. 425 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA,

STAPLE AND FANCY GOODS.

Among which are choice brands of Sheet-

MEN'S WEAR

IN GREAT VARIETY.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS OFFERED TO

CHOICE

FALL AND WINTER

DRY GOODS.

ROBERT POLLOCK & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS

No. 311 MARKET STREET.

Offer for sale a large and well-selected Stock of Fancy and Staple

DRY GOODS,

OWN IMPORTATION,

Incuding the latest Styles in

CASH BUYERS.

SEASONABLE DRESS GOODS.

1863.

Ginghams, and

ing and Shirting Muslins, Madder Prints, De Laines,

The attention of the TRADE is invited to their large

purchasing elsewhere, as we can offer them inducement anequalled by any other establishment in Philadelph

EMBROIDERIES, &c.

MERINOS

Also. A large assortment of

HAWES,
BALMORAL SKIRTS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,

which they offer to the trade at the



PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1863.

SILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. MILLINERY GOODS. THOS MELLOR & Co., MILLINERY GOODS. BROOKS & ROSENHEIM, Nos. 40 and 4% NORTH THIRD STREET. 431 MARKET STREET.

We invite the attention of the trade to our large stock have now on hand a complete assortment of new styles HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, BONNETS, VELVETS, SHIRTS, DRAWERS, BONNET-SILKS, MISSES' HATS, GERMANTOWN FANCY WOOLENS LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., FLOWERS, FEATHERS, LACES, 44 LINENS, AND SHIRT FRONTS.

MILLINERY GOODS GENERALLY FALL STOCK which we invite the attention of the trade. oc7-1m SILK AND FANCY DRESS GOODS FALL, 1863 A. W. LITTLE & OO. WOOD & CARY,

725 CHESTNUT STREET. JAMES, KENT. SANTEE. & CO., A LARGE STOCK OF IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF DRY GOODS. STRAW AND FELT GOODS, Nos. 339 and 341 N. THIRD STREET, ABOVE RACE. FRENCH FLOWERS, PHILADELPHIA, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK And a general assortment of FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS. Among which will be found a more than usually attractive variety of

To which they invite the attention of EIGHTH ST. RIBBON STORE,
No. 107 N. BIGHTH STREET
We have received. THE TRADE. We have received from the late New York and splpia Anctions the following most desirable and salle goods at very reasonable prices; et Bonnet Velvet, at \$3 per yard, do. Lyons width and quality, \$4.50 per yard do.

Der yard do.

Lyons width and quasary, proper yard

LKATHER. COLORED VELVET.—Uneut Velvet, Corded Silk and Bonnet Silk, all of the most beautiful shades, with Ribbons Feathers and Flowers, to match, BLAOK BONKET RIBBONS.—A splendid line, from 10 to 44 centre per yard. At the latter price we sell a very wide and heavy Ribbon.

Extra heavy, all boiled. Ribbons, narrow and wide, lower at retail than they can be bought elsewhere by the niers.

plece.

BLACK, DRAB AND BROWN FELT HATS, from the manufacturers direct. All the new shapes for ladies' and salidren's wear, very cheap.

A complete assertment of Black English Grapes, purchased before the late heavy advance in gold, from 65 sents, a yard unwards. chased before the late heavy advance in gold, from 65 cents a yard upwards.

BONNET RIBBONS in endless variety. Velvet Ribbons, black and colored, the best make imported, at great reduction. Trimming Ribbons, every shade; and every other article used in making or trimming a bonnet, or that can be found with us at less than wholesale A liberal reduction made to wholesale buyers.
Gountry orders promptly attended to. SICHEL & WEYL, No. 107 North EIGHTH Street. ocl4tnol1 MRS. R. DILLON, FANCY AND

NEW-STYLE HATS, JUST OPENED AT No. 729 CHESTNUT Street, below Eighth.

CLOTHING.

GENTLEMEN'S OPENING DAY. FINE CLOTHING.

WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, S. E. COTHER SIXTHER MARKET Streets.

EDWARD P. KELLY,

142 SOUTH THIRD STREET, FORMERLY CHESTNUT ABOVE SEVENTH, Have now in store a LARGE STOCK and complete as-sortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS. TERMS CASH.—Prices much lower than any other irst-class establishment. ANDRIOT, MAGEOCH, & CO., FRENCH TAILORS, No. 608 CHESTNUT STREET.

PHILADELPHIA. PAUL ANDRIOT, (of Paris.) late Principal Cutter and Superintendent of Granville Stokes. D. GORDON YATES.

SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS, Many of which are confined to their sales, and cannot b found elsewhere. All of which they offer on the most favorable term FOR CASH, or to approved short time buyers. WHOLESALE DEALER IN

DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO., N. W. COR. MARKET & FIFTH STS.,

(501 MARKET STREET,) INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS TO THEIR STOCK OF FRENOH AND ENGLISH

SILKS, SHAWLS, &c.

Cash Buyers will find it to their Interest to Examine our Goods. P. R. DAWSON.....O. BRANSON......J. G. BOMGARDHER. CASH HOUSE.

M. L. HALLOWELL & CO., DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, BALMORALS, RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &c., &c.

CASH BUYERS, AT WHOLESALE, Are invited to examine our FLANNELS.

BLANKETS. MERINOES, POPLINS, BLACK SILKS, FANCY SILKS, IRISH LINENS, WHITE GOODS, DRESS GOODS.

and other articles adapted to the season. JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO., 727 CHESTNUT STREET.

SILVER-PLATED WARE. SILVER PLATED WARE'. MANUFACTORY. TEA SETS, CASTORS. WAITERS. ICE PITCHERS, &c., &c. WILER & MOSS.

AND BOUTH PIPTH STREET.

IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS. 627 CHESTNUT STREET. VAN DEUSEN, BOEHMER, & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

IFLANNEL TRAVELLING SHIRTS, Commission Agents for

REMOVED FROM 42 BANK STREET

NEW GOODS FOR THE LADIES. MILLINERY GOODS,

dapted to first-class trade. SCARLET FRENCH MERINO,

MRS. R. DILLON, FANOI STRAW MILLINER, 323 SOUTH street, Philadelphia, Mourning Bonnets made at the shortest notice; Bonnets dyed, cleaned, pressed, and altered to the latest styles. An assortment of Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Caps, &c., always on hand. Orders from Country Milligers and others solicited and promptly at-

FRENCH FLOWERS, 1863. FEATHERS, LACES, RIBBONS, & THOS. KENNEDY & BRO'S.

FALL STYLE SACKS, FALL STYLE PALETOTS, FALL STYLE WALKING GOATS.

The Largest Assortme

JOHN KELLY, TAILORS,

JAMES B. MAGEOCH, late Pants and Vest Cutter of ranville Stokes, and

A hoice stock of Seasonable Goods always on hand French and German spoken. sel7-Sn BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50. At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$6.50. At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$6.50. At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$6.50. At 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.

GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street, mb24-tf WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE. A. H. FRANCISCUS,

YARNS, BATTS, WADDINGS,

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE,

OIL CLOTES, WINDOW SHADES. LOOKING GLASSES, GLOCKS,

FANOY BASKETS, &c.

518 MARKET and 510 COMMERCE Sta WHITE & PECHIN, 1863. No. 453 MARKET STREET, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

WOODEN AND WILLOW WARE, BROOMS, CEDAR WARE, OIL-CLOTH, LOOKING GLASSES, FANOY BASKETS, OORDAGE. de 0. HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-AD-JUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER." FHE MOST RELIABLE WRINGER NOW IN USE. se8-tm.

> J. H. COYLE & CO., Wholesale Dealers in YARNS, BATTS,

CARPET CHAIN; WOODEN WARE,

BRUSHES, &c.,

CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 SOUTH SECOND STREET, meetion with their extensive Cabinet business, are naming a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES, ind have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED GUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables, the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout includen, who, are familiar with the character of their like Union. who, are familiar with the character of their work.

and the celebrated White Muslin Shirt called the "HARVARD SHIRT." LINEN, PAPER, AND STEEL COLLARS, Domestic Undershirts and Drawers.

EXCLUSIVELY.

627 CHESTNUT STREET. RETAIL DRY GOODS.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH. Have now arranged for sale a magnificent stock of NEW GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, neluding all the scarce and desirable articles 8 CASES MERINOES. 3 CASES CRAPE REPS. 2 CASES PAINTED MERINOES, 1 GASE PRINTED REPS, 6-4 SCARLET OPERA CLOTH, BLUE AND PURPLE DO. WATER-PROOF MIXED CLOTH, FASHIONABLE CLOAKS, ELVET CLOAK CLOTHS, \$15 WIDE CLOAK VELVETS, BROAD SCARLET SCARFS, OPEN CENTRE LONG SHAWLS, CLOSE PLAID SHAWLS. RICHEST DRESS SILKS, JOUVIN'S ORDERED GLOVES,

PIECES IRISH POPLINS. ocl2-mwf SKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS M. A. JONES'

CELEBRATED NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT Ian only be found at No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA. OVER THE WAX FIGURE. None genuine unless stamped M, A. JONES NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT, 17 N. BIGHTH STREET. sell-fp3m

CLOTH HOUSE. CLOTH HOUSE, Wo. 84 South SECOND St., and 23 STRAWBERRY St. A FULL STOCK OF

NAVY CLOTHS. CASSIMERES. VELVET CLOTHS ROSTED BEAVERS ESQUIMAUX. BILLIARD CLOTHS. BAGATELLE CLOTHS, &c. ocl-tra

BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANK-BLANKETS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES, OFFERED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS. ADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS. Black Beaver and Tricot Gloths, Brown and Black Water-proof Gloths, Dark Brown and Mode Cioths, Fine Black Broad Gloths, Squerb quality Seariet Gloths, Chinchilla Cloakings, Gloths, Cassimeres, and Sattnets for Men

Boys.
Vestings, in Great variety, at
JOHN H. STOKES,
702 ARCH Street.
N. B. – Jack Straws, made by and sold for an Invalid.
A enw invoice just received. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

> E. M. NEEDLES ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES EMBROIDERIES HANDKERCHIEFS, VEILS, &c., &c.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS. H. STEEL & SON.

Mos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street. Hos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street,
Have now open a choice assortane to of
FAIL AND WIBTER DRESS GOODS.
Plain Silks, choice colors, \$1 25 to \$2.
Plain Moire Antiques, choice shades.
Plain Black Silks, 905 to \$2.0 C.
Figured Black Silks; Fansy Silks.
Plain All-wool Reps and Poplins, all colors.
Plain Silk and Wool Reps, all colors.
Figured and Plaid Reps and Poplins.
Plain French Merinoes, choice colors.
1 lot Plain French Merinoes, choice colors.
1. EDWIN HALL & CO., No. 26 SOUTH

All-wool Plaids.

Rich Frenck Chintzes.
Plain all-wool Delaines, double width.
Plain all-wool Delaines, single width.
Plain all-wool Delaines, single width.
Black and Colored Alapacas.
Wholesale as well as Retail Buyers are respectfully inited to examine our Stock. REP POPLINS.

5,000 YARDS REP POPLIMS.
EMPRESS CLOTHS and FIGURED POPLIMS.
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets ONE CASE OF THE BEST HEAVY quality real Water-proof Cloths, received this day.

Best quality Frosted-Beaver Cloths.
Chinchills Cloths, magnificent quality.
Heavy Plain, Brown, and Leather-color Cloths.
Middlesex Cloths, dark colors.
Fine French Scarlet Cloths.
Blue and Scarlet Chinchilla Cloths.
French Scarlet Chinchilla Cloths.
French Scarlet Cloths, from \$3 to \$8.
N. B.—Magnificent quality Lyons Silk Velyet, at \$15
and \$16.00 per yard.
Cloth Scouth SECOND Street.

SHAKER FLANNELS.

Ballardvale and Washington Flannels.
Gray, red, blue, and white Twill Flannels.
Red, gray, and white plain Flannels, cheap.
Scarlet, Blues, Modes, Browns, &c.
Cotton Flannels, Tickings, &c.
Table Damasks, bleached and brown.
Crash, fine Towels, Nursery Diapers.
Good stock of Shirtings and Sheetings,
Desirable sizes and makes Slankets.
COOPER & CONARD,
ocid-tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET.

AT RETAIL

No. 70 NORTH FOURTH STREET.

Has now in store an excellent assortment of DRESS GOODS, &c., consisting in part of Black Silks, Alpacas, from the lowest to the finest quality, Merinocs, Wool de Laines, Plain and Striped Poplins, choice style Plaid Cashmeres, Reps. Shawls, and Scarfs. Also, a fall line, of Flannels, including Silk Warp, Shaker, &c., &c.

To which the special attention of the retail trade is invited.

PROSTED BEAVERS. And a large assortment of PLACK BEAVERS.

CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets. YARNS.

WOOL. CLIP OF 1862. Medium and Fine, very light and clean. In store, and daily arriving, consignments of Tub and Fleece, from new clip. WOOLEN YARNS. 18 to 30 cuts, fine, on hand.

COTTON YARNS.

Mo. 6 to 30's, of first-class makes,

In Warp, Bundle, and Cop. H. B.—All numbers and descriptions prosured at once. on orders. ALEX. WHILLDIN & SONS. 18 North FROMT Street. 625. GOLDTHORP & CO., 625. Manufacturers of Tassels, Cords, Fringes, Curcains, and Furniture Gimms, Curtain Loops, Contro Tussels, Flutures and Photograph Tassels, Elbons, Meck Ties, Military and Breas Triburings, Philadelphia.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1868. Excursion of the Directors of the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad Company. PENING OF THE ROAD TO EMPORFUM—BARBECUE-RENOVA-AMOUNT OF ROAD CONSTRUCTED;

ETC., ETC. EMPORIUM, Cameron county, Penna., October 20, 1863. The excursion party of the Directors of the Philaleiphia and Erie Railroad Company, under the charge of the able and efficient Vice Fresident of that Company, Mr. Gay, left Philadelphia at half past seven o'clock on Monday morning in the "Directors' Car" of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad Company. Passing over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad to Harrisburg, and from thence over the Northern Central Railroad, the party arrived at unbury at half past four P. M. Sunbury is pro-Erie Railroad, and accordingly it had been deternined to locate machine shops and works at that place. The train stopped at this point for a half hour with a view of allowing the directors an opportunity of examining the location of these shops. The ground, consisting of some forty-one acres of land, and located just within the town limits, was presented to the Philadelphia and Eric company by some citizens of the town. This enter-prise on the part of the citizens, who appreciated the importance of locating these works in their town, is certainly commendable and public spirited. The location of the ground is exceedingly well adapted for the intended purposes; and the Philalelphia and Erie company are now engaged in erecting some extensive works, consisting of a large peomotive house, capable of holding forty-four peomotives, and a machine shop of several hundred eet in length, and some eighty feet in width. These,

it is intended, will be ready for use in April next. Sunbury contains in the neighborhood of three thousand inhabitants, and is quite a handsome Pennsylvania town. Just to the right of the town reinsylvania. Sowii. Just to the light of the sowii. It is seen rising in abrupt prominence a queer, eccentric-looking, hill or mountain, having ithe appearance of being threwn or rather "jerked" into its present position. It rises to a considerable height, nd from its peculiar color is called the "Blue Hill," On the brow of one of its precipitous sides is erected a singularly-shaped house that topples over the edge and looks down into the depths below, as if about to go rolling down to be dashed to atoms. It is, in fact, a sort of tower of Pisa, on a moderate scale.

John Mason (an eccentric character, evidently) built this house some forty or fifty years since. His eccentricity has given the house the title of "Johny Mason's folly." The valley just beyond this is the scene of the novel of "Eras and Anters," by a Mrs. J. H. Campbell, daughter of Judge Lewis. The Judg is one of the oldest directors of the company. He presided in this county as president judge some twenty years ago. Leaving Sunbury, the party crossed over to Northumberland, which is just opposite to Sunbury, on the Susquehanna. The West

Branch Canal and the Wyoming Canal terminate at this point. From Northumberland we went to Williamsport. This was the first portion of the Philaleiphia and Erie Railroad that we passed over. It it an admirably-constructed road, and is leased by the Pennsylvania Central Company. They are running it, and the road is said to be doing a good busithe morning we left Williamsport, and arrived at Remova, about fifty-seven miles from Williamsport, it 1 o'clock P. M. This portion of the Philadelphia s beautiful scenery as I have seen in any State. tains: it is surrounded on all sides by tall mountains that seem to look down with disdain upon the apparently insignificant attempts of man in his progressive ends. It is compared annihilates, woo and a half-miles long and a half-mile wide. The Company are building at this point one of the largest round houses in the world. It is to be some

hree hundred feet in diameter, and over a thousand attuated by Henry R. Campbell, Esq., a very active and able contractor. This town promises to be a nourishing and populous place. It has the advanonint of importance upon the road. The venison lunch, prepared by Messrs, Jackson & May, of Renova, was highly appreciated and enopen the road. With a view of celebrating the occasion of the opening of the road to their town, the people of Emporium had prepared a barbecue of quite an extensive character. An entire ox had been roasted whole, and quite an extensive enterneedingly well-roasted, and the entire affair seeme some very handsome ones; and also to Mr. Moore, an enterprising citizen of Emportum. There were in the neighborhood of two thousand persons preof people. In fact, we confess to a little surprise at the intelligence and energy displayed. After due respect had been paid to his oxship, Judge Ellis Lewis, on the part of the directors of the company, thanked the Emporiumites, in a brief speech, for the

kind reception given them. He was followed by speeches from W. S. Lane, Esq., of Erie; L. H. mountains, and has already made a handsome comnensement. Its court house and church are both fine buildings. This town is the county town of Cameron county, and hence the court houseerected at this place. Buildings are going up rapidly, and the place seems to have an air of activity about it. Smithport, Coudersport, Westport, and other towns in the neighborhood, will tend, through their trade. The lumber trade of this region is immense. I am informed that during the past year some two hundred millions of feet of lumber had been taken out. This must bring a large amount of trade of all kinds back in return. To show the profit of this lumber business, two brothers, I am reliably in

valued at about \$1,000 a raft, and it is estimated that upon these forty-nine a profit of twenty thousand dollars was realized. from this section has much exceeded the anticipasion of the road is under the superintendence of is regarded as one of the best and most reliable neral charge of the entire road. In the hands of such men the interests of the company will be It is confidently expected that the rails will be laid during the coming month as far as St. Marys, twenty-two miles beyond Emporium. From the west, the rails will probably be laid to Bu five miles, and from Sunbury to St. Marys, one hundred and sixty miles; leaving only a gap of twenty-three miles unfinished between Erie a.d. Philadel-

graded, and at no very distant day will be ready for the rail. The Philadelphia and Eric Railroad may therefore be regarded as a fixed fact. The importance of the completion of this road is thoroughly appreciated by the people of our city, and the prospects of the speedy fulfilment of their wishes will be received with much gratification tart for home in the morning.

REPORT OF A REFUGEE FROM RICHMOND. BALTIMORE, Oct. 22. The American has the fol-BALTIMORE, Oct. 22.—The American has the following:

"A very intelligent young man, a refugee from Richmond, who has been there all through the war, and who only succeeded in making his escape last Monday, has arrived here, and communicated to the military authorities some important intelligence touching the rebel armies.

"In regard to the atrength of their armies, he says that there is much misapprehension at the North. He claims to have good authority for atating that the atrength of Lee's army, previous to the sending of the two corps to reinforce Bragg, did not exceed 60,000 efficient troops; that Bragg, with these reinforcements, had not over 40,000 men, and that he only managed to defeat Rosecrans by a surprise and attacking his isolated columns.

"Hé further states that the story of reinforcements having been sent to General Lee from Charleston and elsewhere, is totally incorrect. That there have been no troops sent to Lee, except in the way of deserters and conscripts; that none have returned from Bragg's army, and to such straits have the rebel authorities been reduced, that they are even forcing into the ranks those persons who have provided substitutes.

"There was a general feeling of despondency in Richmond, and the fact was freely admitted that their armies were none of them sufficiently strong to assume offensive operations with any prospect of success; and that the want of men prevented Bragg from following up his success, and prevents him now from attacking the Federal army at Chattanges."

GEN. D. H. HILL ON EXEMPTS. GEN. D. H. HILL ON EXEMPTS.

The Atlants Intelligencer contains the following racy-moreau from its correspondent at "the front?' Application for leave of absence in Gen. W. H. T. Walker's division of Gen. Hill's corps. Gen. Walker endorses the application. "Disapproved, but respectfully forwarded to headquarters of Gen. D. H. Hill." Gen. H. endorsed it, "Approved upon the ground that brave men of the army should be permitted to go home whenever practicable; otherwise all the children to be born during the war, and the cuward period afterward, will be the offspring of the cowards at home who have substitutes, and otherwise exempt." (enn. Walker, upon the retarn of the application, cheerfully withdrew his disapproval, and permitted the brave soldier to go home. GENERAL HOOD'S CONDITION. P. W. A., writing on the 2d inst., says General Hood's condition is critical, and his recovery ex-

Reports from Washington. STATE QUOTAS. The apportionment, thus far, under the new call for volunteers, is as follows:

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Following the Enemy up-No Rebels Dis-covered this Side of the Rappahannock-WASHINGTON, Oct. 21 .- (Special to the Times. !-Our army is following the enemy up to-day rapidly. No rebels were discovered this side of the Happahannock by a reconnoissance to-day.

Field, October 28.—This morbing we passed over the scene of our late fight at Bristoe. They must have suffered a heavy defeat, as we found a large number of broken muskets, knapsasks, &c., strewn over the ground. One patch on the side of the hill near the wood, is red with graves. They were chi North Carolina troops, as the slabs at the heads of the graves indicated. I was told by a man who live on the place, and at whose house some officers stopped after the fight, that they had about three humdred killed, and that they looked upon it as a regular defeat. He saw two generals badly wounded; one had his leg taken off, and the other his arm-shattered. This is confirmed. He did not know their names. Gen. Heth had his horse shot under him They complained that the conscripts did not fight ee had his headquarters near, but was not able to

bring up the main body of his troops in time. BUCKLAND'S MILLS. ARMY, Oct. 20.—Gen. Custer's brigade did not re" tire from Buckland's Mills, on Monday, until his nen had exhausted all their carbine at The officers and men then held the bridge with their pistols, until the enemy had forded the river and thus flanked the brigade, which then fell back, holding the cavalry in check, so that it could move no faster than the infantry supports. When near Gainesville, the enemy cried out "Where is your Kilpatrick now?" Just at that moment our cavalry fell back; into the woods, and the enemy's cavalry, supposing that a stampede had been started, came on with a dash in advance of the infantry and ran into the Fifth Corps skirmish lines. A deadly fire was opened upon the enemy's cavalry at short range killing many, among others, the rebel officer leading the charge. General Kilpatrick's division, notwith

standing, the severe fight against large odds yester day, is again on duty to day WHEREABOUTS OF THE REBELS. ARMY, Oct. 21.—Among the camp rumors bearing the semblance of truth are these: That Gen. Lee's headquarters are now at Onlpeper; that Ewell's and Hill's corps of rebel infantry are between Cul peper and Warrenton; that Lee is greatly disappointed at the failure of his plan to occupy Centre ville and the Bull Run field before Gen. Meade could march his troops and send his supplies back to that point; that Lee intended not only to force take up his winter headquarters there; that Lee's army is discouraged and disheartened, and that the Blue Ridge is full of rebels, who are awaiting an apportunity to desert and come into our lines.

About thirty prisoners and deserters from the bels, chiefly belonging to Hill's corps, were sent to Washington to-day. Some of them came in this PRESIDENT LINCOLN TO GEN, MEADE. rem the Tribune. The message which the President sent to Gen. Meade last Saturday, deserves to be recorded as a part of the history of the campaign now drawing to a close. Mr. Lincoln told Gen. Meade that he must find and fight the enemy at once; that if he victory, he should have all the glory; but if he vere defeated, he himself would, as (

Chief, assume the responsibility. THE WAR IN THE SOUTHWEST. Singular Explanations of Roscerans' Re-Porter's Fleet.

Porter's Fleet.
[Correspondence of the Times.]

WASHINGTON, Oct. 21.—The removal of Rosecrans is the aubject of much and contradictory comment. The more correct understanding of the causes that led to it is that charges were preferred against him by Generals McCook and Crivenden of unofficer-like conduct on the battle-field, of a panicatricken flight from the field to Obattanooga, while the battle was in its crisis; and of his unsoldierly and mischievous conduct in publicly reporting, on reaching Chattanooga, to both officers and men, that the day was lost. Superadded to this is alleged Covernmental resentment of his disobedience of positive orders not to risk a general engagement by advancing beyond Chattanooga, before he was reinforced; also, its impatience of his disposition and handling his troops on the field.

The reputation for courage that he won at Stone river is plead in bar to the imputation of cowardice in his abandonment of the battle-ground, and his friends attribute-it to a mistaken impression that his army had been wholly whipped, and was wholly on the retreat. The replication to this is that such a mistake is a complete disqualification for command. The statement acquiring growth that he had an attack of epilepsy during the battle, and that he was subject to that disease, is untrue; but that he was constitutionally and by education subject to fits of religious depression of the prefoundest character is correct, though he was an austere Roman Catholic, as is well known. In connection with this it may not be unsuitable to add that it is understood that the fourth specification of the preferred charge is an excessive use of optime.

the fourth specification of the preferred charge is an excessive use of optium.

The relations between General Rosecrans and the General in Ohief, Halleck, have been bad. A sharp correspondence took place between them after the battle of Chattanooga, and before that the Government had found fault with his military conduct on several occasions, and he had retorted by charges of neglect by the Government and want of support. His removal has been in contemplation for some time

Your cotemporaries, whose entire ignorance of the change in the command of the Army of the Cum carried West by General Hartsuff, an officer of the Adjutant General's bureau, detailed for the purpose, and also that Secretary Stanton took a spenal train for Louisville, with intent to meet there General Grant, whom he had never seen.

The removal of General Rosecrans was less a surplise to those who knew the interior history of the campaigns of the Army of the Cumberland since the removal of General Buell than to persons who have no other sources of information than the newspapers. General Thomas is universally conceded to have richly earned the promotion he receives. The only objection made to him in military circles, so far as we are informed, grows out of his refusal to supersede General Buell, when his removal was first determined upon, in consequence of which refusal, and of the remonstrances of Kentuckians of the Guthrie- and Crittenden stamp, General Buell retained his command until the electuckians of the Guthrie and Crittenden stamp, General Buell retained his command until the elections in the Western States had been lost.

The consolidation of: the three Departments of Generals Grant, Burnaide, and Thomas into one department, under the command of the captor of Vicksburg, meets with universal approval. Had this been done before, it is believed that the battle of Chickamauga would either not have been fought or would have been a victory, and that on many other occasions a unity of action might have been secured which would have been the parent of success.

RISE OF THE CUMBERLAND AND TENNESSEE. RISE OF THE CUMBERIAND AND TRNNESSEE.

If the enemy ever entertained any hopes of permanently cutting the lines of communication by which the Army of the Cumberland receives its supplies, they must now be dissipated. The Cumberland and Tennessee rivers, until recently too shallow to be navigable by the gunboats, have risen very greatly—one of them not less than 23 feet. Admiral Porter has taken advantage of this circumstance to go with his equadron to points where he can render essential service to the army. (From the Washington Chronicle]
We are in receipt of astounding intelligence in regard to the removal of Gen. Roserans. The whole country will be attred at what we shall chronicle:
It is rumored; that three charges are made against the left appends commander.

It is rumored that three charges are made against this late popular commander:

The first charge is preferred by Gens. Crittenden and McCook, to the effect that Rosecrans left the battle field during the orisis, and fled to Chattanooga, and reported to officers there that the day was lost.

It is reported that subsequently, through opium, he became inco wible. main at charge, as rumored, id to the effect that arrive.

The third charge, as rumored, id to the effect that he declined to move from Murfreesboro in June last, when ordered to do so by the Government, as, an opportunity was offered to crush Bragg, a large-portion of his army having been withdrawn to succor Johnston, who was operating against Grant.

If these charges are true, it is most unfortunate, as the name of Rosecrans was a talisman of immense weight.

GENERAL CRITTENDEN.

A New York paper makes the sweeping accusation, that during the battle of Chickamauga, Generals Rosecrans, Crittenden, and McCook were asleep at Chattanoga. We learn, semi-officially, that in regard to Gen. Crittenden, this statement is islee, and that nothing has warranted the circulation of such a paragraph. The blame, it: said connected with the failure of Chickamauga will fall wholly upon Rosecrans.

The Union Feeling and the Work of Restoration—Important Letter of Major Gene-KEOKUK, October 14, 1863.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The following communication from Gol. Caldwell, chief of Gen. Davidson's staff, should have a wide circulation. It conforms exactly with my experiences and judgment. I hope Arkansas may not be turned over to.men who will seek to nestore slavery. Such efforts have been made, and will be renewed. I protest against it. The Proclamation should be sustained as the foundation of settlement, and the oppressed geople, white and block, should not be turned over to a treacherous, malicious, unscrupulous class. Let the Government exert its legitimate constitu-tional powers of war favorable to freedom, and all the States will come back with governments repub-lican in form, and with people rejoicing in the ex-clusion of a relic of barbarism, which was the cause and now-is the support of rebellion, strife, and war. war.
My devotion to the legal men of Arkansas, who rallifd around my flag when I restored it in 1862, is my spology for intuding my endorsement of Coloner Caldwell's views an your consideration.

Paper trilly yours. Respectfully yours,
S. B. CURTIS, Major General. We make a few axtracts from the letter of Col Caldwell, who writes from Little Rock. He men-

"An energetic commander, possessing good executive and administrative shility, by pursuing the true policy, can mould the leyal government in this State in one hundred and twenty days from this date. Touching emancipation, he says:
"In this State—thanks to Old Abe—that question settled. All the Union men and non-slaveholder settled. "In this State—inside to the Albe-that deskuts is retited. All the Union men and non-slaveholders in the State accept the proclamation as settled law, and are glad of it. The slaveholding rebels (and all slaveholders are rebels) had so much faith in its virtues that they have fied the State with their slaves, so that they have fied the State with their slaves, so that the negro question in this State is already settled. There is only one thing to fear. If the Government commits the affairs of this State to some conservative pro-slavery man, who will hobnob with the wealthy slaveholders and induce the hope in their minds that the proclamation is "mere breath" (as Rollins, of Missourl, says), and that they will yet be permitted to hold and own their slaves, then this State will be lost to the Union for years to come, and the horrors of a guerilla war, such as desolates Missouri, will prevail in this State.

tions the three classes of people whenemain in

Arkansas—refugees from conscription, the infirm and poor, and conscripted deserters. "Out of these

Vote of Ohio Soldiers—The Rebels on James and Sullivan's Island.

FOLLY ISLAND, Oct. 18:—On Tuesday of this week the only struggle which has occurred in smong the Ohio troops serving in this command. n tered into the exercise of the franchise with a hearty good will. The Ohio regiments are seatt among the different divisions and posts of the department in such a manner that the collection of their vote for Governor, on Tuesday, has been a

CHARLESTON.

THREE CENTS

capable of bearing arms, no matter whether he was

task of no little difficulty; but of the five regiments here Vallandigham received seventy-seven votes. General Gilmore, though a resident of 'Ohio, did not we're. In answer to the question why he did ot, he asid that the commissioner to take the oath-Mr. Olmatead—had not asked him. "Besides that," e added. "I never voted in my life." MORRIS ISLAND, S. C., Sunday, Oct. 18;—Admiral Dahlgren, a short time since, expressed his deermination to an officer high in rank to go up to Charleston on the next trial, or else assure himself hat the iron clads are unequal to the task. It is believed that James Island is occupied by ,000 rebel troops. Sullivan's Island is supposed to be occupied by about the same number. In the tmediate vicinity of Charleston are quartered 10,000 en, making an aggregate force of about 20,000.

The Ohio Election. VOTES OF THE UNION SOLDIERS AND REBEL PR SOMERS—SUBGESTIVE COMPARISONS. From the Cleveland Herald 1 From the Gleveland Heraid 1 Our brave Ohio boys in the field won their crowning victory on the 13th of October. The official reports have been received from only a portion of the army, but they indicate the rest. It will be seen with pride that they use the ballot in crushing treason at home as effectively as the bullet in annihilating tebels in front. The reports at hand are as follows:

ops at Buchanan, Va...... 104th do do.
Konkle's Battery do.
Shields' (19th O.) Battery, do.
SSh Regiment at Edgefield, Tenn.
28th Legiment at Beverly. Va.
Ohio men at Clarksburg, Va.
Camp Denison.
Ohio troops at Nashville.
Hoffmen Battalion, Johnson's Island.
Ohio troops at Cairo.

This is army "glory enough for one day!" Cop-perhead soldiers in the army are scarcer even than Copperhead voters in the strongest of the Union townships of the Western Reserve, which piled up an aggregate Union majority of 39,73 half the home majority in the whole By way of contrast, and as a looking glass for Vallandighamers with long faces, we append the official vote of the rebel prisoners in Camp Chase

Henry Ward Beecher at Manchester.

A public welcome was given to Henry Ward Beecher, at Free Trade Hall in Manchester, on the evening of the 5th instant, by the Union and Emancipation Society. The hall was densely erowded, and on the platform were many of the principal men of the city. A formal address of welcome was presented, after which Mr. Beecher addressed the meeting at length, the audience rising and cheering him for some minutes. We quote some extracts from his speech:

"He was gratified that his first appearance to speak on secular topics in England had been in Manchester, where the doctrine of human rights had ever been battled for, and where, therefore, the people did not bestow indiscriminate praise. Allusion had been made to some words or deeds of his that might be supposed to be offensive to Englishmen. In the mighty struggle which had taxed every energy in his land, he had not stopped to measure whether every word spoken in fidelity to duty would be liked in one shape or another. His only purpose was the one he had since he entered public that we had not show and week Henry Ward Beecher at Manchester.

THE SLAVE-FOWER AND ENGLAND.

"All the aggressions, the filibusterings, the threats to England and Europe, and all the belligerency that the American Government had assumed within the last twenty-five years had been under the inspiration, and under the almost monarchical sway of the Southern oligarchy. [Hear, hear.] And now, since Great Britain had been snubhed, and threatened, and domineered over by the Southerners, who could sufficiently admire the progress of Christianity in this realm, that Great Britain should throw her arms of love round the Southerners and turn from the Northerners, ['No.'] She didn't! He could only say that she had been caught in very suspicious circumstances. ['Hear,' and laughter.] He had said this to obtain an expression of feeling from that meeting. He told them that the hostility felt in America towards Great Britain had been Southern, and he wanted them to say to him, and through him to his country, that the liking for the South which had been so widely expressed in the English papers did not represent the feelings of the great mass of Englishmen. [The audience, in reply to this remark, rose and chered for several minutes, at the same time waving their hats and handkerchiefs.] He accepted those cheers as the coming acdismations of friendly nations, and regarded the waving handkerchiefs as symbols of peace for all countries.

**Now I call you to witness that, in a period of

NORTH AND SOUTH.

"Now I call you to witness that, in a period of twenty-five or thirty years of constant conflicts with the South, at every single step they gained the advantage, with the single exception of Kansas. What was the conduct of the North? Did they threaten secession? [No.] Did they threaten violence? [No.] So sure were they of the ultimate triumph of that which was right, provided free speech was left to combaterror and wrong, that they patiently bided their time. By this time the North was cured of its love of or indifference to slavery. By this time a new conscience had been formed in the North, and a vast majority of all the Northern men at this time stood fair and quare on the doctrine of anti-slavery. [Cheers.] It went through all the quicksands of that Infamous demonstration of four years, in which Senators, sworn by the Constitution, were plotting machinations to destroy the Government, in which the members of the Oabinet who drew their pay month by month, used their time and their official position to steal arms, to prepare fortifications, to make ready, and in which the most astounding spectagle that the world ever saw was witnessed—our great people paying men to sit in the places of power and office to betray them. [Hear, hear.]

"During all those four years what did we? We

witnessed—our great people paying men to sit in the places of power and office to betray them. [Hear, hear.]

"During all those four years what did we? We profested and waited, and said: 'God shall give us the victory, for it is God's truth that we wield and God's truth we promote, and with God, in his own good; time, shall be the giving of the victory.' [Great chering.] In all this time we never made an inroad on the rights of the South. [Cheers.] We never saked for retaliatory law. We never taxed their commerce, or touched it with our little finger. We envied them none of their manufactures, but sought to promote them. We did not attempt to abate, by one cunce, their material prosperity; we longed for their prosperity. [Cheers.] Slavery we always hated; the Southern men never. [Cheers.] They were wrong. And in our conflicts with them we have felt as all men in conflict feel. We were jealous, and so were they. We werein the right cause; they in the wrong. [Cheers.] We never envied them their territory; and it was in the heart, and it was the faith of the whole North that, in seeking for the abatement of slavery and its final abolition, we were conferring upon the South the greatest boon which one nation, or part of a nation, could confer upon another. That she, was to come down and pass through the valley of humiliation during the progress of her institutions till she passed from forced labor to free labor I have no doubt; but it was not sympathize with her." sympathize with her."

THE THUNDERER ALIAS THE BLUNDERER.—The Manchester Examiner is quizzing the London Times about its geography. In speaking of the battle of Chickamauga, the Thunderer makes some bad errors. It says that "the field of the engagement was one of the numerous small atreams that abound in the northern part of the State of Tennessee, called Chickamauga creek. The whole region is mountainous, thickly wooded, and intersected by rivers. The Cumberland unites with the Tennessee, and the waters of both combined form one of the tributaries that fall into the Mississippi on its eastern bank." Now (asys the Examiner) "a slip of the pen may be excused in anybody, but here are three or four elaborate blunders. Chickamauga creek rises in the State of Georgia, and joins the Tennessee river in the extreme south of the State of Tennessee. The Cumberland river does not units with the Tennessee liver. The waters of the Gumberland and the Tennessee do not combine to form any tributary. Finally, they fall as separate tributaries into the Ohio and not into the Mississippi." The Examiner inints that Mr. Russell the Orimes and Bull Run correspondent of the Times, indited this strange budget of blunders. of blunders.

Duel in New Jersey.—We learn that at a very early hour yesterday morning, a party of four men were seen near the plank road at Hoboken, two at one part of the place, and two others at a skort distance from them. Suddenly one was seen to toos something in the air, while the other looked anxiously up, and as it fell both looked eagerly at the ground. Immediately one of the party—who wore a United States army officer's uniform—placed the other, who seemed to be a naval officer, at a certain point and put a pistol in his hand; while the other two, who were in citizens' dress, acted in the same manner. Both fixed at the same moment, and one fell, but as he rose almost immediately, it was supposed he wasn't injured much. As he walked lame, he must have been wounded in the leg. The whole affair appeared very mysterious.—Newark Mercury, October 21st.

- Whenever the Bostonians open their great German organ, in their Music Halle, Charlotte Cushman (a native of Boston) is to pronounce the dedicatory ode; State. 'In this State it is very different. Here every man

THE PRESS. UBLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). BY JOHN W. FORNEY. OFFICE, No. 111 SOUTH FOURTH STREET.

THE DAILY PRESS. FIFTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier; named to Eubscribers out of the City at SEVEN DOLLARS PER ANUM; THERE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIK MORTHS; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time or-Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Six THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars

Notices of New Books.

espable of bearing arms, no matter whether he was loyal or disloyal, was conscripted and put into the regalar Confederate army. The rebels had complete control of the State (asve a single point or two), and there was no coassion for, and no encouragement given to guerillas, but all were encouragement given to guerillas, but all were encouled in the Confederate army, so that when the rebel army is defeated and driven out of the State, as it has been, there are no belligerent rebels in the State, or at most but few. An army of bold, vigorous, and able preachers is wanted to weed out the thisties and plant the true faith. No such field for the Christian laborer has ever been opened on this continent. For the first time in almost half a century a Methodist minister can problaim boldly and proudly the faith of the old Church in Little Rock." Hallam's Constitutional History of England cover ed all the time from the reign of Henry II. to the death of George III. It has been brought down a undred years later-that is from 1760' to 1880-by Mr. Thomas Erakine May, a lawyer by profession, Derk-assistant of the House of Comm thor of several important works, chief among we lich is a large octavo on the law, privileges, usages, a nd practice of Parlament. Education and office have ombined to fit Mr. May for bringing Hallam's gree work down to the present day, and, though he is not so philosophical as Hallam, he excels him in full-ness of facts, and equals him in applying them tastrengthen the argument. The first volume of May's Constitutional History of England Since the Ascession of George Third? was republished, last year, by Crosby & Nichols, Boston, who have recently ught out the second and concluding volume. The reprint is superior in type, paper, and neatress to the English edition. Each volume has its own senarate analytical index. Mr. May's design was to trace the progress and development of the British Consti-tution during a period of one hundred years; and to illustrate every material change, whether of legisation, custom, or policy, by which institutions have been improved, and abuses to the government orrected. Each leading subject is treated in its entirety—not in chronological order, but as a whole Thus, the influence of the Crown is traced from the occession of George TII, down to the recent years of

Victoria's reign. Party is treated the same way, and so on with other important subjects. The chapters on the Press, and Liberty of Colinion, give a

nalism. The summing up, under the title of "Pre-gress of General Legislation," is very thorough. Mr. May's book has been accepted in Eugland as a

orthy complement to Hallam's, and, with it, will

become a standard work of reference and authority

It may be obtained from J. B. Lippinoctt & Co.,

Market street. Another English scholar, the Rev. Charles Merivale, B. D., has undertaken to write the "History of the Romans under the Empire," in fact, to bring these annals down to the point where Gibbon comced. The work has gone through four editions in London, and Appleton & Co., New York, have commenced its republication here: The first volume (pp. 439, post 8vo), has appeared, and is distinguished for the elegant manner—"simplex mundities" among books—in which it is got up. It has a map of Gallia Transalpina, and the whole work will have a complete analytical index. This portion of "the history (brought down, in this volume, to the silves of the Roman expedition under Casses. failure of the Roman expedition under Crassus, against the Partheans, and the trial and bantshment of Milo), will embrace the period from the first riumvirate to the death of Julius Cæcar. In point f fact, it is a biography of Cestar as much as a history of Rome. The work ends with the transfer of seat of empire from Rome to Coaustantinople. Gibbon's "Decline and Fall of the Roman Emire," comprises the history of the world for nearly irteen centuries, from the reign of the Antonine to the capture of Constantinople by the Turks, and was completed last year, so that su bacribers to the American edition need not fear that it can be incomplete, as Macaulay's was. Mr. Meri vale is the historian of the Romans rather than of Rome, and his personal aketches of Casar's contemp, raries are adairable. It seems to us that, until new, we never knew what manner of men Oicero and Cato, Gesar and Pompeiius. Brutus and Clodius, really were Mr. Merivale truly anticipated "that an account of

Edition to the stores of English literature." work can be supplied by J. K. Simon, 33 South Sixth street. A novel, entitled "Light," by Helen Modet, published by Messrs. Appleton, New York, has been on our table for some time, and we have hesitated what judgment to pronounce upon it. Apparents it is a first attempt; a practised writer would have avoided saying that a lady's call "was quite lengthy," and would have eschewed such an obso-lete and awkward expression as "gotten up," There is a want of reality in the story, which indi-cates that the author has drawn more upon fancy than fact; a series of incidents which, it is true. might have occurred, but which are far from interesting. The pervading tone of the book is reliwith an opinion of the author's talent, but cheerfully admit that there is not one sentence wh ewoman ought not have written. This is rather

the Romans under the Empire might he a welcome

Signor Ruffini, Italian by birth and training, who has acquired a wonderful mastery of the English language, as is evidenced by various novels of his, among which "Dr. Antonio" and "Lavinia" are best known. Lately he has produced another ro-mance, entitled "Voncenzo." The scene and characters are wholly Italian, and the events are sup posed to have taken place between 1848; the famous year of revolutions, and 1861. They are connected more or less, with the stirring history of Italy be tween those years, from the first Piedmontess was with Austria to the contest in 1859 and Galignania wondrous skill. Strange as it may appear, the work is published here by Carleton, of New York, and is dear at seventy-five cents for 192 pages, nomihave already exposed as a deception, there are only the volume with page 17. There is no justification

The newly-published number of The American Journal of the Medical Sciences (Blanchard & Lea's) ontains, among a variety of good original and seand of other works on the Origin, Antiquity, and Zoological Relations of Man.

A NEW NOVEL .- On Saturday, T. B. Peterson & Brothers will publish "The Rejected Wife," a new novel, by Mrs. Ann S. Stephens. We remember to have read portions of it in a magazine. We rise from the perusal of the proof sheets with a convicion that this is a better told tale than "Fashion ful atory. It is not entitled to rank among first class novels, but is interesting in plot, delineation of character, description of rural scenery, and accurate representation of country life. Unfortunately, with that singular want of self-knowledge which has, made Mrs. Stephens fancy that she ought to introduce historical personages into her novels, (she has similarly conscripted Oliver Cromwell and the Young Pretender!) here she has made Benedict Ar-nold her hero, introducing him at the commencemaking him commit various heinous crimes, arson assail him thus, especially as the book would not have been less readable had the hero been wholly imaginary. This mistake excepted, "The Rejected Wife?" will be found pleasant reading. Mrs. Ster. what is called "fine writing"—though she speaks in page 165, of angels crowning themselves with fears-and the improvement thus effected is marked. for she describes the country with freshness and aclimited to the neighborhood of Norwich and to the gentleman and his sister, and a young c There is also a female negro servant, na med Hagar, remarkably well sketched, who supplies the comic element of the story, which is serious for the most part and ends tragically. Had Arnold not been roduced, the book would have been better. Still, recent novels, and in pure and healthy in plot and sentiment. The publishers show their catinate of it by printing it, with unusual neatness on one paper.

The Grave of Douglas, [For The Press.].
"Stephen A. Douglas is buried by the shore of. the labe, a short distance from Chicago. A few boards around a small enclosure are all that marke.

ne spot. " Dorrest ondern."
Dorrest lies buried by the solemn shore of Mishgan—the lake he loved so well.—
Of Mishgan—the lake he loved so well.—
And his resounding waters are his molt.
And his lament their never ceasing fort.
No shone, engraved with one reparting line.
But a rude sence around the narrow, lot.
Which holds his corse, whose smift was diving.
Is all that bids the passing traveller pane.
C'sr one who deemed it gloridus to spenda.
His life in service of his country's cause,
and who was firm and faithful to the eng,
He needs no stone; the lake cralls his firms,
and every wind that stirs it speaks his name.
That a noble monument is desired; and w

That a noble monument is designed, and will be erseted to the great statesman, should be Rev serally known. The truth of Mr. Benjamin's son of tis, independent of this fact, honorable to the v tizens of hicago.-ED. PRESS. Patents.

The following patents were issued by om the United States Patent Office for the week a ending Octo-To John Davis, of Alleghary C' ty, Pa., for improvement in ratiroad car coupling.
To John Davis, of Allegheny Lity, Pa., for improvement in zaliroad car brakes.
To William Davis, of Tamagr (a, Pa., for musical instruments. instruments.

To C. T. Day, of Newark, W. J., for improvement in lamp burners.

To Wm. Denkman, of Pa lladelphia, Pa., for improvement in steam engine. To Win. Densance of the interpretary of interpretary in steam engine of To T. Fry, of Philade inhia, Pa., for improvement in flasks and bottler of the interpretary of tastening. To E. A. Guous, ... Hause, isuelphis, Penna., P. Trimprovement in fire doors for roves.

To William Dr., ker., jr., of Philadelphis. Pa., assignor to Josis n. B. Thompson, of the same place, for improvement in skirt wire.

To Christis n. Reichman, of Philadelphis, Pa., for improvement in lampshade supporter.

To Swer. Eskill Sanborn, of Philadelphis, Pa., for explor ing torpedoes, mines, &c.

To Er win Sprague, of Allegheny City, Pa., for improvement in heaters.

To Samuel J. Kelly, of Pemberton, N. J., for introvement in grates.

To John'L. Knowlton, of Bordentown, N. J., for majoved sewing machine.

To John'L. Lynde, of Philadelphia, Pa., for improved sewing machine.

The state of the property see