THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1863. We can take no notice of anonymous commupications. We do not return rejected manuscripts. Voluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will

FORNEY'S "WAR PRESS." For the week ending SATURDAY, November 21. is just

The following is a summary of the principal POETRY. - "Nothing a Year"-"Two Scenes fro the Life of Blondel"-"The True Song." LITERARY .- abigail-Deacon Thorne's Disloyalty. EDITORIAL -The Lake Erie Conspiracy - Rebel Troubles in Europe-The Conscription Act-The Coming Winter-The Fenian Brotherhood-Price of Gas-Mr. Beecher at Home—The Labor Movement—The Breaking of the Ice—the Decision of the Supreme Court—Why is Coal so Dear? The Public Schools. LETTERS OF "OCCASIONAL."

THE WAR NEWS. - Army of the Potomac-The War THE WAR MEWS.—Army of the Potomac—The Wa in the Conthwest—The Texas Expedition—Charleston Hopeful Progress of the Siege, &c. MISCELLANEOUS - Mercantile Beneficial Association MISCELLAN NOOS.—Mercantus Beandial Association
—The United States Sanitary Commission and the Prisoners at Bichmond—African Civilization Society—Mr
Beecher's Farewell Breakfast-Speech at Manchester neconer's farewell breaktast-specu at Mandreaser-A Tribute to Mr. Chese's Finaccial Abilities-Vogetable Locomotion: A Phenomenon-The Free Plantations—The Contrabands in Mississippl-Another Russian Bail-Address of the Irish Congress to the People of Irishand-Worsing Women's Appeal in New York, &c RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

CITY MATTERS. SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS. AND BUMOR, &c., &c.

THE MARKETS.

Specimens of the "War Press" will be forwarded when requested. The subscription rate for single copies is \$2 per year. A reduction from these terms will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies, put up in wrappers, ready for malling, may be obtained at the counter. Price, five cents.

THE NEWS. CARREAL LUNGSTREET is reported to be advanc-ing on General Toursette, and skyrmishing has al-ready taken place. The appointment of Geograf Foster in place of General Burnaide is doubted. The most important news from East Tennessee we have already given, and our readers will probably not have long to wait for the results of that admirable movement by which the army of General Sherman joined the forces at Chattanoogs. The value of this centration may be speedily apparent in the action of the army, and, at the least, gives emphatic assurance of the absolute impregnability of General

Grant's position.
THE Army of the Potomac, it is reported, will advance upon the enemy, prossing the Rapidan, with the object of forcing a general battle at the earliest moment. The activity of our osvalry, and the important reconnoissances recently made, give color to this rumor. It is improbable, nowever, that it is based on more authentic information than a shrewd observation of the military situation can supply. If General Meade has been positively ordered to force a battle, the fact would cartainly not be com-

nunicated to the newspapers.

Our special correspondence gives the details of the capture of the rebel supply steamer Coraubia, off New Inlet, N. C., loaded with srms and ammunition, by the United States vesucla of-war James Adger and Niphon. THE European news is unimportant. The principal topic of discussion in England is the alleged immorality of Lord Palmerston, the defendant in a

Inclatest Mexican news is to the effect that Geperal Composfort will take the command-in-chief of the Republican Army, and expents to begin active operations against the French in the eastern part of

GENERAL ROSECEANS' report of the Georgia campaign, it is understood, will be soon published by the War Department. It was written before his emoval, and will, of course, throw little light on The dedication of the National Cemetery at Get-The President, the Secretary of State. the Governors of the States, the Foreign Ministers, and many eminent officers of the army and navy, will be present. Mr. Everett's oration will be the feature of the celebration. Many of the disabled soldiers of the Army of the Potomac will attend. THE election in Delaware for Congressman, to fill a vacancy caused by death, will take place to day. Ample preparations have been made to put down

Gettysburg. To-day the battle-field of Gettysburg will be solemnly dedicated a national cemetery. There the soldiers slain in the war for the Union shall rest, and there through all the future of our country their glary shall be recorded. Nobler tomb could not be given to those brave men who were killed in the battles of the first three days of July, than the ground they held against storms of artillery, and the fierce, incessant charges of the foe, the ground whereon they won a victory which saved Pennsylvania from desolation and shame, which broke the power of invasion, and strengthened the beart of the nation. Wherever a soldier of the Union, struck by an unseen ball, suddenly staggered, threw up his arms wildly in the air, and fell dead, the ground is sacred. All the ridges of the hills, and all the woods wherein reverberated the noise of cannon, and the shouts of the opposing armies, will henceforth wear another glory than the light of day. The soldier will be buried where he fought, and to his grave the people of America may come at once to rejoice over the victory won, to think sadly, but not too sadly, of

the victors who have perished. The pro-

peace which is yet to come to America. After the battle is the repose of the grave for many heroes, but after the war the sublime quiet of a restored and happy Union to the whole nation. But to day will be no rest in Gettysburg. Thousands of people will assemble in that little town, from all loyal States; many whose friends are there to be interred; none, we believe, who do not rejoice in the victory and mourn for the fallen. It is right that the President of the United States, and the Governors of the several States, should take part in the ceremonies, for the battle was not fought for Pennsylvania alone, and the cemetery will be the property of the nation. The dedication will be made with that, for years, the primary schools of this due formality, but the scene will not so much suggest thoughts of sadness as of joy. Which children, years too young to study, Yet, there are few, perhaps, who will not are sent that they may give less trouble at think, while the President is cheered by their homes. To these facts we allude bethousands of voices, and amid the bustle cause we wish to show that, while the oneand pomp of the magnificent array, how quietly the slain soldiers are lying in the reforms which should be made, perhaps,

and taking but a mute and blind part in the than legislation. solemnity. Not only the patriotism and the dignity, but the genius of the Republic will do homage to the heroes of Gettysburg. The first orator of the country will pronounce an eloquent tribute to their memory. Mr. EVERETT's oration, upon a subject worthy of all his powers, will possibly be the greatest of his life, and cannot fail to add honor to our literature, and, in the dirge of habit of forcing children to study when they Mr. I ongreillow, American poetry honors American valor. Thus the National Ceme- New York a few days ago, which is in tery at Gettysburg will be consecrated, and this day will long be remembered in sorrow and in joy. - All through the sunny morn and afternoon thousands and thousands of people, in safety and peace, will wander over the battle-field, pausing where the fight was fiercest, and learning from the lips of wounded soldiers the places A soldier of the Pennsylvania 71st, who that when the 2d Corps lay quietly behind the memorable stone fence on the left brow steadily up the slope. They came on audaciously, fearlessly, grandly-they believed they would find the Pennsylvania militia hehind that stone fence. But there the Federal line was hidden. Suddenly, as the rebels came within half-musket range, the order was given to our troops to rise, and all at once, as the blue coats sprang up, a tremor passed along the line of the enemy, and simultaneously a low hum was heard, as the startled Southern soldiers muttered, half in pride and half in dread, "It is the Army of the Potomac!" Then came that done. Four thousand tons of rails and the rolling withering, fearful fire from our lines, which swept the enemy back into the woods. Who shall stand to-day by that stone wall and not feel a strange thrill as he thinks of this? Who shall not be gloriously stirred with all the memories of that field? None but the desolate mother, who, after all the grandeur of the celebration is over, will linger day by day on the battle-field, thinking only of her son who perished, and vainly seeking to

associate some particular snot of earth with

We have but one last word for the logal voters of Delaware. It must be brief and carnest. Once more we remind them that upon the result of the election to-day depends the honor of their State. All their efforts are needed to obtain a triumphant majority for Mr. N. B. SMITHERS, the Union candidate for Congress; and if he is not decisively elected, the responsibility must be borne by the men who, professing to be loyal, have taken no active part in the campaign. The ordinary appeals to voters will not meet the necessities of this election, for it is not an ordinary contest. We cannot imagine how any loyal voter can fail to be at the polls to-day, and reconcile his failure with his conscience. We do not wish to insult the Union men of Delaware with advice; they know their duty, and will do it. Yet we must urge energy-energy-energy! It is not enough that Mr. CHARLES BROWN, representing the worst form of peace Democracy—the most dangerous kind of disloyalty that dares to show itself in the North-is to be defeated; he must be overwhelmingly defeated. The Copperhead party must be crushed in Delaware. The loyalty of Delaware as a State altogether true to the Union must be emphatically asserted. All the moral and material interests of Delaware link her future to the free North, and her people are bound to decide as Pennsylvania and Maryland have decided. Mr. SMITHERS, as an upright, loyal, and able man, is worthy to represent his State in Congress, and will legislate for her highest good; but there are principles involved in the contest which surpass all personal interests, and it is their

to use all honest efforts to obtain. Southern Principle. Let the South talk until doomsday about the high principle involved in the Civil War that it has involved us in, one fact suffices o overthrow that bragging assertion—that is, the fact that the South has a strong antipathy to paying honest wages for honest labor. The planters repudiated hired laborers, and merely gave their boudsmen hard work, scanty clothing, miserable huts, and an insufficiency of coarse food. When tired of them, or when wanting money, they sold the miserable slaves, just as we sell cattle in the North. As to paying them wages, out of which they could maintain

themselves, the South never did any thing of the sort. In the eye of the Constitution, one man is declared the equal of every other man, with rights well defined-rights which the law defends. But if the man's color be not of the standard white, he had no rights in the South. Here, a man exchanges his labor, of hand or head, for an equivalent, the amount of which is defined by custom, by competition, and by the price of the necessaries of life which such amounts will purchase. There, the employer always fixed the rates and mode of payment, making both as easy to himself as possible: in plain words, he kept his slaves on the cheapest food, in miserable hovels, with coarse clothing, subjecting them to great labor, and flogging them at will, in order to get as much work out of them as their heavily-tasked strength could give. creatures had a dark colored cuticle. What a mercy to some folks, that the having sandy-colored hair was not estathem, while the waters run to the sea, and the waves dash against the shore! If a | Capture of the Rebet Supply Steamer Corblack skin makes a man a slave, why not a

dark eve? If the South had originally been honest, paving fair wages for fair work, it might have had fewer acres under cultivationit might have raised less cotton, rice, or tobacco, but it would have had a class of prosperous laborers, whatever their color. They went in not to pay wages, or any fair equivalent. They battle now for only one principle - to continue the system of Work without Wages. This is the principle for which they commenced and are continuing this cruel war.

School Reforms. The number of letters we have received condemning and approving our argument that one school-session is better than two shows how general is the interest felt in the subject. It is a well-known fact that most of the teachers in the public schools are in favor of one session, from nine A. M. to two P. M., not because they desire less labor, but because they have continually before them evidence that the two-session system possesses no advantages that counterbalance its injurious effects. It is said that the one session will be found very inconvenient to families who are in the found peace which will broad over the hills habit of dining at one o'clock. Every phiof Gettysburg, will be an emblem of the lanthropist will grieve over this misfortune. it is true, and those who are specially devoted to the comfort of cooks will, doubtless, do all in their power to avert it. Yet, disclaiming any wish to interfere with early dinner hours or the convenience of the kitchen, we respectfully submit that the object of our school system is the education of our children It is also seriously urged that a session in the afternoon as well as the morning prevents the children from playing in the street. Again we respectfully submit that the schools are not intended to protect small children from injury by carts and horses, and that we do not pay taxes to save parents the performance of their natural duties. We know, though, city have been little more than nurseries, to earth, unconscious of the honors paid them, more by the influence of public sentiment

Many a child is now sent daily to our schools who should be studying the alphabet at its mother's knee. No child should be seven or eight years, and few are fit to undergo the daily torture of the multiplication which is vexation, and the division which driveth mad, before the age of ten. Few persons are ignorant of the evils of this habit of forcing children to study when they are unable to learn. A case occurred in clear bow. He also had half a ton of shavings in point. A child, named Louisa Schneider, only four years of age, was a scholar in one of the public schools. This is bad enoughthat a baby should be dosed with orthography, and very possibly puzzled with arithmetic—but the worse remains to be told. It is the custom in the New York schools, as in our own, to detain after school hours

where some brave regiment lost half its those children who have failed to recite men, or where some desperate charge of their lessons. This miserable little baby the foe was met with glorious resistance. was kept in to study her spelling lesson, having forgotten probably that b-a. fought gallantly at Gettysburg, has told us | ba, k.e.r, ker, spelt baker. Heinous crime! Wicked little infant! Was it strange that while poring over her book she was of the hill, awaiting the charge which was seized with syncope and died in a few sure to follow the tremendous cannonade minutes? We shall not ask if babies are from the concentrated artillery of LEE, the thus punished in the Philadelphia schools, men saw three long, dark gray lines moving | for we are not anxious to publish the answer. Immediate death is not often the consequence of such barbarity, but not unfrequently it left us astern. While in chase, and close under what is called the Half-moon Battery, situate about we have no doubt that, indirectly, hundreds of children die from the bad management

of the public schools of Philadelphia. The Union Pacific Railroad. Chicago, Nov. 18.—The first section of forty miles of the Union Pacific Railroad, Eastern division, has been graded, by Samuel Hallet & Brother, in forty five days. Forty thousand ties have been de livered, and the masonry and bridge work is nearly stock are now in the course of delivery, and it is confidently expected that the cars will be in operation by New Year's day, 1864.

Opening of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad.

OLEVELAND, Nov. 18:—Governor Gates, of Illinois, Major General Rosecrans, Senator Sherman, of Ohio, with all the prominent railroad men of the country, are here, attending the opening of the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad. General Rosecrans held a reception last evening, and was visited by a great number of persons. NEW PUBLICATIONS.—"Erminic; or, The Gypsy's Yow," a novel by Cousin May Carleton, has been the courage of his fight, and the glory of his

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18. The War with the Navajoe Indians. It appears from official reports from Gen. CARLEaron, commanding the Department of New Mexico, that he California and New Mexican volunteers are recevering the territory, penetrating the haunts of the Navajoe Indians, destroying the villages and orops, and making captures of persons and stock.
Owing to the scant supplies of grass and water, operations are to be made in detached parties on foot, which plan of campaign is to be continued during the winter. The Navajoe tribe has been more severely punished during the past summer than ever before They have been closely hunted in almost every direction by our troops, and of late by the Zuni, Aprohe, and Pueblo Indians. In the large scope of country which has been traveled this autumn, every evidence tends to show that they have no longer permanent abiding places, but are fleeing from one part to another in a continual state of fear

Provisions for Union Prisoners in Rich-BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.-A Fortress Monroe letter, of yesterday, says a lot of beef, pork, flour, and meal and other stores for our soldiers now in the Belle Isle and Libby prisons, arrived here this morning from the Baltimore American Relief Fund, and was immediately reshipped on board the steamer Conver, which left for City Point jat twelve o'clock M. BALTIMORE, Nov. 18 .- The supplies sent to Rich-

mond, to-day, by O. C. Fulton, from the Baltimore ses, fourteen barrels of flour, and sundry boxes. The hole cost of the provisions thus far sent from the Fund, is \$2,300. Appointment. The President has appointed RIGHARD BUSTHED, Erg., of New York, United States Judge for the

Democrat who, from the very commencement of our domestic troubles, has zealously supported the Go triumph that we earnestly ask our friends The President and his Message. It is announced by authority that from this date he able to receive visitors, his time being fully occupied by public business,
Among the arrivals to-night is the Hon. Somur-

LEB COLFAX. NATIONAL CEMETERY DEDICATION AT GETTYSBURG.

The Governors' Special Excursion Train. Movements of Distinguished Men.

HARRISBURG, Nov. 18.—The special excursion train of the Governors left here at half past one o'clock, for Gettysburg.

Among the principal dignitaries, as passengers, are Governors Curtin, Seymour, Pierpont, and Brough, General Vanderpool, of New York, and Colonel Anlerson, brother of General Anderson. The attendance at the ceremonies will no doubt be very large. Numbers left here this morning in wagons and ambulances. On the road all the train The trip will be enlivened by Bergfeld's band. Governors Todd, Dennison, Bourman, of West Virginia, and their respective staffs; General pleday, Stoneman, Stahl, Ex-Governor Dennison, Ex Secretary Cameron, Clement C. Barolay, o Philadelphia; also, the following officers of the Governor's staff : Adjutant General Russell. Com missary General Irwin, Surgeon General King, Quartermaster General Revnolds, Colonel J. F. Ralerton, Colonel Roberts, Lieutenant Colone Thomas, Lieutenant Colonel J. A. Wright, Colone

Quaz, Private Secretary George H. Tuorgan, acting chief of transportation and telegraphs. The train will connect with the Presidential train at Hanover Junction, where the President will be received with becoming honors, and the whole party proceed to Gettysburg.
THE PRESIDENT AND SUITE. The President of the United States left Washing. The dedication of the National Cemetery at Gettysburg to day, will be attended by thousands of people, and many of the most distinguished of our under fed, capriciously punished human interpretations of State, and several other members of the Cabinet; the French minister, M. MERCIER; Admiral RENAUD, of the French navy; the Italian minister, M. BERTINATTI; his secretary of Legation, M. CORA; the Chevalier blished as a special reason for making them Isola, of the Italian navy; Mr. MacDougall, of slaves, and perpetuating slavery among the Canadian ministry, and other distinguished gen

nubia by the United States Vessels-of-War James Adger and Niphon, [Correspondence of The Press.]

United States Steamer Niphon, OFF New Inlet, N. C., November 8, 1863. About two o'clock this morning the United State steamer James Adger discovered a steamer attempt ing to run the blockade at this place, and went i chase of her. Finding that she was pursued, she changed her course, and stood to the northward. The James Adger made signals to the other vessels stationed here to keep a bright lookout for her About ten minutes after the signals were seen by us we sighted the blockade runner coming up the coast at full speed, and immediately stood for her. Seeing that there was no chance to pass by us, she was run on shore. She proved to be the rebel steamer Cornubia, from Bermuda, loaded with arms, ammunition, saltpetre, lead, etc.
Officers and men were sent from both our vessels, to make preparations for getting her off. Having hear recently from refugees, that there is a company of flying artillery and a large number of sharpshoo stationed along the beach, to prevent vessels which have been run on shore from being burned or gotten off by us, the captain of the Adger deemed it prudent for us to shell the beach while the Adger was making preparations to get the Cornubia afloat We proceeded a short distance down the coast, and commenced firing shell, grape, and canister, at such a rapid rate that it was impossible for the rebels to interfere with the arrangement which was being made to get the Cornubia off. In fact, we terrifie the rebels so much that they did not wait to return our fire, but skedaddled down the beach, leaving us "cock of the walk." After having thrown over board about fifteen tons of coal from the steamer, word was sent to the Adger about 3 o'clock, that Adger laughtened the hawser, which was made fast to the Cornubia, and she commenced to move slowly off the beach. After getting her entirely clear, the officers and crew of the Adger gave three hearty cheers, which were responded to by three and a tige The Cornubia had a number of passengers board, and when she struck the beach, they took to the small boats and made their escape. Capt. Breck, of this steamer, sent one of our boats on shore t bring the boats off, which we not only succeeded in doing, but also captured a mail containing diple the greatest importance to our Government.

merly a licutenant in our navy, and a son of ex-Governor Gayle, of Alabama. He was captured, ard will be sent North for safe keeping, until he is we sighted a vessel coming down the beach, and immediately beat to quarters. Gave chase at full speed, and opened fire upon her with our 20-pound parrott. Both vessels were doing their best, and when near her we headed in shore to cut her off. The captain of the blockade-runner, seeing that it was useless to attempt to pass by us, headed his vessel directly for us. Captain Breck, presuming that it was his intention to run us down, made pro session reform is important, there are other | parations accordingly In a few minutes she struck us near our bow, the two vessels forming an acute angle. At the instant she struck we fired a broadside into her (four guns), consisting of grape, canister, and percussion shells; at the same time boarders were called away, and with a cheer the officers and men jumped on board, taking possession of her. In less time than it takes to write, we had a hawser sent from home to study before the age of | ing towards the fleet. She proved to be the Confederate steamer "Ella and Anna," of Charles ton, South Carolina. She was built in Wilmington Delaware. She is a splendid vessel, one of the finest that have been captured. She had an assorted cargo on board, a large lot of rifles, ammunition, &c. The captain of her said that it was his intention to run us down, and while at sea the day before, had caused ward, and half a ton aft, intending to set fire to her in case she was run on shore. Under the shavings aft there was concealed some twelve or fifteen pounds of powder with a slow match for blowing her up.

The effect of our broadside was visible all over her. Some five or six men were terribly cut and lacerated. On our side the casualties were few William B. Ingraham, paymaster's clerk, was sho through the leg, and two men were slightly injured

in the hurry to board her. She had a very large crew and two passengers (one of them a lady), all o whom were taken prisoners, and all (except the lady) sent to Fortress Monroe, per U. S. supply-steamer Newbern, the lady remaining on board the Ella and Anna until she arrived at Beaufort, N. O. where she was landed.
9th November, 1863.—The Niphon gives chase t Confederate steamers A. D. Vance and R. E. Lee. At 12.25 A. M., being about ten miles N. N. E. from Fort Fisher, sighted a vessel standing to the and since ascertained to have been the A. D. Vano one of the fastest vessels in the rebel service. We immediately beat to quarters, opened fire upon her, sight of her. She being superior in speed, she fast midway between Masonboro and New Inlet. th rebels opened fire upon us, the shot and shell pass-

We have since ascertained that she was the R. E. Lee, and was captured off Beaufort, North Carolina by the James Adger. United States Steamer Niphon. OFF BEAUFORT, N. C., Nov. 13, 1863.
Since our arrival here, the rebel steamer Ell: has been captured by the United States steamed Howquah, off New Inlet, N. C. VERITAS.

ing over our decks. About three A. M. anot

vessel was reported coming down the coast. Again

beat to quarters, and gave chase. Finding that she

Boston, Nov. 18.—The blockade-runner Cornubia, before reported captured off Wilmington, arrived here to-night.

Another blockade-runner, supposed to be the steamer R. E. Lee, from the same place, is reported New Music.-From Wm. A. Pond & Co., music publishers, New York, we have received Lockhart's beautiful serenade, "While My Lady Sleepeth," translated from the Spanish, with music by Mr.

George Boweryem. The composer has charming and original talent, which this song finely expresses

THE WAR IN VIRGINIA The Army of the Potomac to Cross the

Rapidán. A BATTLE EXPECTED WITHIN A

FEW DAYS. WASHINGTON, Nov. 17 .- [Special to the World]-The Republican of this evening declares that it is expected that Generals Meade and Lee will have a bat tle ere the end of the present week, and the impression is confirmed somewhat, as we learn directly from the front to-day.

It is understood that General Meade not only advances to the Rapidan, but that he is to cross it, before the close of the week, and obtain battle if The army is in excellent condition, I hear, espe-

cially the cavalry, and it is claimed that it outnum bers that under Lee. Correspondence of the New York Tribune.

Correspondence of the New York Tribune.]

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Monday, Nov. 16, 1868.—The cannonading yesterday morning, to which reference was made in yesterday's despatch, occurred on the Rapidan at Morton's, Raccoon, and Summerville Fords, and was occasioned by a light reconnoiseance to the river by a detachment of Kipatrick's cavalry. On Saturday our cavalry vedettes occupied positions parallel with and about a mile from the Rapidan, but within viow of the rebel casthworks on the other side.

Yesterday morning, at 9½ o'clock; the 1st Vermont and 6th Michigan Cavalry were ordered to advance to the river and to develop more fully, if possible, the position and strength of the cuemy. Dismounting, they pushed forward as skirmishers, and on being discovered were opened upon by the Diamounting, they pushed forward as skirmishers, and on being discovered were opened upon by the enemy's artillery, stationed on the heights across the river. Battery M. 2d United States Artillery, immediately responded, almost every shot being effective, bursting among the rebel gunners, tearing away their works, and obliging the garrison to seek actor in their shelter. Northern and Southern districts of Alabama. New Yorkers now here express great satisfaction with this appointment as a deserved compliment to a

effective, bursting among the rebel gunners, tearing away their works, and obliging the garrison to neek safety in their shelter.

The ficing of the enemy, on the other hand, was unusually wild, and save slightly wounding several, did no damage. As soon as our line came within long rifle range it opened upon the rebel riflemen, who replied briskly from their coverts on the hill and along the river banks. As soon as our line of skirmishers began restring the rebels emerged from their works and advanced toward the river, a considerable body crossing over to the north side. They were soon driven back, however, and at 10 o'clock hostilities on both sides cessed.

Our loss in wounded was very slight, none being killed. Private William Toyaton, Company E, 6th Michigan, was severely wounded in the arm by a rifle ball, and will probably be obliged to suffer amputation. Private Amos Beach of Company K, of the same regiment, in missing, and was doubtless captured by the enemy in their dash across the river. Another, a private in the 1st Vermont, whose name I was unable to learn, was slightly wounded by the fragment of a shell.

Your correspondent, who, visited our cavalry vedettes along the river yesterday, could see plainly the rebel defences, and believes them to be of a very formidable character. Sliuated on eminences from thirty to a bundred and fifty feet above the river ievel, and elevated in moss instances considerably above the northern bank, the rebel position ought to be tenable against the assaults of treble the love manning them.

Correspondence of the New York Herald.

manning them.
[Correspondence of the New York Herald.] Correspondence of the New York Herald.]

Headquarters Army of the Potomao, Nov. 16.—To day the first locomotive passed over the bridge and road to Culpeper since the rebel tearup. The machine used for the trip was the W. Wright, handled by Engineer John Thompson, and directed by Conductor Cliver Perine. The road is now fairly open to the Rapidan. Too much praise cannot be awarded to General McCallum and Colonel Devereaux, and their able constructing corps. They have prepared the ties and laid the main track and switches for thirty miles of road, built over six hundred feet of bridging, a part of it from fifty to yixty feet in height, laid over twenty culverts, erected ten water tacks, and all within the space of three weeks.

Washington, Nov. 18.—There have recently been WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 .- There have recently been excepting that the main body of it iles between the Rapidan and Orange Court House. The Rapidan front is strongly guarded. The storm on Saturday and Sunday considerably impeded transportation on

the dirt roads, but supplies are now sent to the front ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The following has been ceived here from the Army of the Potomac: It is reported that six men, in rebel uniform, paid a visit to Catlett's Station on Sunday, and inspected the interior of the cars there. There was no force at hand to pursue them. They made no attempt to plunder, destroy, or capture, and this gives the imession that they were searching for some one who was expected. Two deserters from the 6th Corps were publicly branded in the presence of the 2d Division yes-

terday. Kilpatrick's cavalry had retired from the Rapidan, the enemy threw over two or three regiments to this side of the river, but not beyond the cover of their guns on the heights at Raccoon Ford. A brigade of the 3d Corps this week turned out and reconstructed the fencing on the farm of John Minor Botts, which had been destroyed by the now at home and in good health and spirits.

THE WAR IN ARKANSAS.

The Telegraph Extended to Fort Smith-Rebels Captured.

St. Louis, Nov. 18.—The telegraph line has been extended to Fort Smith. General McNeil has issued orders that all molestations of the telegraph shall be regarded as the work of bushwhackers, and for every cutting of the wires a guerilla prisoner shall be hanged. Our forces occupy Waldron, about thirty miles south of Fort Smith. Our scouting parties have captured a rebel major,

two captains, quite a number of prisoners, and a portion of Cooper's train, laden with commissary stores and ammunition. At the last accounts Cooper was fleeing rapidly towards the Red river.

CHARLESTON.

The Bombardment of Sumpter-The Firing from the Rebel Batteries-The Effect of our Firing upon Sumpter-The Navy Nearly Ready to Commence Operations. Correspondence Tribune.

Nearly Ready to Commence Operations.

[Correspondence Tribune.]

FOLLY ISLAND, Nov. 14, 1863.

Matters remain pretty much in the same stage as they were at last advices. The bombardment of Fort sumpter is still continued at long intervals, our batteries being occupied principally in returning the fire of Moultrie and the works on Sullivan's Island, which have been more than usually active with mortans. Fort Johnson, Battery Simkins, and the other rebeil fortifications on James Island threw occasional hots at Wagner. Sharpshooters have increased in number at Sumpter, and a chevaux de frise has been erected by the garrison in the breach made in the sea wall by our guns. The sea wall is at least one-tourth lower than it was originally; the parapet of the north face can be seen above it, considerably disfigured by our fre; the south front is one conjusted mass of debris. Although the rebel sharpshooters have been particularly zealous in their attentions to our artillerists at Gregg, they have succeeded only in wasting a great deal of lead, not one of our gunners having been injured by them.

Yesterday I visited the front and found things there as I have stated. Working parties are still busy in Wagner, strengthening and perfecting the work, which is a mocel of engineering skill. Of the armament of any of our posts it would be improper to speak at this time. The public must be content to know that they are as powerful as need be, and of the most effective guns.

The navy has been entirely quiet for a week back, and it is altogether uncertain when Admiral Dahleren will be ready to assume the offensive. The public should perfectly understand the difficulties to be encountered in an attack on this place; no harbor on our whole coast is so calculated both by nature and art for resistance. Knowing this, the Admiral is desirous that his fleet should be in the best fighting order, and will not attempt the attack until they sie. In the meantime the people must wait, and he patient. sie. In the meantime the people must wait, and be patient.
Captain Daniel Ammon, chi ordnance officer, has returned from the North. His absence is considered to have been one of the causes of Admiral Dahlgren's delay.
The Navy Department is in receipt of voluminous despatches from Admiral Dahlgren, most of which relate, however, to routine business. The Admiral has allogether recovered his health, and will not reed to avail himself of the leave of absence granted him some weeks ago. He has been suffering from a nervous chease in his jaw, which confined him below deck for fiftren days. This the Department learned officially for the first time to day. The bombardment of Sumpter is progressing favorably, and there are good grounds for the belief that it will soon be rendered uninhabitable by man, beast, or rebel. After every living being cowering behind its fragments of wall shall have been driven out other steps no less important toward the reduction of Charleston will be taken.

FORTRESS MONROE. FORTRESS MONROE, Nov. 18 .- J. J. Woodbridge,

a merchant of Norfolk, was on trial yesterday, before Major Bell (Judge Advocate) for smuggling liquors into this department, and was sentenced to six months' hard labor in Fort Norfolk.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI. Longstreet Advancing on Burnside. WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Star of this evening says that the latest information from East Tennessee is to the effect that Longstreet is moving in that direction, and that some skirmishing has already occurred between General Burnside's out-The exact position of General Burnside's outposts is not known.

Some doubts are expressed as to the appointment. of General Foster in place of General Burnside, especially as no order to that effect appears in to-

day's official army gazette. Arrival of Paroled Prisoners at Annapolis. BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—The hundred and fifty of our paroled men have just arrived at Annapolis from Richmond. They are in a wretched condition Six died on their way up. The Christian Commis sion is administering to the relief of their necessit ties. They are sadly in want of under clothing and Massachusetts Legislature.

Boston, Nov. 18 -The Legislature was procaued to day, having paged the enlistme bill, to sid the raising of volunteers under the call of the President. Arrival of the Prize Steamer Ella.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The prize steamer Ella is be-Marine Disasters. BEAUFORT, N. C., Nov. 13.—A schooner loaded with merchandise, probably the Alice L. Webb, of and from New York, was wreeked near Bogue In-let on or about the 30th ultimo. It is reported

that a portion of her goods were saved by the rebels. Her captain and crew are said to have been sent to Oswego, Nov. 18.-The Canadian steamer, Frank Stewart, with lumber, bound from Hamilton to Oswego, was driven on the East pier to-day, in a gale, and went ashore. She broke in two amic hips, and is a total wreck. Her crew was saved, MEXTENSIVE PEREMPTORY SALE OF DRY GOODS. Furs, &c.—The early particular attention of dealers is requested to the large and valuable general assortment of British, French, German, and American dry goods, umbrellas, furs, &c., embracing about \$25 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles, in cottons, woollens, worsteds, linens, and silks, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, and part for cash, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock, to be continued, without intermission, all

The Delaware Election. WILMINGTON, Nov. 18 .- But little reliance is laced in the report that the Democrats have with rawn the name of Charles Brown, as their caudidate for Congress. It it is thought to be a trick of the party to relax the zeal of the Union voters.

(Special Despatch to The Press.]
WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 18. WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 18.

The great Union meetings in Wilmington and the village of Brandywine were large and enthusiastic. The meeting in Brandywine was addressed by Rev. Mr. Hunnicut, of Fredericksburg, Va., Chas. W. Jay, of New Jersey, and Levi C. Bird, Eq., of this place. The meeting at the hell in Wilmington was place. The meeting at the hall in Wilmington was as large as that recently addressed by the Hon. D. S. Dickinson. The speakers were Ex-Governor Bebb, of Ohio, and Lieut. Lemuel C. Reeves, of Philadelphia. To-night there is a large torch-light procession, and two meetings are held, one at the hall and one on the banks of the Brandywine. mithers is certain of a large majority in the State.

The Shooting Affair in Illinois.

The Shooting Affair in Illinois.

Wabbell County, (Illinois.) Nov. 5, 1863.

[Correspondence of The Press.]

A bloody tragedy happened at Mount Carmel on election day. Zaok Newkirk and Lawyer Busone were mortally wounded, and Stanton severely; Busone died yesterday at 10 o'olook; Zaok Newkirk was still alive, but the doctors thought the could not live through the night. The affray originated in a quarrel between Zack naskuited him for voting the Union ticket; Jones went down town, and Lawyer Buson, a Copperhead, told Zack to foliow, he would see him out; they overtook Jones near Copp's grocery. Zack struck Jones, and knocked him down; Deputy Provost Marshal parted them, and told Zack if he did not behave himself he would arrest him. They then started up the street; they all got near the court house, and Stanton told Zack again to behave himself, and as he then said he would arrest Zack. Busone told him to show his authority, and he then told Busone he would also arrest him if he did not mind, when Busone told him to shoot him down. At that moment Zack drew his revolver, and put it against Stanton's breast, and it snapped, when Stanton shot Busone, who fell immediately, and was shot several times. There were some eight shots passed between the three. Busone was shot through the bowels, Zack in the liver and luggs, Stanton just above his wrist, between the two bones of his arm, but did not break the bones, and through the bowels, Zack in the liver and luggs, Stanton just above his wrist, between the two bones of his arm, but did not break the bones, and through the bowels, Zack had enough revolvers with him on Tuesday, when he was shot, to shoot thirty times. Most of the folks say Busone will be no loss to the community. Heurged Zack on, and is a mean Copperhead lawyer.

The Report of the Secretary of the WABABH COUNTY, (Illinois,) Nov. 5, 1863.

The Report of the Secretary of the Treasury.

Treasury.
[Correspondence of the Evening Post.]

Washington, Nov. 17, 1863.—Mr. Chase's report, which is nearly finished, will give, it is said, a very encouraging exhibit of the condition of the national finances. No financier will pretend that it is possible to carry on the war for several years longer without entailing upon the country an enormous debt and great financial difficulties. It is out of the power of Mr. Chase, or any other man, to furnish money for years to some without trouble, but the condition of the finances at the present time is such as to give encouragement to all loyal hearts. There is not the slightest difficulty (apparently) in obtaining all the money needed to carry on the war for another year, and, according to some of our highest military authorities, the war will end with 1864.

Legal-Tenden Notes. LEGAL-TENDER NOTES.

Mr. Chase will not issue any more legal-tender notes except of the kind bearing interest. He has authority to issue four hundred millions of this description of legal tenders, bearing five per cent. interest. This will satisfy all his wants during the next year. The Secretary has no power to issue notes except for the national banks, and enough legal tenders, without interest, to replace the notes which have been destroyed, and it is asserted by his triends here that he will not ask Congress to give him further authority to issue notes without interest unless it may be to a small amount, in times of dengerous stringency in the money market. The of dangerous stringency in the money market. The notes bearing five per cent interest, and made legal terder, will undoubtedly be issued in sufficient quitities to pay the debts of the Government after sale of five twenty bonds are exhausted.

EUROPE.

The Tautonia off Cape Race The Teutonia off Cape Race

St. Johns, Nov. 17.—The steamship Teutonia passed Cape Race at half-past five o'clock, last evening. She brings dates from Southampton to Friday, November 6th. There is no regular Liverpool despatch, and the following abstract of news is made up from the Liverpool papers.

The Confederate cotton loan is selling at 64@66. The directors of the Bank of England have advanced the rate of discount.

Admiral Jones had notified the U. S. steamer Karrasge to leave Cork harbor within twenty four hours. The commander had refused, and he was coaling all Tuesday night. She is said to be watching the blockade runners at Cork.

Bonnárd, Ost. 14.—The pirate Alabama is oruising in the Bay of Bengal. n the Bay of Bengal.

LIVERPOOL, NOV. 5.—The Cotton market opens unlet, and the depression still continues. The sales of day are probably 5,000 bales.

LONDON, NOV. 5.—Consols steady at 92%@92% or account.

THE POLISH INSURBECTION, LEMBERG, Nov. 14.—An insurgent corps, numbering, it is said; 600 infantry and 230 cayalry, which advanced on Sunday into Voltania, having been pressed by the Russians, laid down their arms yesterday in the district of Salpies.

M. Gallecia and 400 men, with arms, munitions, and over 100 horses, have surrendered to the Austrians.

Austrians.
It is stated on reliable authority that the Grand Duke Constantine will be relieved from his functions as Governor of Poland, and will travel abroad. General Beig will be appointed as his successor.

DENMARK. STOCKHOLM, Nov. 5—The official Gazette, in a leading article on the Dane-German conflict, says it is now by no means the fault of Denmark if peace should be disturbed. SPAIN. MADRID, Nov. 4.—The Cortes opened to-day. The Queen's speech says that friendly relations con-

thue with foreign nations; that a project of consti-utional reform has been definitely resolved on, and that the position of Senator will in future be heredithat the position of Senator will in future de nereditary. The speech announces that no diminution will be made in the budget. Her Majesty deplores the insurrection in St. Domingo, and hopes for the assistance of the nation in its repression.

The steamer North American left Liverpool for Portland on the 5th instant.

The atesmer Teutonia experienced heavy westerly gales, All well on board.

The Kidnapping Case in Montreal.

[From the Mentreal Gazette, Nov. 13]

Our readers must have perused with some astonishment the account of the kidnapping of a person named Redpath, in one of the principal streets of this city, and his subsequent deportation to New York, and imprisonment there, until he would sign a paper declaring he had accompanied his kidnappers to New York of his own free will. * * * But what is chiefly important is, that we find a fellow here on the lookout for men who had been guilty of offences against the laws of the United States. * * * * Mr. Giddings has sent a letter to a contemporary, which we republish. In it he explains his connection with the case. * * * * In Redpath's account of the transaction, he declares he was shown an order of Mr. Giddings' for the arrest and delivery at New York of two deserters. Was this a forgery! Mr. Giddings does not tell us explicitly whether his note recognized the parties to be conveyed to New York as guilty of any or what crime. The Kidnapping Case in Montreal.

consul general giddings' letter.

To the Editor of the Montral Beraid.

United States Consulate General,

Monteal, Nov. II, 1863.

Sir: I have read your article entitled "Kidnapping," in this morning's paper, and, although prohibited by our regulations from appearing in the public press, I feel it due to myself as well as the community, to state what I know of that transaction. One day last week a man called at my office, announcing himself as "one of the detective police" in the employ of the Grand Trunk; said he wished to start with a prisoner by the cars of that afternoon for New York, and as he was a dangerous man, thought it proper to employ an assistant, but was apprehensive that they would not pay the assistant at New York. I answered that when he would deliver him to the United States marshal, that officer would see him conveyed. He replied that it was arranged that he should go through, and wanted a note from me advising the payment of the assistant. It replied there would be no doubt of such payment, and without detaining him, addressed a note to Mr. Kennedy, recommending the payment. I cannot repeat the words, as I kept no copy; but I think I stated that, in my opinion, an assistant in such cases was proper. This was in mid day. The man appeared gentlemanly, was a Canadian officer, as I supposed, with whose duties I possesed no right or disposition to interfere. On the contrary. I felt that delicacy forbade either inquiry or counsel to any officer of the Canadian Government. Had her quested secrecy or reserve I should have suspected him, and would have heastated. But asking no word or hint from me to any one save the Chief of Police in New York, I had no delicacy nor hesitation in saying to that officer what I wrote. I had not the most distant idea of writing or saying anything that could in any way affect the rights or liberties of any person further than related to the payment, nor could my note or my words have furinshed any pretence for such: a charge. What Jones or others may have said in regard CONSUL GENERAL GIDDINGS' LETTER. [To the Editor of the Montreal Berald.]

P. S.—Lahoud nave said that I had never heard of the prisoner, nor that any person in Montreal was aught cited or charged with the crime, nor of the man called Jones, until he presented himself in my office. Nor was it possible for me to entertain any feeling of unkindness towards any person of whom I had neither heard nor read.

[From the Montreal Witheas 1] From the Montreal Witness

Matthew Hawkins, tavern-keeper, Wellington street, lately a member of the Government police, is charged with being one of the men who some days ago lilegally arrested in Montreal and took to New York, a person hamed William Redpath Mr. Hawkins asserts strongly that Redpath left here of his own free will, but if the latter had attempted to escape, he, Hawkins, would have considered it his duty to hinder it, on the belief that the prisoner stood charged with murder. It will be remembered that, on arriving at New York, Redpath was discovered to be the wrong man.

From the Montreal Herald, Nov. 14] THE MONTREAL KIDNAPPING CASE. Vered to be the wrong man.

[From the Montreal Herald, Nov. 14]

It is said that an action for damages has been instituted, on behalf of Wm. L. Redpath, against the Hon. Mr. Giddings, in consequence of the part he took in the kidnapping case.

THE AMERICAN AUTHORITIES JUSTIFIED, It is reported from Buffalo that Mr. Joshus R. Giddings, American Consul General in Canada, had been arrested and held to ball in the amount of thirty thousand dollars, charged with complicity in an the arrest and need to bain the amount of thire ty thousand dollars, charged with complicity in an act of kidnapping.

The Montreal Witness asserts that on the first of October, two men, Jones, a Canadian officer, and Hawkins, a discharged soldier, met a person named Redpath in one of the principal streets of Montreal. Jones and Hawkins meant to take him to the United States to answer to a charge of murder and arson; and when he asked their authority showed him what purported to be a paper signed by Mr. Giddings, the United States Consul General.

Redpath went with them, first to a cab, then aboard a ferry boat, and finally out of the limits of Canada. He was brought, it is said, to this city, was here under arrest for some days, and was finally set adrift, there being no charges against him, and returned home. He intends, it is said, to bring suit for false imprisonment.

returned nome. He intends, it is said, to bring suit for false imprisonment.

Meantime what had Mr. Giddings to do with this affair, which certainly appears to be a great outrage? Jones showed Redpath a paper which he asserted to be a warrant signed by Mr. Giddings. But was it that? There is no proof that it was. Mr. Giddings, when he learned of the charge, promptly made public a sworn statement of his share in the transaction. Markets by Telegraph. BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—Flour steady, at \$6 76 for superfine Howard street. Wheat is active, and closed genera ly with an advancing tendency; sales of 5,000 bushels Kentucky white at \$2 37;5,000 do of Southern red at \$1 63@1.83. Corn quiet. Whisky closed firm at 68@68½c for Ohio.

Ship News. Ship News.

Ship News.

Ship News.

New York, Nov. 18.—Arrived bark Guatave, from Martinique, brig George Lardiow, from Hardinique, brig George La

The Coal Question To the Editor of The Press : Sin: As a defender of the rights and interests of the people, I appeal to you to call the attention of our Councils to the fact that the present great artery for distributing coal is almost wholly useless. Through their negligence in not having but one track on Broad street, between Vine and Race, instead of two, as usual, which even with two at this

season of the year are entirely inadequate to the in-creased business that is done on Broad street, a coal famine is staring us in the face, and yet the track is unattended to by Councils. They might as well say to the people coal is high, very high; in fact, so high that we have destroyed for the present one track on Broad street, thereby cutting off the supply to the city fully one half by way of the North Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads. At this season of the ear there is not usually more than coal enough in he city to last longer than from one week to ten days; so you may see the consequences that would ensue here in case of a general riot in the coal region, or any other cause that would prevent a supply from coming to the city. Would it not be better at present to let the citizens have a full supply of oal, and not stop off the supply until the Harpers' heat generating, caloric-producing, cast-iron pipe-contracting, fat salaries wishing, hot air meter ma, king, and numerous other fat jobs, heating and gasolowing companies are in full operation? The fact is simply this: By their neglect the North Pennsylvania and Reading Railroad Companies are not able to deliver the amount of coal to the yards in six days that they should deliver in two. The operators are prevented from shipping coal to the city only on certain days in consequence of this fact, the lealers, stocks are being reduced, and they, in many instances, unable to fill their contracts, and a complaint is made by the public about the present high

ators for the winter trade of the city would soon essen prices. Very respectfully yours, JUSTICE. Public Entertainments. GURNAN OPERA .- "Faust" was attended last night with the largest and most fashionable audience of the season, and was sung with decided success. The principal performers were twice called before he curtain, M'lle Frederici and Herr Himmer singing and acting with ability. The fine choruses, the music of which is probably the best in the opera, were rendered with much spirit, and the chorus o atudents and citizens beginning the first act was enthusiastically encored. On Friday night tha "Bar-ber of Seville" will be given, and we are especially glad that Mr. Anschutz announces that the Fifth of Beethoven's symphonies-perhaps the greatest he mposed—will be performed on Saturday night. Mn. GRAU's concert on Friday night, at the Muideal Fund Hall, will introduce the leading artists of his troupe, and will be the best concert we have yet had this season.

heir duty and remove the blockade on Broad street

so that a free flow of coal as usual could come to the

sity, the competition amongst the different one

WALNUT-STREET THEATER,-The Arabs repeat to-night their remarkable performances, which cer-tainly are unexcelled in skill and beauty. This week will end their engagement, as well as that of Miss Mary Provost. A number of our citizens have tendered Miss Provost a complimentary benefit on Friday evening, the correspondence regarding which is elsewhere published. We hope the lady will have an exce ent house. THE CIRCUS.-A brilliant and fashionable aulience graced National Hall last evening. The varied amusements there are novel, funny, atractive, and, altogether, well calculated to please a correct popular taste. BLITZ, the household favorite, continues to please

both old and young, grave and gay, with his inimi-table performances at his Temple of Wonders, As-sembly Buildings. His matiness, on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons, are always thronged with the smiling faces of the young folks, and the evening performances, which invariably conclude osfore ten o'clock, are deservedly patronized by the people, who never leave the Magic Temple without eing satisfied. THE CITY.

The Thermomet 31 NNW...NNE....NNE W by N....W...WNW ARRIVAL OF VETERANS FROM KEY WEST AND TORTUGAS.—The ship Tamerlane arrived at this port on Monday, bringing detachments from the several companies of the gallant 47th Regiment, Pa. Vols. (numbering one hundred and sixty-two nen), under the command of Captain H. S. Hart. This regiment has seen much service, having been in the Army of the Potomac, and selected by Gen. Brannen for his expedition to Key West, Florida, and then to the Department of the South, where they participated in the expedition to Docotaligo, They participated in the expedition to Docotaligo, and th where in a desperate battle they lost one huma.

and twenty-five men out of five hundred engaged, and were especially complimented by the general commanding, for their heroic bravery in driving back the chivalry of South Carolina. They were subsequently sent, five companies to Key West, and five to Fort Jefferson, Tortugas, where they did gar-The men who arrived on Monday are the second The men who arrived on monday are the second detachment from the regiment, all of whom have re-calleted for three years in the veteran corps. They have a leave of absence for thirty days, and are en route for their homes at Allentown, Easton, Oatasauqua, &c. We trust they will be welcomed at their homes with due honors becoming the battle-carred heroes of our country.

at their homes with due honors becoming the battlesearred heroes of our country.

; The following officers are in command of the several companies of the detachment: Captain C. H.
Yard, Company E. Lieutenant G. W. Fuiler, Company F; Captain J. F. Goebel, Company G; Lieutenant C. K. Brenneman, Company H; Captain C.
H. Abbott, Company K.

Chaplain W. D. C. Rottrock accompanies the
party on a short visit to his home. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE PHILADEL-

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE I HILDING.
PBIA, GERMANYOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.—The annual report of the Board of Directors
of the Philadelphia, Germantown, and Norristown
Railroad, for the fiscal year ending September 30th,
1863, has just been issued, of which the following is an extract:
The total amount of ordinary receipts for the year just closed is three hundred and thirty thousand eight bundred and ninety-six dollars and fifty cents \$330,896 50).
A comparison with last annual report shows an Increase on passenger receipts on the Nortatown branch, of \$20,401 37 dermandown branch, of 14.399 12 Chestnut Hill branch, of 15.450 72 Total increase passenger receipts..... \$50,242 21
Increased amount of freight on
the Norristown and Germantown branch......................\$20,137 39
Increase on Chestnut Hill bra'h 5,616 98 25.754 37

Total amount of increase in pas-or next spring.

The change of coal for wood in the engines made four years ago has proved most satisfactory and economical, and during that time but two fire boxes nomical, and ouring that time but two fire boxes have given out.

A new coal burning engine was purchased in June last. To accommodate the increased business of the company, two new engines have been ordered, and will be finished in February next.

The Wissahickon bridge, which was destroyed by fire August 12, 1862, has been replaced by a new and superior wooden structure much more substantial. The Wissahickon bridge, which was destroyed by fire August 12, 1862, has been replaced by a new and superior wooden structure, much more substantial than the original bridge. A stone bridge (two arches) over the eastern span is now being constructed, by permission of the last Legislature. The same act also allows the remaining two spans to be built similarly of stone at any time hereafter. The bridge will be finished about the first of the ensuing year, when a double track will be laid over it. The dépôt at Ninth and Green streets is being greatly altered in view of the increasing business of the company. Eleven new freight cars and ten new gravel cars were built during the year, at a cost of about thirty-five hundred dollars, and yet owing to the increase of business, the company could still use an additional number of burden cars.

From the ordinary income of the past year—after deducting all necessary and incidents! expenses, and making the usual appropriations to sinking fund, interest on loans, taxes, &c.—two dividends were declared—one of three and one-half per cent. in April, and the other of four per cent. in October, leaving a handsome surplus. andsome surplus. THE HOMICIDE AT CAMP WILLIAM

THE HOMICIDE AT CAMP WILLIAM
PENN.—VERDICT OF VOLUNTARY MANSLAHGERTHE CASE OF Charles Ridley, charged with the
murder of William Fox; came up before the Court
of Cyper and Terminer, at Norristown, and lasted
three days. The defendant, a colored boy who belongs to the 6th Regiment United States colored
troops, was indicted for the murder of William Fox,
at Lamp William Penn, on the night of the 7th of
August. Ridley was stauding guard at the time of
the occurrence. Dr. J. B. Dunlap was examined,
and testified that he held a post-morten examination of the body of William Fox, and Coroner
Jacobus testified that he held an inquest upon
the hedy. Willie Godboro, a nephew of William Fox, was the first witness for the prosecution.
He was on a visit at his uncle's at the time of the
occurrence. He is about thirteen years old, and
when he took the stand he burst into tears, which
moved the feelings of the spectators, at least.
The next witnesses were Otto Albright, Willie
Fox, and John Evit, or Everett, for the prosecution.
George N. Corson, Esq. opened for defence and tion.

George N. Corson, Esq, opened for defence, and produced the evidence of Willis Wilson, James Smith, Col. Louis Wagner, and Rev. W. S. Hall. After speeches from counsel the jury retired, and returned in a few hours with a verdict of "guilty of voluntary manufaculties". Sentence was deferred. THE THIRD MEETING OF THE LADIES' UNION ASSOCIATION, for the amelioration of the condition of discharged and disabled soldiers and their impoverished families, was held at the residence of Mrs. Benson, No. 504 Marshall street, residence of Mrs. Benson, No. 504 Marshall street, for final organization, yesterday afternoon, when the following ladies were duly elected officers and managers: Mrs. Richard H. Benson, President; Mrs. John B. Lane, Secretary; Mrs. Dr. Alex. C. Hart, Treasurer. Managers—Mrs. Helen Carlile, Mrs. Henry Volkmar, Mrs. Muroce Pattee, Mrs. Henry Reed, Mrs. J. Robert Hunter, Mrs. Dr. Wm. Gardner, Mrs. Frank Lawrence, Mrs. McMullen, Miss Elsegood, Miss Johnston. Contributions and donations of every kind are respectfully solicited, and will be most thankfully received, on and after Monday, 23d inst., at the rooms of the Association, No. 641 North Eighth street, Handel and Haydn Hall. SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF A NEWS-SALE OF THE MATERIALS OF A NEWS-PAPER OFFICE.—A public sale of the goods and chattels belonging to the establishment of the de-funct afternoon newspaper, the Evening Journal, took place, yesterday morning, on the premises. The weather being rather unpropitious, but few persons were in attendance. However, the scene was enlivened by a number of the newsboys, who desired to invest a few of their hard-earned pennics in the broken and dilapidated furniture of the office, which was sold at very low prices. The press was knocked down at \$576, and the type at 10½ cents per poun.

knocked down at \$676, and the type at 10% cents per poun.

LADIES' FAIR.—The "First Ladies' Association of West Philadelphia," for the relief of the widows and families of soldiers, is now holding a fair at the Commissioners' Hall, corner of Thirty-seventh and Market streets, West Philadelphia. We not is remembered that the intention of this fair is to further all that is pure and good, and that the material it expects to furnish is as necessary as it should be substantial, there remains not a shadow of a doubt that a very munificent tribute will be derited from the general public.

RETURN OF THE CENSUS made by the as-

eaf and WARDS.

111, 177 8, 096 107 53 118, 753 520 119, 273 The following are not included in the general report boye: Blind Asylum—Males, 86; females, 75. Total, 161. Deaf and Dumb Asylum—Males, 97; females, 88. Total, Ålms House—Blind white males, 28; females, 16; do. lored males, 1; deaf and dumb white males, 2; females, solored males, 1; deaf and dumb white males, 2; females, 3; Total, 6;
Total, 6;
Blind meles "in city" under 21 years, 6; under 10 years, 6; do females ander 2; years, 9; doder 10 years, 6; Deaf and dumb "in city"—Males under 21 years, 18; under 10 years, 16; do females under 21 years, 6; do females under 21 years, 6; under 10 years, 6; do females under 21 years, 6; SEPTENNIAL ASSESSMENT BY PRECINCTS.

The following is the septennial assessment by pre-cincts, by which the apportionment is made: 1. 2 3. 4. 5. 6. 7. 8. 9. 10. 11. 12. Tot

Grand total... AWARD OF CONTRACTS.—The following awards were reported at the army clothing and equi-page office on Tuesday: T. Miles & Son, Philadelphia, 1,000 pairs leather T. Miles & Son, Philadelphia, 1,000 pairs leather leggins, at \$3.25 per pair.
Stuart & Bro., 3,500 pounds patent threat, No. 35, (daik blue,) at \$1.25 per pound.
Wolgamuth & Kaleigh, 2,000 pounds patent thread, No. 35, (daik blue,) at \$1.10 per pound. THE NATIONAL LOAN, -The subscription

THEPOLICE. [Before Mr. Recorder Eneu.]

The New Idea.

John J. Fullerton, the alleged proprietor of an ale vault on Chestnut street, above Sixth, was arraigned yesterday before the Recorder by Datective Adam Treits. He was charged with maintaining a nuisance. This place is known as the "New Idea." A short time since the neighboring store-keepers entered a complaint against the establishment, simply from the fact that the "New Idea." did not come up to their idea of refinement and morality. Girls. whose ages averaged about fifteen, were employed here. Detective Treits was requested to visit the vault. He passed an hour within its walls. Mr. Trefts, in the papacity of a detective officet, has seen all "ne horrors of immoral life fully developed in "in their enormity, but what fell under his observation at the "New Idea" absolutely astounded him.

him.

The place is filthy—the profanity shosking, and the immoral conduct of the boys, and girls appelling. Cord-playing, whisky drinking, clgar smoking, and promiseuous mingling of the entire party, consisting of them and boys, girls, loaders, pickpockets, and drunken soldiers, all came under the observant eye. A little boy, apparently ten or twelve years old, stepped up to the bar and called for a glass of while y. The bottle was handed out to him, and he helped himself. Other scenes were enacted that we do not care to mention. The evidence of several cirks, in as many stores surrounding the New Idea, was a painful recital of the beastiality as practised clerks, in as many stores surrounding the New Ides, was a pannful recital of the beattaility as practised by some of the parties. Besides the alleged proprietor, six girls were arrested. Two of them had the advantage of quite a liberal education; the other four, though not over fifteen years old, were coarse, vulgar, and repulsive. The first two cried bitterly, as though they felt ashamed of their conduct; the others brazened out the whole affair as though they considered the practises indulged in at the New Idea was a pleasant pastime. It is said that two of the girls were robbed on Saturday evening last of their weelt's wages very shortly after having received it.

The authorities are determined to abolish this place. The girls were discharged, and Mr. Fullerton—a committed in default of \$2,000 bail to answer the committed in default of \$2,000 bail to answer but failed to produce the deeds of quired affolium.

Several persons offered to enter the reat cour.

but failed to produce the deeds of quired affolium.

Recorder, therefore, refused to their property. The receive the offers.

[Before Mr. U. S Commissioner Heazlett.] The Case of Glasgow. The Case of Glasgow.

The defendant Glasgow, a colored man, arrested some time since on the charge of purloining coffee from Camp William Penn, had another hearing yesterday before United States Commissioner Heazett. There appears two some little mystery about this case. The defendant says that he obtained the coffee from a soldier, in barter for some oysters. The case went over for another hearing.

[Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.]

Shoplifters Arrested.

Shoplifters Arrested. Two young men, giving the names of Charles Franks and Albert Wise, were arraigned at the Central Station, yesterday afternoon, on the charge of stealing four pieces of cloth, the procerty of Robert Durseith, a tailor, on South Eleventh screet. The hearing progressed as follows:

Mr. Dunseith identified the pieces of goods as his property; they were stalen from his store, about hearing progressed as follows:

Mr. Dunseith identified the pieces of goods as his property; they were stolen from his store, about half past five o'clock, on Tuesday evening.

Officer Kenny testified that he was riding on a passenger car, when two persons got on together, having some cloth in their possession; supposing they might be thieves, he asked the driver to request the cor ductor of the car to light the lamps, so that a better view of the suspicious parties might be obtained; the driver made the request, but the conductor refused; the two men got off at Lombard street and went into a store; witness got off the car and watched them; the suspected individuals came from the store into the street, still having the cloth in their possession; one of the men said, "Siing the goods, an officer is watching us." The cloth was thrown to the pavement, and the men escaped.

Issae Bringham sworn.—I am a storekeeper in Lombard street; two men came to my place on Tuesday evening, and one of them said he wanted to leave some goods there; I cleared them out at once, wouldn't have anything to do with them; from the best of my knowledge and belief. I think the pricorers are the two men; can't say positively; have seen them many a time standing about the Bugle (a crib.)

ugle (a crip.)
This witness seemed to have a misunderstanding with the officer who went after him in the morning he refusing to come at once to testify. He was questioned very minutely on this point, and said that he was not an unwilling witness, but he merely that he was not an unwilling witness, but he merely thought it was law for persons to be subpensed, and not taken from their houses by an officer without the proper legal document.

The prisoners were committed, in default of \$2000 hall each, to appear on Friday zext, and Mr. Bringham was requested to enter bail in the sum of \$500, to appear at the same time as a witness. We might state that the same prisoners were in custody a few days since, but were discharged at that time, the case not being made out against them.

There was no evidence elicited at the hearing yesterday as to the manner in which the parties were arrested. We learn that Detectives Lamon and Bartholomew took them into custody at the Bugle, a place of resort for thieves generally.

The Case of Houghton.

The Case of Houghton. The Case of Houghton.

We yesterday gave the particulars of the arrest of John Houghton, as made by Detective Henderson, after a considerable race. Mr. Henderson preferred a charge against him, of the larceny of a small watch and some jewelry, valued in all at \$50, the property of Mrs. L. Beinheimer. The lady testified that her house was broken open a few nights since, and robbed of the watch and jewelry. Mr. Henderson testified that when he arrested Houghton, he found the stolen articles in possession of the prisoner. Houghton was committed in default of \$4,000 bail to answer.

A Trip of Professionals.

fauit of \$4,000 bail to answer.

A Trio of Professionals.

William Ross, John Anderson, and John Thompson are the professional names of three young men who were arrested by Detective Bartholomew near Eleventh and Chestnut streets, He, with Mr. Lismon, came to the conclusion, after "piping" them for some time, that they were thieves, on their way to attend the celebration at Gettysburg, that takes place to-day. The prisoners are from New York. They had no remerks to make, nor any complaint to make against the officers for arresting them. The parties were required to enter ball in the sum of \$500 each to be of future good behaviour while remaining in this city. In default of bail the parties were committed.

An Old Convict. An Old Convict.

Mary Sullivan, the shoplifter who stole some cassimere from a store on Fourth street on Saturday last, all shout which has been published in The press, has been recognized at prison as an old con-ict known as Mary Brown. She served out one erm for passing counterfeit money.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE. Lawrence J. Steel, who was convicted on Tuesday of a charge of forging pay rolls in the name of Major White, of the Sist N. Y. Volunteers, was put on trial yesterday, charged with forging pay rolls in the name of Lieut. Col. Rolston, of the same regiment, and by this means obtaining the sum of \$685 from Major Taggart, paymaster. He represented himself as Major White, and stated that Lieut. Col. Rolston was too ill to appear in person. The jury pendered a verdict of guilty. High Court of Oyer and Terminer-Judges CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Thompson and Allison.

CHARGED WITH MURDER.

Henry Young was put on trial yesterday, charged with the murder of Enos McKee, on the 29th of July last. A pic-nic was given at Strawberry Mansion by the Democratic Association of the Twenty second ward, which the prisoner, the deceased, and a man by the name of Hazzard, attended. At about eight o'clock in the evening McKee started home in a carwhich was filed with women and children. Young and Hazzard got in the car a few moments after wards, and immediately commenced a disturbance about the crowded condition of the car. They were both in liquor. Soon some one struck a blow, and then three pistol shots were fired, one of which took effect on McKee, entering the left side of the back, and coming out of the body on the right side front. The passengers all hurricdly left the cars. McKee died the next day. Young and Hazzard were dressed very much silke, and the witnesses could not positively say which one fired the pistol, but they all all agreed that one had a black jack, and the other a billy. The Commonwealth, however, called Mr. McGill, a gentleman emplored in the City Commissioners' office, who, with Mr. Barber, one of the offisers of the court, went down to prison with the prisoner and a colored woman, also charged-with murder, on Monday last. He testified that while they were riding down on the van he observed the prisoner conversing from the inside, through the grating in the door, with the colored woman, and heard her ask him who those ladies were who were around him on that day.

On his replying that they were his relatives, she observed that they looked like pietty respectable people. He then asked her if she had seen the woman sitting in the corner of the court room dressed in black. She answered, yes. The prisoner then said, "She is the wife of the man I killed," Mr. Garber also testified that he observed them in conversation, and heard the inquiry about the woman dressed in black, and the word "wife," but did not catch the whole of the conversation. The de

CITY ITEMS SUCCESSFUL NEW ENTERPRISE .- AIthough the "Florence" Sewing Machine has long stood in the first rank of these invaluable labor-se-

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ving inventions, yet its superior merits were never so fully appreciated in Philadelphia as since the Company opened its elegant new office at No. 630 Chestnut street. Ever since these spiesdid warerooms were first thrown open to the public they have been througed by a continuous stream of visitors, and the most thorough examination of the machines, and comparison of their operations with others, has secured for them a pre-eminence, in this city, that taxes the utmost efforts of the agent to orry, that taxes the utmost efforts of the agent to supply the popular demand for them. The truth is, the advantages possessed by the "Florence" Machine over all others are so numerous and triking that all who examine it are unwilling to purchase any other. The fact of a single machine making the whole four most popular stitches is a curiosity even in this inventive age, especially as the machine is the least complicated and most easily managed of any in use. "A BREATH OF FRESH AIR."-The exhi-

bition of the splendid large oil painting, entiled "A Breath of Fresh Air," at Messrs. Wenderoth & Taylor's popular Photograph Galleries, Nos. 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, is attracting numerous visitors, and the favorable criticism upon its merits by those who are capable of giving it, cannot be otherwire than flattering to the artist, Mr. Wenderoth. These gentlemen deserve great credit for having given Philadelphia the finest gallery of Photographic ELEGANT BONNETS FOR LADIES, to suit all tastes and ages, at Wood & Cary's, No. 785 Chestnut street. Messas. Davis & Richards, Arch and

Tenth streets, have constantly on hand all the finest Green and Black Teaz, imported directly for their own sales. FOR EXQUISITE HATS FOR CHILDREN AND MISSES, go to Wood & Cary's, 725 Chestant street. They have now the largest assortment in the PRESERVES AND JELLIES, of the finest quality, made from the choicest fruits, in greatest variety, and put up to their own order at Davis & Richards', Arch and Tenth streets. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS-tha

srgest and best stock in the city, at Charles Oakford & Sons', Continental Hotel. A VALUELE PROPERTY AT ORPHANS' COURT SALE. - A fine opportunity for a profitable investment is offered at Orphans' Court sale at Robesonia, Berks county, Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, Incomber 1st. The property is located twelve miles from Reading, and in a most beautiful section of the country. It is a very desirable place for private residences, and would be an excellent situation for the coal, lumber, or grain business. For further particulars, see a notice of sale in another

OAKFORDS' HATS, CONTINENTAL HOTEL "THE DARK DAYS BEFORE CHRISTMAS." -We are now among the dark days before Ohrist mas the sun is lazy about getting up in the morning, he retires early, and does but little vigorous shining while he is up. Such weather as that of yesterday, when cold, rain, fog, and darkness pre-vail, in peculiar to the season, and forerunner of the merry season when Christmas cheers all hearts. But dark days and chill wet winds have no terrors for those who have snug firesides, and who wisely and discreetly wear the elegant and comfortable garments that are made at the Brown Stone Cloth-

ing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 66 Chestnut street, above Sixth. NEW STYLE HATS-Charles Oakford & ons, Continental Hotel. A Rush-un Visitor.—Admiral Whiskiefriskie, of the Russian fleet, being on a visit to this city for the purpose of making arrangements with the Camden and Amboy Railroad to bring his fleet on and through the canal of Smith's Island, had a long confab with the officers of the Company and with the Mayor of the city, when it was decided that they should be brought on. After the business was Over the party visited the Continental Hotel, and the Admiral was delighted with the manner of screwing the guests up stairs when in not a fit posi-tion to walk. He was afterwards taken into Charles Stokes & Co 's One Price Clothing Store, where he expressed much admiration of the styles of the Clothing there on hand, pronouncing it rush-un. MILITARY GOODS, OAKFORDS', CONTI-

THE WORTH OF TIME. -To show us the orth of time, God, most liberal of all other things, is exceedingly frugal in the dispensing of that, for e never gives us two moments together, nor grants us a second till he has withdrawn the first, still kesping the third in his own hands, so that we are in a perfect uncertainty whether we shall have it or not. The true manner of preparing for the last mothe present one by hastening to the Mammoth Clothing Emporium of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, and invest in a new and beautiful

FURS AT OAEFORDS,' CONTINENTAL. GENTLEMEN'S HATS. - All the newest and best styles for fall wear, in Felt, Silk, and Cassimere, at he found at Warburton's, No. 430 Chestant freet, next 4-01 to the Post Office, 0023-1m C. OAKFORD & SONS, CONTINENTAL. Housekeepens, and those about going to housekeeping, can save from 10 to 15 per cent., by purchasing their housekeeping articles at E. S. Farson & Co.'s Kitchen Furnishing Rooms, No. 222

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS, JP TO TWELVE O'CLOCK LAST NIGHT.

OARFORDS' CONTINENTAL HAT EMPO-

Skiles. Lancaster
V Benedict, Huntingdor
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toss, Doylestown
Marks. New York
marks Hidebrant

Jent S Hildebrant
Lieut S Hildebrant
L Daily. New Jersey
L R Seccondo. New York
Mrs A M Salada. Reading
Gen J Pryor, Pottsyille
S Wootten, Lelaware
J Hall & wf. Delaware
T F Bewiery, Delaware
A F Goodhue & wf. Tenn Continental-Ninth and Chestnut streets Wm Irvin, Washington
Thos F Bell
W W Leland, New York
M Guetean, New York
P Rhodes, Bridgeport, O
H Oly, Detroit

d Chestnut streets.

L Powell, Pennsylvania
L Powell, Pennsylvania
S Garner & wf. Ohio
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F Campion, New York
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G Smith, Chicago
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D Clark, Columbus, O factarian Brinkly Hitchcock & wf, Bosto ick, Newark, N J 1. New Jersey 1 wf, Bethiehem

C. C. Bradbury, Boston
I. E Snow, N. Jersey
Mrs Chadwick, N. Jersey
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Levi Mattson, Port Carbon
G. W. Fmery, Albany
G. M. Alleston, New York
John W. Tarlor, N. Jersey
James Simton, New York
W. E. Swortwont, N. York
J. J. Jacobs, New York
J. H. God Wille, New York
W. W. Butts, New York
Mrs. K. A. Barker, Detroit
Com Porter M. danpitter A J Dally, New York
Macleod
B G Noble, New York
Cant C Spels, Rothester, N.
Dr Zacharle, New York
H A Beal, Chester county
Jos Merrifield, Biltimore
L Bradner, ir, Chicago
A Alexander, New York
J T Warren. Cincinnati
L R Smith, New York S Wentworth, Cincinnati I Beckwith, Chicago IG Lemops & wf. N York Baker, New York Eaton, New York I L Potter, New York Mrs B Plummer, New York

Merchants'-Fourth street, below Arch LA Miller, Attoun, Barland Landiller, Attoun, Barlass, Monigomery comes the Miller, Lancaster TJ Rea. New York JM Barchfield Pittsburg C C McLain, Indiana W Il Hurd kla. Zenesville C A Larkenback, Bathlehem T Pinkerton, Ohio T D Cartright, M Chunk Capt W Phompson M Barry, Lancestor R T Waters, Maryland Sirved, Montrese, Barland R T Waters, Maryland Sirved, Montrese, Maryland Sirved, Montrese, Maryland Sirved, Montrese, Maryland Sirved, Montrese, Sirved, Mont

A mericam—Chestnut street, above Fifth.

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D A Bowman, New York
Jos Dundurff, New York
Jos Dundurff, New York
Mirs F Charch, Wash, D C
W F Bodine, Mit Holly, N
J Ash, Kochester, N Y
J Ash, Kochester, N Y
J Mackowell, New York
F U Hopkins & la. Ohio
Miss Carrie Hopkins, Ohio
Sibs H Buttrick, New York
R B Jones & wife, N Y
M W Wheeler, Brooklyn
I, Hall, New York
Barley Sheaf—Second street, below Wine.

Barley Sheaf-Second street, below Vine-W F Stein, Columbia S T Janney, Bucks co John Huffasgle, Philada Sami Praul, Bucks co Harry tervis, Doylestown J T Dungap, Bustleton