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VOL. 8.-NO. 94.

THE FLORENCE.

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CANNOT BE SURPASSED
by any house in the United States. Being the manufacturer of all his Furs, and having imported all his stock when gold was much lower than at the present rates, he can offer them to his patrons at the most reasons.

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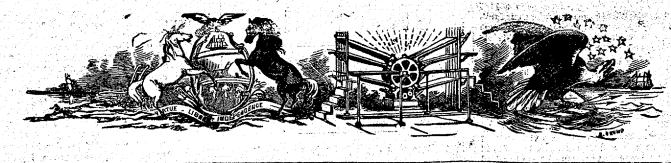
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PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1864.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 17, 1864.

News of Literature. It would appear that Solomon spoke truth when he said that there was nothing new under the sun. Tennyson's famous "Charge of the Light Brigade" owes much of its popularity to its metre and mannerism. Except the sounds corresponding to the reiterated "six hundred" (such as blundered, thundered, wondered, and sundered), the rhymes are mean, and "Cannon to right of them," "to left of them," "in front of them," are not rhymes at all. In the first stanza, as originally published, instead of " 'Charge for the guns!' he said," the line ran, "'Take the guns!' Nolan said." |We suppose that as Nolan was only a subaltern, it was held, on seond thought, that his name was not worthy of being preserved-had he been a General it might have been different, perhaps. Even the metre of Tennyson's lyric is not original. An English essay writer, in a volume just published in London, by Strahan & Co., and entitled "Tangled Talk." quotes a verse from a ballad, "The Battaile of Agincourt," by Michael Drayton, and published in 1627, which shows from what source the form of "The Charge of the Light Brigade" was derived. It runs

"They now to fight are gone, Armour on armour shone, Drum now to drum did groan, To hear was wonder— That, with the cries they make, The very earth did shake, Trumpet to trumpet spake— Thunder to thunder!"

This mention of Tennyson reminds us of a small volume in blue and gold, written by Miss Sallie Bridges, of this city, published by Lippincott & Co., and entitled "Marble Isle, Legends of the Round Table, and other Poems." Had the miscellaneous poems been omitted, we should have this volume much better than it is. The story of "The Marble Isle," written in blank verse, is almost painful to read. It describes a voyage, made by a crew of "toughs" in quest of wealth from ines in a remote land—of the ship being frozen up, "wedged in by icy walls"—of escape and a further voyage-of arrival at a desolate place which they called "Marble Island," and of the gradual death of all by violence or famine, the last survivor wrlting the account of what they suffered. Great power is exhibited here, and much natural pathos, especially in a little episode which tells how one rough fellow, a blacksmith, found a single little flower among the snow, how they all welcomed and herished it, and how a rude man wilfully destroyed it, and very nearly atoned for the act by death. The "Legends of the Round Table" may be read with pleasure and praise. There are fourteen, of which the first eight were written and published in 1857-59, before the appearrance of Tennyson's "Idylls of the King;" two more were composed, though not issued, before Ten-Constantly on hand a In...

WINDOW CURTAINS,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
FURNITURE COVERINGS,
WINDOW SHADES,
CORNICES, BANDS,
TASSELS, GIMPS,
CORDS, &c., &c., nyson's appeared, and the remaining four were written since. Miss Bridges got the idea of writing these poems from her study of the old romance of "Prince Arthur." the source from which other poets have also largely drawn. Her development, in several of these legends, of the character o Launcelot, is very fine-it will bear comparison with Tennyson's. Those familiar with "Prince Arthur" will see, in the following lines, how literally, yet with what spirit, Miss Bridges has rendered Sir Ector's famous eulogium upon the flower of olden British chivalry: "Sir Ector spoke his requiem with tears:
Lie there, Sir Launcelot, head of Christian

knights,
That never yet was matched by earthly peer,
The courtliest lord that ever bore a shield,
The noblest friend that ever shared the sait,
The truest lover ever couch'd a spear!
Thou wert the gallantest that ever rode,—
The goodliest person in the press of knights,—
The kindest man to ladies in the hall,
The sternest to thy mortal foe in field!
Lie there, Sir Launcelot, and in future days,
When man shall seek example for their sons,
They shall but say, "Be brave as Launcelot was—
Launcelot, who was the bravest, gentlest knight
In all King Arthur's court—in all the world!
Flower of chivalry, servant of his God !!! '!'
It may be worth while to compare this with Leigh It may be worth while to compare this with Leigh Hunt's paraphrase of the same passage, now in the poem of "Corso and Emilia"-though we have a strong impression that it first formed part of "The Story of Rimini." which was re-written, and not improved, for the latest editions. It reads thus: And, Corso, thou wert the completest knight.
That ever rode with banner to the fight;
And thou wert the most beautiful to see.
That ever came in press of chivalry;
And of a sinful man, thou wert the best,
That ever for his friend put spear in rest;
And thou wert the most meek and cordial;
That ever among ladies are in hall.

That ever among ladies ate in hall;
And thou wert still, for all that bosom gored;
The kindest man that ever struck with sword." We prefer Miss Bridges' version to Mr. Hunt's. The Miscellaneous poems, occupying more than half her little volume, are by no means equal to those which we have so heartly commended. It is obvious that most of them were written when the voung lady was learning how to put Pegasus through the manege. They have the usual fault of juvenile versicles—they remind the reader of poetry which he already knows. For example, the opening poem, "Past, Present, and Future," was obviously suggested, in thought and treatment, by the fair au. thor's familiarity with the peculiar rhythm and repeating rhymes of E. A. Poe. We find, also, in this part of the volume, traces of her great admiration of Shelley, Keats, Byron, Longfellow, and Mrs. Browning. It is almost impossible for young versewriters to avoid such involuntary imitation. As for Miss Bridges, who is yet very young, she now has a wing sufficiently strong for a loftler and more sustained flight than she has yet attempted. She must avoid the too common fault of writing too much. If her future fulfil the promise of her pre-

among the most distinguished of our young poets. From the same publishers we have a new novel. "Ora, the Lost Wife," by Bella Z. Spencer, also a youthful lady, whose husband, Colonel Spencer, is fighting his country's battles. This is a story of American society, and, though some of the incidents are on the verge of the improbable, and one or two of the characters act like people in a melodrama, the reader can scarcely fall being interested n the fiction. Mrs. Spencer writes unexceptionable English, without the slightest straining for effect. The action is partly in the South, but the greater portion of it is divided between New York and Saratoga; the season life in the latter place is described with truth and spirit—hollow, foolish life that it is. The trials of the heroine are related in an effective manner, and, upon the whole, if "Ora" be her first book, Mrs. Spencer may fairly expect, with the care and thought indispensable for such an

end, to become popular as a novelist.

sent productions, she will surely rank, one day,

"Chimasia: A Reply to Longfellow's Theologian; and other Poems," by Orthos, is another of Lippincott's publications. The writer does not think that Mr. Longfellow is sufficiently orthodox in his sketch of the Theologian in the Prelude and in the Interlude preceding the tale of Torquemada, in his Tale of a Wayside Inn," and reproves the poet, in a very courteous manner, neither feeble nor personal, for this deficiency. This occupies half the volume; in the other molety are fourteen Miscellaneous Poems, of rather more than average merit, and six entitled The Children's Panel, which are better still. The author is patriotic as well as poetical, and "The Old Banner Grand" is a spiritstirring song. Our favorite is the simple lyric, 'Sleeping and Waking," at once breathing truth and pathos. "The Snow Fort," in the Children's Panel, is very good. "Orthos," as he calls himself. need not have gone behind a pseudonyme. He evidently has a cultivated mind, and, at least, no small taste for poetry.

Very different from any of the preceding books is an 8vo, pp. 716, published by Messrs. Lippincott, entitled "A Comprehensive Medical Dictionary," by Dr. J. Thomas, author of the system of pronuncia-tion in Lippincott's Pronouncing Gazetteer of the World. This new book, which will be found avail. able for reference by the public at large, as well as by the healing profession, is, in fact, a condensed Cyclopædia, in which are given, besides a complete list of the articles of the Materia Medica, the terms and phrases, many thousands in number, made use of in medicine and the kindred sciences, the signification, etymology, and pronunciation of each term being added. For example, suppose that a baby is ordered to take senna tea, and the young mother, desiring to know something of the medicine, should turn to p. 500 in this book, she will find: "SENNA." (Fr. Séné, sa.-na.) The Pharmacopælal name (U. S. Ph.) for leaflets of Cassia accutifolia, C. obouta, and C. clongata. Senna is a prompt, efficient, and safe purgative, and is well adapted to those affections in which a decided but not violent. mpression is desired." The star following the name indicates that it is Latin or Latinized Greek. The various Latin phrases, sentences, etc., which are used in medicine and occur in the work are literally translated, and, for the information of the unlearned, even a sketch of the more important elements and principles of the Latin language is appended. This will facilitate the not only proper pronunciation but he writing of prescriptions, on which is a separate article in the Appendix. We notice, also, that in the Table of Materia Medica, each article is arranged in the class to which it belongs—the author nainly following Dr. G. B. Wood's system of classification. There are tables of doses, of chemical symbols, and of disputed pronunciations, and also the

classification of diseases, according to the respective nosologies of Drs. Cullen and Good. A great deal of labor and research has evidently been bestowed upon this volume, which the author modestly hopes may become to less-advanced students what Dr. Dunglison's "Medical Dictionary" is for the physician and the more advanced students. The publishers have bestowed great pains on its mechanical execution, besides their investment of a large sum on its production. They may rest assured that all will be amply repaid, for the book cannot fail to obtain permanent value as a standard authority. Of "The Book of Days," now completed, edited by Robert Chambers, and published by him and his brother in Edinburgh, and by J. B. Lippincott & Co. (who are also reprinting Chambers) Encyclopædia" as it appears), we have not left ourselves

mace for saving much. The work, in two volume

royal 8vo., relates something worth knowing in con-

nection with the twelve months and every day of the

ear-literally anecdote, blography, history, an-

iquity, legendary lore, poetry, curiosities of litera-

ture, art, and odditles of human life and character.

Numerous fugitive, and credited pieces are given. There are over five hundred illustrations, showing

portraits, views, sketches, coins, medals, caricatures, ancient castles and houses, armorial bearings, old fashions, fac-similes of autographs, and many other subjects. There are 1,686 pages in the work, equal to 6,744 pages of the ordinary 12mo. size, and the Index would satisfy even the requirenents of Dr. S. A. Allibone, for it occupies 54 pages of small type, four columns on each page, and gives about sixteen thousand references. Scarcely any subject can arise in conversation about which "The Book of Days" does not give some information, as a family book, to interest, teach, and entertain all ages. None at all approaches it, the great variety of its subjects being truly surprising.

The Lady's Friend.

The first volume of this magazine, edited by Mrs.

Henry Peterson, is completed by the publication of he December number, which, besides the doubleplate of Paris fashions and sundry wood-cuts, conains a frontispiece and title-page on steel; the latter is neat and effective. The letter-press is various in its degrees of merit—the best articles being "My Aunt Goldbeater," by Mrs. Denison; "From the Same Stock," by Frances Lee; and "Cousin Caleb's Will," by Julia Gill. The poem, "Harvest Memories" and accompanying engraving are from Once a Week, and should have been credited to that periodical. In magazines of this class, where the useful as well as the ornamental may be advantageously blended, household and culinary receipts are in place-but they should be adapted to this country, and not scissorsed out of foreign cookery-books. For example, in the instructions to cook Shoulder of Mutton en Epigramme," directions are given to "take off the skin to the thickness of a crown piece," to out the meat "into pieces the size of a shilling," and to add "two or three truffles finely cut up," How can this be done in an American kitchen, seeing that crown pieces, shillings, and truffles are not obtainable here? Next. for dressing chops, a sauce is directed to be made out of a pint of mushroom catsup, while the fact (more the pity,) is that this, by far the best catsup in the world, is rarely made in this country, where mushrooms abound. Again, is it not needless to prescribe a sauce for boiled pheasants (a very absurd way of cooking that dry bird,) when that game s indigenous in Europe and Asia, but not in this country? Lastly, in the receipt for making a game pie, the principal ingredient is an European hare, which is game with brown flesh, but the American animal which resembles the English rabbit, ought to be insensible to satire-for no one can make game of it! The Lady's Friend has obtained a circulation of 20,000 in its first year. The expense of getting up such a work is so very considerable that even this sale cannot pay; however, it is necessary to creep before learning how to walk, and we have no doubt that, in due time, Mrs. Peerson will find her publication as remunerative as

she can desire. PERSONAL. - The Charlerol journals relate the following in stance of remarkable bravery and fortitude on the part of a little boy only eight years old, the son of a laborer named Malhaux, living at Farciennes (Belglum). One evening, three or four weeks since, he was sent by his mother to fetch a loaf from a baker's on the opposite side of the railway. On his return. when passing a level crossing about 150 paces from the Farciennes station, he saw a train approaching, and in his alarm stumbled and fell. He neverthe less had the presence of mind to roll into the space between the rails and lie still. Unhappily, the learing iron caught his blouse and dragged him along till the train stopped at the station, but the wheels had meanwhile passed over one of his arms and cut it nearly off. When liberated, he exclaimed, looking at his mangled limb, "Pray, do not tell mother!" and asked the bystanders to fetch his loaf. It was found necessary to amputate the arm, and, chloreform having been applied without producing insensibility, he bore the operation with the utmost courage, and only asked once or twice if the surgeons would soon have done. His arm is now

healing, and the little fellow has returned to school as gay and cheerful as his companions. - The following account of an Irish princess is given by the Times' correspondent at Turin: A very important question has lately been decided here. It will be remembered that the late Prince of Capua, a younger brother of Ferdinand II., married Miss Penelope Smith, an English, or rather, I believe, an Irish lady. The marriage was not acknowledged by the family, and the prince and princess left the country. On the death of the Queen Dowager Isabella, mother of Ferdinand II., some efforts were made to mitigate the position of the royal pair, but the princess was never acknowledged as such by the Bourbons. It was, however, decided ately by the Supreme Court of Justice in Naples that she was entitled to her full rank, while her children were legitimatized and placed by the Italian law courts on the same footing with the other lescendants of the Bourbon family. The Prince of Capua died about a year since, too early to witness he justice done to his wife and children. -At the last sitting of the Paris Academy of Sciences, a paper was received from Dr. Blanchet on constitutional lethargic slumber. One case was that of a lady, twenty-four years of age, who, having lept for forty days at the age of eighteen, and fifty lays at the age of twenty, during her honeymoon, at length had a fit of sleep which lasted nearly a whole year, from Easter Sunday, 1862, to March 363. During this long period a false front tooth nad to be taken out in order to introduce milk and broth into her mouth. This was her only food; she remained motionless, insensible, and all her muscles were in a state of contraction. Her pulse was low, her breathing scarcely perceptible; there were

no evacuations, no leanness; her complexion was fiorid and healthy. - General Todleben, of Sebastopol notoriety, is uite a lion in British military circles at present. On the 1st inst. he was at Chatham, where he was received by the officials with all the honors customarily paid to illustrious visitors. All that was renarkable at Chatham was shown to him. He afterwards visited the Royal Engineers' establishment at Brompton, inspecting the fieldworks, the engineers themselves, and their museum, and taking luncheon with fifty invited guests. It is stated that ne will be invited to a banquet at the United Service Club-house. - The ancient ceremony of cutting fagots, chop-

ping sticks with a bill-hook and chopper, and counting horseshoes and nails, as suit and service to the crown for the right and privilege of the city of London to choose the sheriffs of London and Middlesex, took place on the 31st ult., before W. H. Walton, Esq., the Queen's remembrancer and senior master of the Court of Exchequer, at the Queen's remembrancer's office, Chancery-lane, with - The premature death, by excessive drinking, of Captain Howard, presumptive heir to the earldom of Wicklow, will fall heavily on several of the best London assurance offices, they having granted assurances on his life to the amount of nearly £100,000. The whole of the policies are said to be held by third

parties for bona fide considerations. - Odell, the Dublin barrister, who shot a bailiff who was levying an execution in his house, has been acquitted on the ground of insanity. - The Pope has promised his support to the procsed Dublin International Exhibiti The Chirography of Grant and Lee. A Richmond correspondent of the Savannah Republican, referring to the late correspondence between Gens. Grant and Lee, in reference to the relief of our prisoners at the South, says:

The correspondence between General Lee and General Grant is now before me, and I have been much struck by the handwriting of these two ablest generals the war has brought forward on either side. General Lee's handwriting is bold and rather stiff his letters being leave and and constilled.

stiff, his letters being large, round, and rather stiff, his letters being large, round, and very dis-tinct. He bears heavily upon the pen—probably a goose quill—and abbreviates many of his words, as if writing were a labor to him. The following is an exact transcript of the first sentence in his letter to . "GENERAL: I have read your letter of the 18th inst, accomp'g copies of letters from Judge Ould Comm'r of Exchange of Pris'rs on the part of the Conf'rate States & the Honb'l E. M. Stanton See'y of War Lt. Col. Mulford Asst. Comm'r of Exc. of the JI States?" the U. States.")

He does not, as you perceive, punctuate closely; and nowhere in his letter does he write out the word "and," but invariably uses the abbreviation "k.," And yet he pauses long enough to dot all his "is" and cross all his "t's." All his letters are drawn and cross air his "Vs." All his letters are drawn nearly straight up and down the paper; in other words, they are like himself, round, full, bold, and upright, inclining neither to the right nor the left, and standing firmly on their base, as if they discained all assistance. They are so clear and pre-ise, so round, and weighty, and distinct, that each letter reminds one of a solid cannon ball, and each word of a cluster of grapeshot. word of a cluster of grapeshot.

General Grant's handwriting, on the contrary, though not so bold and distinct, nor the letters se large and round and erect, is nevertheless very legible and very striking. It is full of energy and action, and his letters all incline to the right, and follow one after another with a little space between them, as if they represented an equal number of his brigades on a rapid march around Lee's right. Among chiregraphers his hand would be called a running hand. The words occupy much space from left to right, and still they are very clear and legible. He pays more attention to punctuation than itereral Lee, abreviates less, and is equally careful of his i's and t's. It may be the work of imagination, yet in reading his letter I cannot but picture the writer as a restless, nervous, energetic man, full of fire and action, always in motion, and always in a hurry. always in a hurry. A POSSIBLE RELIC OF SHIPWRECK.—The following note appears in the Boston Advertiser:

"I have just received from Mr. William Dolan, of Heng Kong, a small Bible, bound in red velvet and gold, on the front leaf of which is this writing: 'Presented David Graves by Mrs. Rebecca H. Hurgess, Boston, February 10, 1857. The Bible was given to Captain Saunders, of the American schoener Salamander, at Zans Sul, in the island of formors by a Mr. Henjson of thet place and by

formosa, by a Mr. Denison, of that place, and by Captain Saunders to Mr. Dolan, and sent by Mr. Dolan to me, in the hope that it might throw light upon the fate of some American vessel lost on the names appear on the book, I must ask of you to do no the taxor to publish this note, and of the editors of other papers to reprint it, for the benefit of all who may be interested in the subject.

"Very respectfully, your obadient servant,"

"Richard H. Dana, Jr."

FIGHT WITH A BEAR.—A man named Smith, while hunting on the Salmas river, Cal., recently, was attacked by a grizzly, which retreated after being shot twice. Smith again came across the bear accidentally, face to face. He fired and immediately ran for a tree, but before he could reach safety, the bear caught him by the heel and pulled him down. After severely biting and tearing Smith, the animal went off some fifty leet, but returned and bit him about the shoulder and arm, and then departed. Smith was found in this mangled condition by his companions. THE Albany Evening Journallannounced the elec-tion news on eagle's wings, having one whole page devoted to the picture of an eagle bearing the glad-tidings to the loyal men and women of the Empire State. The steel plate cut of the eagle is owned by the newspaper publishers in copartnership, and whichever party gains the victory gets the eagle. It was given over by the Democrats lest Thursday.

General Butler's Farewell Order. General Butler's Farewell Order.

Hadouarters, City of New York,
In taking leave of the command which the series
gencies of the service has thrown upon him fathers
State of Thw York, the Major General Command.
Ing cannot refrain from the act of justice due to the
provisional division under command of Brigadier
General Hawley, from the Army of the James, and the regiments of regulars from the Army of the
Potomac, detailed for this special duty, to accord to
them his thanks, and the thanks of the country, for
their promptness, efficiency, and cheerful good conduct in their duties, made arduous by the discomforts of a sea voyage and confinement on board
transports in the most inclement weather. The
shock of battle would not have so much tried their
steadiness and soldierly qualities. He unites his
congratulations to theirs that the law-abiding
character of the people of the State of New York,
and the influence of all good men, rendered all
other services unnecessary. The quartermaster and
commissary staff of the Department of the East
rendered every service in moving and caring for the
comfort of the troops.

To the gentlemen of his staff the Commanding
General Rives no recommendation, because they
know that they do their duty in all situations.
Major General Daniel Butterfield and Brigadier
General Webb, who were detailed in the city upon
other duty, and Brigadier General Gordon, absent
from his command on sick leave, who volunteered GENERAL ORDER-NO.

Major General Daniel Butterfield and Brigadier General Webb, who were detailed in the city upon other duty, and Brigadier General Gordon, absent from his command on sick leave, who volunteered their valuable assistance in devising, organizing, and perfetting the dispositions of the troops, by which their the dispositions of the troops, by which their the office which would alarm the timid, or give cause of cavil to the disaffected, special praise would be due, were it not that each did what he expected from their ability and patrictism each asking not what is assigned for meto do, but what cam! do for the cause of the country.

To the several officers hereinalter named respectively the Commanding General acknowledges his obligations, although not all in actual service, for their prompt action in reporting for duty, and most efficiently supervising the several districts assigned them, giving valuable aid in transmitting all information necessary to secure the peace of the community and honor of the country:

Colonels—M. Murphy, Barney, W. B. Barton, Foster, T.F.B. Wilson, Banks' staff. Lieutenant Colonels—M. Farrior, Morgan, Talleoke, J. M. Raymond. Majors—A. E. Colgrant, H. Gahell, T. O'Brien J. W. Payne, Charles J. Seymour, Tremaine, F. E. Gray, Porter. Captains—F. G. Burke, A. W. Nororos, M. Dougherty, Charles T. Green, W. E. Van Wyck, Lewis Mehrmein, Hall, Watson, D. F. Wright, G. F. Bealter, M. A. Stearns, F. M. Hendricks, C. Hulton, G. B. Halstead, L. Crosby, Banks' staff, E. L. Molunoux, Lieutenants—S. S. Morgan, F. W. Roberts, F. Powell, A. R. Landow, Banks's staff, E. L. Molunoux, Lieutenants—S. S. Morgan, F. W. Roberts, F. Powell, A. R. Landow, Brandts, F. Corvel, M. J. Smith, W. T. Simms, H. C. Adams, Charles Herzoy, Lyons, E. B. Elliot, Alfred W. Craven, Ralph Ellis.

The Commanding General is grateful for the prompt and efficient co-operation of the police of the city of New York, always efficient to preserve prompt and efficient co-operation of the police of the city of New York, always efficient to preserve the peace, save against overwhelming numbers. The thanks of the Government are due to the American Telegraph Company, for putting their lines at the disposar of the military authorities, and the prompt transmission of intelligence.

Thanks are given to Mr. Norman Ward, who ten-

dered his steamer, the Augusta, for the movement the troops.

By command of Major General Butler.

A. F. Posser, Captain and A. A. A. G. General Order by Major General Dix. HEADQUARTERS DEFENCES OF THE FRONTIER, SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 16. GENERAL ORDERS, No. 3.—Early in November he undersigned was assigned to that portion of the router geemed most exposed to rebel raiders, and to the command of which the greatest responsibility Having carried out his instructions and received the approbation of Major General Dix, commanding the Department, the Commanding General deems his presence on the frontier no longer recent The General returns his thanks for the earnest support which he has received from the civil and military authorities, and from all good citizens. The efficers of his staff have been unremitting in their duties, and deserve mention.

JOHN J. PECK, Major General.

The Pirate Tallahassee. THE STRAMER MONTGOMERY ON A CHASE-AN EX-

TRAORDINARY RUNNING ENGAGEMENT-ESCAPE THE REBEL BY NIGHT. The Beaufort (N. C.) correspondent of the Herald writes on the 8th inst. as follows: The United States steamer Montgomery is lying outside the bar, having arrived from sea this morning.

She reports a most desperate chase and engagement with the pirate Tallahassee.

Yesterday morning, while cruising off the North Carolina coast, she discovered a black smoke on the horizon, and, supposing it to proceed from some blockade runner, she steered in its direction. After the chase had continued for some time the hull of the stranger was plainly seen; but she suddenly changed her course, and for two or three hours her movements were very strange. But the Montgomery pursued her with the utmost vigor wherevershe went, and after a long time had so gained on her as to have her in full view. She was a long white screw steamer, schooner rigged, with two smoke stacks, and answered the description of the pirate Tallahassee; and no sconer was this known than the Montgomery's crew were wild with joy. Shortly afterwards the rebel flag was visible, and a war pennant was flying from her mainmast.

Everything was prepared for action, and at the first dawn of hope that the guns of the Montgomery might reach her, "bang!" they went, one after another; but the distance was too great, and they fell farshort. The pirate displayed great cowardice, and did her utmost to escape.

The Montgomery continued to fire from her forecastle gun, and the fijing Tallahassee for some time answered shot for shot. Had the Montgomery attempted to use her broadside guns, in bringing them to bear she would have lost ground in the chase, and thus all hopesof capture or destruction would have been lost.

During this time three gunboats were in sight and outside the bar, having arrived from sea this morn-During this time three gunboats were in sight and

During this time three gunboats werein sight and doing their utmost to get up with the chase; but before dark one of them was lost to sight, one was too far away to be made out, while the Lilian, a very fast steamer, had nearly come up with the Montgomery. She also, fired at the rebel, but to such disadvantage that the shots fell short. During the afternoon the pirate was in shore of the Montgomery, and her only chance of escape to sea was to cross the Montgomery's bows; but this she concluded was too dangerous an undertaking, and she wisely decided to continue on her course until night should give her an opportunity to escape. During should give her an opportunity to escape. During the latter part of the chase the Tallahassee was far ahead; yet she was so pushed that she could not turn to the right nor to the left without running across the bows of either the Lilian or the Montgomery, as she was between them.

The two Union steamers were so well managed a to compel the pirate to keep a direct course, and the coast ran in such a direction that she would soon be cut off by the land, and she was thus completely caged in. Had not night come on it cannot be doubted that her destruction would have been But the sun went down, and at almost the very

moment when victory would have crowned our arms the black wings of night were spread over the pi-rate and shielded her from harm. She was com-pletely lost to view, and where she went no one knows.

This desperate and exciting chase and extraordinary running engagement lasted from about ten o'clock in the morning until dark. I am told that it would be difficult to describe the scene produced among our brave blue jackets by the bitter disappointment which they were compelled to endure. Every man was eager for a close fight, and many heartfelt remarks were made worthy of our bravest and noblest men. And when the pirate Tallahassee was unayoldably lost, because they could not turn night into day, their feelings sought relief only in tears. tears.
Some excellent shots were made by the rebel, and I am told that, although she was flying from the Montgomery, one passed directly over her. Two shots from the Montgomery apparently threw the spray on the decks of the now happy and extremely Ortunate pirate.

Admiral Porter is vigilant, and is determined to rid the seas of rebel craft, so far as lies in his power,

by sending out cruisers. SHERIDAN'S, GREAT VIOTORY.—All: accounts, public and private, so far as we have seen, concur in ascribing to Sheridan's Individual influence and exertions the turn of the tide at the battle of Cedar Creek; which resulted in so glorious a victory to our Oreek; which resulted in so glorious a victory to our arms. Private accounts represent that the case cannot be stated too strongly, and that everything was due to the opportune arrival and personal presence of that one man, Gen. Sheridan.

The Army and Navy Journal, of last week, touches upon this point in the following remarks:

"It is related of Desaix that, when the bloody morning of Marengo had been already gained by the Austrians, taking out his watch, he said: 'It is a battle lost; but it is not too late to win another.'

The brilliant advance of his division followed with The brilliant advance of his division followed, with the magnificent charge of Kellerman's cavalry, and victory wrested from defeat crowned the banners of the First Consul. Doubtless the familiar utterance the First Consul. Doubtless the familiar utterance of Desaix recurred to many readers when the tidings came of Sheridan's brilliant victory at Cedar Creek. The circumstances, now so well known, of Sheridan's felicitous arrival on the field, his prompt dispositions to check and turn the tide of battle, and his final successiin snatching victory out of adverse fortunetattest the mighty power of personal influence in the head of an army. It is always more interesting to trace the causes and consequences of great historical events to a few prominent actors therein, rather than to mechanical or accidental surroundings, or even to the combined efforts of vast numbers of men. Sheridan's individual influence upon the fate of the day at Cedar Creek becomes one of its chief features of attraction, and so will pass into history. The glory of saving Marengo is claimed not only by the admirers of Desaix, but by those also of Kellerman and Lannes. Massena, by his defence of Genoa, competes for the same palm, and no little authority exists to show that even Marmont, always then under a cloud, was, by the skilful handling of his artillery, the true here of the skiffel handling of his artillery, the true hero of Marengo. And, after all, Napoleon was the man to whom the glory-belongs. In Sheridan's battle, the real credit of the performance, so far as officers, and not men in the ranks, can claim it, is chiefly. concentrated on himself, and his subordinates will hardly seek to seize it, to divide it among them-selves."

A Wonan Sees a Ghost—The Result.—Yesterday morning the woman; Mary Heffran, who fell overboard on Saturday with her child, was before Justice Parsons. Her case is a singular one. She imagines that she is haunted by the ghost of a girl whom she knew, and who was drowned some time since. She says that on election night, while alone in her house on Clinton street with her child, the ghost of the girl appeared to her, and she became greatly alarmed. Her husband, who is a hand on one of John Taylor's barges, was absent in New York. When he returned she told him about the visitation of the ghost. He laughed at the idea, but she talked serious about it. On Saturday afternoon, when he was about to leave on the boat again, she visited the dock. The boat was just swinging out. She asked her husband to stay home with her and protect her from the ghost, or else she would accompany him to New York. He advised her to stay at home. In attempting to jump on board with her child she fell overboard. Her husband proceeded to New York. Her child was taken to one house and she went to another. The family with whom she stopped was annoyed all night by the strange freaks of this woman, who continually imagined that the ghost of the drowned girl was before her. On Sunday night she was so carried away with the thought of the ghost of the drowned girl that she threatened to drown herself, and it was for her better protection that she was taken charge of and sent to iail. The infortunate woman tried to drive ter protection that she was taken charge of and sent to fall. The uncrtunate woman tried to drive the "spirits" away by pouring "spirits" down, and it is evident that this caused delirium, and would have resulted seriously to her had she not been taken care of.—Buffalo Express.

Noble Conduct of Slaves.—A Nashville letter to the Chicago Tribune says four officers of loyal Tennessee regiments have, arrived there from Andersonville, Georgia, where they had been imprisoned. When three miles out they secreted themselves in some bushes for a nap, when they were suddenly aroused by an old negro, with a basket of rossted sweet potatoes and some corn bread. On sking him how he knew they were there, he remarked that the negroes were constantly on the watch for escaped prisoners, to aid them, and that he had seen them enter the bushes. He enjoined them to trust no white man, but to remember that every negro was their friend. They followed this sidvice, and were abundantly supplied by negroes, wherever they went; and, could it have been done, they might have brought in thousands of able he died recruits to the Union army. NOBLE CONDUCT OF SLAVES.—A Nashville letter

A SINGULAR BET.—During the excitement which prevailed immediately before the recent election, Christian Kohler, doing business on Washington street, and a strong "Democrat," made a singular betwith Peter Riggets, whose place of business is on Wells street, and who has done good service in the Union cause. In the course of a friendly discussion between them, Kohler bantered Riggets for a wager that McClellan would be elected. Riggets consented, and offered in case McClellan was elected to carry Kohler around the public square upon his back, provided Kohler would do the same for him if Lincoln was elected. Kohler lost, and on Monday afternoon last, between the hours of two and three, accompanied by an excellent band of music, he fulfilled the conditions of the bet. A large number of soldiers, policemen, and citizens were present, and joined the procession.—Chicago Journal. Hamors of the Election. NO Fun to the Loser —Soon after the nomina-tion of McClellan was made by the Chicago Con-vention two well-known oyster dealers of our city,

vention two well known oyster dealers of our city, opposed in politics, got into a discussion as to the chances of election of their favorite candidates, and as such discussions usually end, a bet of a barrel of oysters was offered and accepted on the result, the conditions of the bet being that the oysters were to be purchased in Providence, R. I., and to be wheeled in a barrow from that city to Boston by the loser. This the unfortunate backer of McClelian pledges himself to do, and a good deal of fun is anticipated when the affair comes off. The loser has the privilege of selecting "a good day and good track."—Boston Herald.

Some attention was attracted last Saturday after. Some attention was attracted last Saturday after-noon by the appearance on Westminster and Broad streets, while the rain was falling heavily, of a man streets, while the rain was falling heavily, of a man wheeling a little negro, and preceded by another man beating a drum. The little darkey carried an American flag, and the cortege was flanked, on either sidewalk, by quite a number of spectators. The explanation of the affair was as follows: Mr. C. B. Vaughan and Mr. D. Bartelle laid a wager on the result of the election. If McOlellan carried the election Bartelle was to wheel a negro down Westminster street to the Bridge, and back up Broad street; if Lincoln was successful Mr. Vaughan was to wheel a white boy over the same route, in either case a drum and flie to precede. As Mr. Vaughan lost, of course the task fell to him, but with the consent of his opponent, he took in a colored boy instead of a white one. Providence Post.

A Vote for Pepper and Tar.—Mr. W. R. A VOTE FOR PEPPER AND TAR.—Mr. W. R. Linn, the editor of the Newville (Cumberland Co.) Star of the Valley, has kindly furnished us the following good story:
A staunch Democrat from Mifflin township, that A staunch Democrat from Mifflin township, that country where genuine Democrats flourish in unmingled purity, had been requested by his wife, before he came in, to bring her some pepper and tar, for the purpose, we believe, of concocting some medicament for colds. Lest he should forget it in the excitements of the day, she gave him a memorandum of the articles on a slip of paper, which he stowed carefully away in his vest pocket. He came to town, served his country, and went home in the evening. On his return, his wife, of course, inquired for the articles she had requested him to bring her. Notwithstanding the precaution of the memorandum he had for-

ing the precaution of the memorandum he had forgotten them. He reached into his pocket to show his wife the slip of paper that had lain forgotten there all day, and pulled out—a McClellan ticket! He had unwittingly deposited the "pepper and tar" in the ballot box! Horrified at the dreadful mistake he had committed he manufactions. instake he had committed, he monited his horse and hurrled back to town. Arriving at the polls, he plead earnestly to get his vote out and make it over again, but it was too late; "mail had closed," and his missive had gone to its irrevocable destiny. There had been an unusually large turn out of electors, but, amongst them all, "Pepper and Tar" got only one vote! RIDICULOUS WAGERS.—A gentleman in Twenty-third street, New York; for his faith in McClellan's popularity, will have to make an equestrian tour, of the Central Park some Sunday, at noon, arrayed in crinoline and all the other, feminine "fixings." To

comply with the terms of another bet, a gentleman in. Forty first street will have to drive three of his horses, tandem, attached to an oyster cart, from the Battery to Macomb's dam. A third gentleman, who lives in Brocklyn, though, will have to wear for a year a beaver hat, two leet in height and seven inches in the brim. He will run all to hat before his purgatorial period is over. Pies-French and American.

In Sixth avenue, New York, there is a mammoth ple manufactory, which turns out every day about 6,000 of those articles. Fourteen different kinds of ples are made. Upon the subject of mince ple the proprietor, a Mr. Hopkins, is peculiarly sensitive. proprietor, a Mr. Hopkins, is peculiarly sensitive. He hates, in his honesty of purpose, to hear the traditional references to red fiannel, brown paper, dogs, eats, horse fiesh, roaches, etc., for he takes too much pains to pick out all such extraneous matter to be made the object of suspicion. As to the magnitude of this baker's operations, it may be stated that his weekly manufacturings use up 30 barrels of flour, 3,000 pounds of beef, 3,500 pounds of lard, 3,000 pounds of sugar, 2,400 quarts of milk, and apples, peaches, plums, and pumpkins past counting. His ovens bake 150 ples at once, and, occasionally, 48 ovensell have been baked in a day. From this prolific source the restaurants, saloons, hotels, boarding houses, and street stalls receive their supplies of the material that makes more stomachs ache than all the vile stuff the druggists sell, and furnishes dyspepsia doctors the most lucrative branch of their practice. all the vile stuff the druggists sell, and furnishes dyspepsia doctors the most lucrative branch of their practice.

But though Hopkins is so sensitive on the subject of mince-pies, there were manufacturers of the same comestibles in France who were not so sensitive on the subject of human pies. The Paris Siccle, speaking of the improvements now making in Paris, tells this story: "At the angle of the Rues des Marmousets and des Deux Ermites, which are both condemned to disappear, may be seen in the wall a sculptured stone, partially obliterated by time, but which still bears some traces of the former design—namely, a dog represented in bas-relief, in the place of a porcelain dog fixed there during the relen of Henry II., to commemorate an act of instinct accomplished by one of those fatthful animals. At No.2 in that street lived, in adjoining shops, a barber and a pastry-cook. A stranger having one day entered the shop of the former to get shaved was never seen to leave it. His family, being uneasy at his disappearance, had him sought for, and a friend, accompanied by the dog of the missing man and a sergeant of the watch, searched all over Paris. As the seckers were at length passing before this house in the Rue des Deux-Ermites, the dog began to scent about him with an uneasy air. It next rushed into the barber's shop and commenced scratching on the shop floor with such persistence that it led to the discovery of a trap-door over a cellar, which still exists, and where the body of the man was found cut into pieces. The barber, says the story, had made a bargain with his neighbor, whose pies, made of human flesh, had acquired a great celebrity, so that when a stranger came to get shaved he was placed on the trap, and, a spring being touched, he fell into the cellar below, where he was despatched by the pastry-cook, if not killed by the fall. The two murderers were broken on the wheel, and their houses razed to the ground."

THE MORMONS ALL REBELS—THEIR POWER BREAKING DOWN.—The readers of The Press recollect the refusal of Brigham Young to relinquish the post of Governor of Utah, the march of colonel (afterwards reple) General) Johnson, and the treaty with Young. But this treaty bound none but those who made it, and in October, 1862, Gen. Connor, with a brigade, was sent to Utah, making no treaties, enforced the commands of our Government in Utah, and beat the Indians on the Bear river, thusopening the gold regions of Idaho and Montana, and camped his army on a plateau overlocking Salt Lake City, where his artillery could make the adobe houses a mass of pottery at any provocation. When Lake City, where his artillery could make the adobe houses a mass of pottery at any provocation. When he first entered the city, the prophets, little and large, declared he could never pass the Jordan, a small stream flowing into Salt Lake at their city. They said that Brigham had power from God to stop the whole command, and make further approach fatal. But, heedless of all these and other means used to stop him, with flags flying and drums beating, his command crossed the Jordan, entered the city, and the heavens did not fall. Since then he has kept them in perfect subjection. They hate him for it, and if money could move, or the earth and heaven, they would move them to have him removed. They arefall rebels. Their current, open preaching has been treason for some time. Heber Kimball has announced again and again to the vast audiences in announced again and again to the vast audiences in the Bowery that the "United States are no more." On the authority of God, in a prophecy of Joseph Smith, he has assured the Mormons that the North On the authority of God, in a prophecy of Joseph Smith, he has assured the Mormons that the North and South would annihilate each other, and they should take possession of the country; "and," said the impure vagabonds and ruffians, "what will you do with the wives and daughters whom they leave? What? Why put them to raising children!" This was said in the presence of Governor Harding, himself, awho was seated on the platform near Brigham aithe meeting. And an old fanatic and savage, whose pronunciation showed his foreign origin, cries out, with joy at this annunciation of the destiny of our American women to Mormon polygamy, "Ha-men!" But Gen. Connor's chief hope of disarming the Mormon opposition to his government is in the mines, of which the adjacent mountains are full. There is one blast furnace already in operation, a saw-mill building to make lumber for more, and he hopes in a year or two to bring in a population of fifty thousand miners, so that the political power will pass into the hands of loyal citizens, and from that hour the Supremacy of Mormon priests must fall, as nothing but the most terrible and stringent despotism can keep the Mormon masses in subjection to their stupid, mindless, and sonseless superstition.

Our readers remember the murder; of Major Wilson, of our army, and five, of his men, by, a

OUR READERS remember the murder of Major Wilson, of our army, and five of his men, by a guerilla named Jim Reeves, just after Price's defeat at Newtonia, Miss. Five Confederates have been shot by our forces in retaliation, and one, a Major Wolf, a rebel officer, captured near Mine City, was to have been shot yesterday. Thus the innocent suffer in explation of the awful crimes of the guilty. Such is one of the awful, though inevitable, episodes of war. GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN CALIFORNIA-THE

GEOLOGICAL DISCOVERIES IN CALIFORNIA—THE HORSE INDIGENOUS TO THE AMERICAN CONTINENT.—A geologist, Professor Blake, has discovered a number of unique fossil shells embedded in argillaceous clayey slate, in Bear Valley, Mariposa county, California. These curious relics of a bygone era in the history of California are peculiarly interesting, as being the very first found in the gold-bearing rocks on its coast, the slate from which they were taken forming the wall rock of the famous Pine Tree vein in that valley. These shells, it is believed, are of marine origin, and of the origin of the ceous era. If so, they fix the era of the oreta-ceous era. If so, they fix the era of the origin of the gold-bearing quartz veins, a subject of much interest to geological science. The question will doubtless be settled in a few months, as the Professor intends to forward these shells to New York, for the exami-nation of the most famous paleontologists in the nation. nation.

Another scientific gentleman, who has visited the regions around Esmeralda and Walker's river, in the same State, reports that he has discovered a number of bones and teeth of the elephas primagenus, or fossil elephant, in excellent preservation, embedded in cement on the banks of the river. And on a hill of gravelly cement, not far from Aurora, he found large numbers of petrified teeth of the fossil horse embedded in the hard cement. This is another interesting discovery, as it was, until quite recently, supposed that the horse had never existed on the American continent till it was introduced, in the fifteenth century, by the Spaniards. duced, in the inflerent century, by the Spaniards. More than a year since Professor Whitney, the State Geologist, found the entire jaw of an extinct variety of horse, which must have been indigenous to this coast, as it was found embedded in the sand-stones of the Coast Range.

GENERAL SCOTT'S PROPERTY RESPECTED BY BURGLARS AND PICKPOCKETS.—General Scott's gold medal chanced to be temporarily in the City Bank of New York; for safe-keeping, when two thieves, in a night's work, took from that institution \$260,000 me medal was lying in a trunk of gold. All have the safe was stolen, but the medal, though taken the safe conceived with the cowners name fatify curiosity, was left. A few years later, when the robbers had served out their sentences in the State prison, or been pardoned by the Executive, Scott was in a steamer on the Hudson robbed of his purse by pickpookets who did not know him. The principal of the bank robbery, hearing of the loss (\$140), bestirred himself among the fraternity, threatened to cause the whole body to be sent to the State prison if the money was not returned, and added: "When in the City Bank I saw the medal, but was not such a villain as to rob a gallant soldier." In a day or two the money was returned by Hays, the high constable, with that report, received from a third party. To show that he did not himself pocket the money, Hays was required to produce Scott's written receipt for its return, which was given — Scott's Memoirs.

FOUR CENTS PERUARS CRILL.—Correspondence from Panaras, dated the str inst. says: The situation remains about the same with the Southern Republics, no marked change kaying taker place in the conduct of Chill in the Spanish-Peruvian trouble, or in the energy heretofore displayed by the Peruvian Government in getting ready for the war they so certainly expect. It is said that the new Peruvian ministry is disposed to act with prompitude, and have the question settled definitely if there shall be war or peace. It appears to be the opinion of the majority that there will be no war; that Peru will have to determine on peace, and principally for the reason that her resources have been so terribly crippled by her former ministers as to render her totally unable to carry on or even commence hostilities. Chill appears to be absorbed in thinking and wondering what Peru will do. This is almost the sole topic of the Valparaiso, and Santiago papers, and with it they combine surniess as to the result of the Congress at Lima. Chili will pursue a prudent course, and not be drawn into a war unless for some very good reason. She has too many interests at stake, is making too rapid strides in the paths of commerce, internal improvements, mining and agriculture, to risk taking a backward track. The preparations she is making for war, however, is money well expended, for she requires an increase of navy, and arms ready to place in the hands of her people should the emergency arise. Therefore, there has

well expended, for she requires an increase of navy, and arms ready to place in the hands of her people should the emergency arise. Therefore, there has been no waste; her resources are as great as ever, and the feels now strong within herself, so that it beace is determined upon she will have suffered nothing, and will be able to go on as if nothing had Singularities.

Ar immigrant family from Iowa are on the Mormon Slough. The father and his three sons are malformed, their feet being cloven in the centre terminations in toes, thus giving but two toes to each foot. The fingers are nearly stumps, one of the boys having no fingers on one hand. The father has but two fingers, having the appearance of being chopped off. The mother is dead. The malformations of this family are most singular. The youngest child is dumb, but can hear. The children are aged respectively sixteen, twelve, and eight years. The second child is unable to walk upright. The family crossed the plains in a spring-wagon with a single horse alone, not being in any train. single horse alone, not being in any train. As note time ago a carpenter, while at work on a building in San Francisco, sawed a beam, and in doing so out a knot as under which contained a perfect miniature picture of a dog's head. The curiosity was noticed by a person who obtained one of the pieces containing the picture; and afterward the other piece was secured by the carpenter. Canine eye, iace, nose and ears, in dark color, were as accurately represented as it is possible for an artist to do with a brush. to do with a brush. A Mr. RHINEHART, of South Coventry township, Chester county, purchased a condemned Government horserecently, and discovering a wound or sore on its thigh, which showed no signs of healing, made an examination of the wound, and finding some hard substance in it, extracted it, and found it to be a ladge rocket briff with the blade shut to be a lady's pocket knife, with the blade shut. How it got there is a mystery.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The stock market was dull yesterday for all classes o securities, excepting only Government loans, of which nearly seventy-five thousand dollars' worth changed bands. The five-twenty loan advanced 1%; the ten orty bonds 1%; the new seven thirties %, and the 1881s %. There were none of the old seven-thirties on the market, and 112 is still bid. State loans are dull. City sixes were rather strong, and the new advanced 1/2. The railway-share list was very dull; there was some ittle activity in Reading, but at a decline of %. Pennsylvania Railroad also sold down to 65%, a decline as compared with the sales of the day before of %; Cata wissa preferred and Camden and Amboy were firmer a Schuvikili Navigation sixes 1872 sold at 98: Lehigh Vai North Pennsylvania sixes at 100, and Sunbury and Eric and prices generally were lower; Maple Shade declined 4; Dalzell ½, and McElheny ½. Curtin, Corn Planter, Mineral, and some others, were firm with an advancing

The following were the quotations for gold: periodic stages of suspense, the immediate occasion be ing, in this instance, the uncertainty as to what mea sures may be suggested by Secretary Fessenden in his forthcoming report, or adopted by Congress for the fu-ture regulation of the finances. It is generally conceded that the legal-tender issues will be curtailed; that taxation will be largely increased; that gold-bearing loans will be discarded. As soon as the policy is fixed there will be shown an improvement. The notes made legal-tender for their face will, by the addition of accumulated interest, soon pass into the hands of capitalists, and cease to derange the currency. With this expansive element withdrawn, the future is comparaively secure. The amount of United States notes (le be thrown the whole task of redeeming all the obligations of the country, as well as performing the office of currency. A moderate proportion of these notes funded and destroyed would force a curtailment of currency, and a consequent reduction in prices The mass of the people are now ready for a new loan, and the sooner it is moon the market the better. Now is the jime to borrow, and to keep the Government steadily in the market as a borrower. A Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune says Mr. Fessenden 'must have more money—not less than one hundred millions by the first of January. The only point which he has decided is that under no circumstances will be increase the amount of legal-tender notes in circulation. \* \* \* \* \* His currency, and to obtain what money is needed to prose-cute the war. Congress will be called upon for more

legislation. A vigorous attempt will be made to bring down the premium upon coint oat least 200, and a new description of bond will be issued in the course of the Drexel & Co. quote: Sterling Exchange..... PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Nov. 16. BEFORE BOARDS. ....b30 69

| BEFORE BOARDS | 1000 Lebigh Vai Bds 105 | 400 Reading R | 68% | 1000 do | 53% | 400 do | 34 | 500 Hibberd | 3 | 200 Rock Oil | 54% | 2000 do | 33% | 100 Caldwell | 64% | 400 do | 34% | 200 N Caldwell | 64% | 400 do | 34% | 200 N Cantral | 55 | 100 Corn Planter | 7% | 400 Story Farm | 3 | 28% | 30 do | 8 | 1000 Excelsior Oil | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 12% | 100 do | 1.94 | 200 Blg Tank | 22% | 200 Blne Greek | 4 | 200 Curtin Oil | 103% | 500 do | 2.94 | 200 El Dorado | 22% | 500 Curtin Oil | 103% | 500 do | 2.44 | 500 do FIRST BOARD. 400 Oil Creek ... lots 65% 100 Susque Cl ... b5 14
100 Dalzell Oil ... 9% 3 Penna R ... 65
100 Noble & Delamater 9% 13 do ... 65%
75 Rock Oil ... 5 10 do ... 65%
500 Readg R lts.slown 65% 100 Catawissa R pref. 39
100 do ... cash 68% 100 Catawissa R pref. 39
100 do ... 68% 100 U S Coupon 65, 81.110%
100 do ... 55 68% 400 do ... 100 

BETWEEN BOARDS. SECOND BOARD. 5 Elmira R. ... Pref 51 2000 U S 5-20 Bds ... 200 Densmore ... 8½ 1000 do ... 63 Wyoming Val ... 68 1000 do ... 20 Penna Mining ... 40 800 do ... 20 Penna Mining ... 40 800 do ... 100 Big Mountain ... 6 100 Cam & Am 68, 783 100 Cherry Run ... 13 2000 Lehigh Val 68 ... 100 N Penna 68 ... 100 ... AFTER BOARDS.

AFTER BOARDS.

200 U S 10 46 Bonds 96½ 200 McClintock ... b5. 5½ 100 do ... 96½ 100 McKlheny ... 6
3009 Schuy Nay 6s '72 98 1100 Hibberd ... 2 94 107 Penna R ... 66½ 100 do ... b5. 3
100 Rxcelsior ... 1½ 100 do ... b5. 3
100 Rx Sis ... 110½ 100 do ... b5. 3
100 Rx Sis ... 110½ 100 do ... b5. 3
100 Bruner ... 2½ 100 Cartin ... 11
100 Sch & Oil Creek ... 400 Cartin ... 11
100 St Nicholas ... 4 200 Bull Greek ... 4½ 100 Bruner ... 2½ 1500 U S 6-20 ... new ... 10½ 100 Goth Bruner ... 2½ 1500 U S 6-20 ... new ... 10½ 100 Goth Bruner ... 8½ 100 Corn Planter ... 8½ 500 U S 6-208 ... 104 500 Allegh River ... 1½ 100 Hibberd ... 520 ... 100 Hibberd ... 520 ... 100 Rig Tank ... 2.94 200 Creecent ... 3
100 Reading ... s10 67½ 100 Reading ... 85 67½ 100 Reading ... 810 67½ 100 Reading ... 810 67½ 100 Reading ... 85 67½ 100 Reading ... 810 67½ 100 Reading ... 820 67½ 100 Corn Planter ... 810 67½ 100 Reading ... 820 67½ 100 Corn Planter ... 820 670 Maple Shade .830 ... 830 100 Curtin ... 11 The following is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal for the week ending November 6, 1864: Delaware and Hudson Canal Co..... Pennsylvania Goal Co..... Total, tons..... ..27,956 1,240,655 For the same period last year: 

Total, tons......45,586 1,364,297 The State banks of Vermont present the following aggregate: Capital, \$3,834,900-decrease from last year, \$81,010; circulation, \$6,046,134—increase, \$630,505; loans, \$22,055,593—increase, \$2,883,046; dividends, \$403,524—increase, \$125,219, mostly made out of the rise in Government securities and the interest thereon; taxes to United States Government, \$98,761; surplus on hand The following is a statement of operations at the Inited States branch mint, San Francisco, for the third quarter of 1864, ending September 50th: Standard weight of gold bullion received. 247.783 301 \$4,609,921 58 Value of above Standard weight of gold bullion parted 

Value of above...\$52,709 88

Standard weight of silver bullion received; ounces...\$65,922 37

Value, etc...\$58,924 37

Standard weight of silver parted from gold, ounces...\$40,024 13.

Total standard weight gold bullion received and parted, ounces...\$250,516,441 00.

Total standard weight silver bullion received and parted, ounces....\$1,338 03.

Total value gold bullion rec'd and parted.

Total value gold bullion rec'd and parted.

Total value silver bullion received and parted...\$4,622,631 46 COINAGE DURING THIRD QUARTER 1864, ENDING SEPT. 30. 247,610 pieces, valued at... . \$4,854,300 172,000 Half Dollars. SILVER. 222,000 pieces, valued at..... \$90,100 The following table shows the number of bales of imerican cotton that have been sold this year to the 7th of October at Liverpool, compared with the sales

THE WAR PRESS, (PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by 

Larger Clubs tha LOH V 69.6.700 ... ust always accompany the order, and 9,6 ... stance can these terms be deviated from, as enev afford very little more than the cost of paper. The Was Perso.

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

ross the Nio Grande river from Texas to Matamores and thence to Europe. The following were the quotations for American secon es in London on the 27th ult. 114 es in London Ser the 24 es int.

Mary land 6 per cests.

United States 5 20 years 1882.

Virginh a State 6 per cent.

Do. 6 ver cent.

Mantie a nd Great Western, New York section; Bet, morigage, 1839.

Perrasylvants let morigage, 1877, 7 per cent.

Do. 2d morigage, 1882.

Bile shares, \$110 (all 1 aid)

Do. 7 per cent. pre, do

10. 4th morigage.

Do. 5th morigage. 

In reference to the market for American securities abroad, Satterthwaite's London Circular says:

The tendency of the market in London for American securities has been drooping since our last induced partly by the advance of the premium on gold reported from New York, and partly from the flatness of entinental markets. There has, however, been some good buying of Illinois shares, the large receipts of this company for some time past, and especially the return just received for September, showing a cash receipt from traffic and land sales of over \$1,000,000, leading to the helief that a good dividend will be declared in January. United States 5-29 bonds have given way I per cent , but remain firm at the decline, few, if any shipments having teen recently been made from America.

The Confederate loan was weak in the London market on the morning of the 27th ult., the first price being 61@63; but on the news of another advance in the premium on gold, and the report of the recapture of Atlanta, a rally occurred at 63@65. The New York Post of yesterday says:
The most important topic in Wall street this morning
is the gratifying advance in all descriptions of Government bonds. This is attributed in part to the rapid decadence of the rebellion, and in part to the increased
demand for these safe invastive securities by investors
in all parts of the country.

demand for these safe lucrative securities by investors in all parts of the country.

Gold opened at 240, and gradually fell on rumors of peace propositions and of army movements to 233, closing at 233½. The loan market is unchanged. A number of 7 per cent. loans were paid off to-day Commercial paper is quiet at 7½@10 per cent. The stock market opened strong on Governments, and weak on railroad shares. New five twenties have rises 103%, ten fortice to 95%, sixes of 1831 to 110%, cerificates to 96%.

Before the first session gold was quoted at 240@230; Reading at 135.

The following quotations were made at the Board on some of the active stocks, as compared with Monday afternoon;

Wed. Tu. Adv. Dec.



November 16 - Evening.

The demand for Flour is limited, both for export and The demand for right 1s innied, noth for export and home use, but holders are firm in their views; about 500 bbls sold at \$11(20)0 25 for superfine, \$10.75(21) 25 for extra, and \$11(20)0 25 B bbl for common to good extra family. The Retailers and Bakers are buying in a small way within the above range of prices, of super-fine and extras, and fancy brands at from \$12.75@13 \$ bbl, according to quality. Rye Flour is selling in a small way at \$9 25 P bbl. Corn Meal is firmly held at 57.50 for Pennsylvania, and \$8.25 \$ bbl for Brandy-

wine.

GRAIN—The demand for Wheat is limited, and prices are rather lower. Sales comprise about 5.000 nuthels, at \$2 07@2.66 for prime Pennsylvania. Western and Southern reds and white at from \$2.70 to \$3.97 husbel, as to quality. Rye is selling in a small way at \$1.7(@1.72 \$\frac{2}{2}\$ bushel for Pennsylvania. Gorn has dedeclined Sales reach about 3.000 bushels prime yellow at \$1.8(@1.52 per bushel. Oats are without change; 6.600 bushels Delaware sold at 90c. \$2 bushel. Small sales of Barley are making at \$1.90@1:95 \$2 bushel. tushel.

BARK is without change; about 48 hhds lst No. 1

Guercitron sold at \$45 \$\overline{B}\$ ton.

COTTON.—There is very little doing in the way of sales for the want of stock, but prices remain about the same as last quoted. Middlings are selling in a small way at 1st(3) \$42 \overline{B}\$ h, cash.

PROPERIOR RIM —I ha receipts and stocks are very light nd the market firm; we quote crude at 440-45c; refined in bord at 670-77c, and free at from 870-90c B gallon, as HAY.—Baled is selling at \$28@30 B ton.

1RON.—Manufactured Iron is in better demand, and prices are rather higher. Pig Metal is firmly held.

Small sales of Anthracite are making at \$57@65 B ton or the three numbers.

SkEDS —Flexseed is in fair demand, with small sales at \$3.4063 & \$b u. Timothy is dull, and quoted at \$4.606 \$b u. Timothy is dull, and quoted at \$4.606 \$b u. Clover is scarce and in demand Small sales are making at \$12013 \$64 lbs; the latter for prime.

FRUIT.—Green Apples are selling at from \$305 \$b\$ bbl, as to quality. Foreign Fruit continues scarce at former rates. bbl, as to quality. Foreign Fruit continues scarce at former rates

NAVAL STORES.—Rosin is firmly held; small sales are making at \$35@40 \$\overline{1}\$ bbl, as to quality. Spirits of Turpertine is selling at from \$2.50@.50 \$\overline{1}\$ gallon.

PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing in the way of tales, but the market continues very firm. Mess Pork is quoted at \$40@42 \$\overline{2}\$ bbl. Mess Beef is quoted at \$2.0@23 \$\overline{2}\$ bbl, the latter for city-packed Bacon is scarce, and the transactions are limited; small sales of Hsms are making at 20@34c \$\overline{2}\$ b, the latter for fancy canvassed. Butter is in steady demand, with sales of solid packed at 40@45c \$\overline{2}\$ bbl. Lard is scarce, and in demand, with sales of bbls and there is very little doing in the way of zales; small lots of Penna and Western bbls are reported at 177@178c, and drudge at 175c \$\overline{2}\$ gallon.

The following are the receipts of Flour, and Grain at \$\overline{2}\$ can be a second of the same gallon. The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at 1.400 bbls.

New York Markets, Nov. 16. Ashes are quiet at \$12@12.25 for pots, and \$13.50 fer Pasies are quiet as pieces. No pore, and \$0.00 per pea is.

Breadstuffs.—The market for State and Western Flour is dull, and 10@15c tower; sales 9.00 bbls at \$9.35 @9.55 for superfine State; \$9.80@10 for extra State; \$10.05@10.15 for choice do; \$9.40@9.65 for superfine Western; \$9.90@10.55 for common to medium extra Western, and \$11.05@12 for trade brands.

Southern Flour is dull and lower; sales — bbls at \$10.55@11.50 for common, and \$11.55@15 for fancy and extra; Canadian Flour is 10@16c lower; sales 300 bbls at \$9.00@10.15 for common, and \$10.20@12 for good to-choice extra. at \$9.90@10.15 for common, and \$10.20@12 for good tochoice extra.

Rys Flour is quiet. Corn meal quiet. Wheat is dull
and 3@4c lower. Sales 7.200 bus amber Milwaukee at
\$2.24; \$,000 winter red State at \$2.35; 1,000 winter red State
at \$2.35; 1,000 winter red Western at \$2.35@2.35.

Rye is quiet. Barley is steady; sales 8,000 bus Canada West-at \$2.05. Barley mait dull. Oats dull at
\$2.699c for Western. The Corn market is dull and 2@3c
lower; sales 25,000 bus at \$1.79½@1 80½ for mixed
Western.

WHENY. The market is carter with which reached. stern.
VHISKY.—The market is easier, with sales 700 bbls \$1.75 for State, and \$1.73½@1.74½ for Western.
ALLOW is heavy and lower; sales 40,00, bbls at 18½
8&c. @18%c.
PROVISIONS.—The Pork market opened heavy and lower. but closed rather more staady; sales 3,000 bbis at \$35 56.699 for mess, \$40 256.40.50 for new do, cash and regular way, closing at \$40.31 cash, and \$37 56.69% for prime; also, 1,800 bbls new mess, deliverable all the month, at \$40.70.

Baltimore Markets, November 16. Flour has a declining tendency, and the market is neavy; sales of 500 barrels at \$11:10 for Western extra-wheat has declined 120 cc. Corn is firm at \$1.78 for old white. Groceries are dull and drooping. Arrival and Sailing of Ocean Steamers. TO ARRIVE. FROM FOR
Liverpool... New York...
TO DEPART.
New York... Golden Rule... New York. San Juan, Nic.
America... New York. Bremen
Pennsylvania. New York Liverpool
C. of Baltimore. New York Liverpool
Britannia. New York Glasgow.
Africa... Boston, Liverpool
Borussia. New York Hamburg
City of London New York. Liverpool
Montezuma. New York Kingston, Ja. LETTER BAGS

Brig Agile (Br), Smi Schr Blue Billow, E Schr Fannie, Vance PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE. ISRAEL MORRIS,
JOSEPH C. GRUBB,
EDMUND A. SOUDER,

COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 16, 1864. SUN RISES.... 7 08 | SUN SETS.... 4 52 | HIGH WATER. . 4 41

ARRIVED. Steamship John Gibson, Bowen, 20 hours from New York, with mose to Wm J Taylor & Co. Off Cape May aw a ship, supposed to be the Wyoming, from Liver-ool; off the Brandywine Light, saw a deeply-laden pool; off the Brandywine Light, saw a deeply-laden brig beating up.
Bark Maximilian, Il days from Bermuda, with coal to E A Souder & Co.
Bark Katharine (5r), Culbert, 6 days from Boston, In ballast to Workman & Co.
Brig Sitka, Brewn, 4 days from New York, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.
Brig Omaha, Bobinson, 3 days from New York, in ballast to J E Bazley & Co.
Brig Trenton, Atherton, 4 days from Fortress Monros, in ballast to captain.
Schr Caroline, Fox, 4 days from New York, with mode to captain. to captain.
Schr Eveline, Laughlin, 19 days from New Orleans, in ballast to G. W. Bernadon & Bro. Nov 12, 8 A. M. lat. Schr Eveline, Laughlin, 19 days from New Orleans, in ballast to G W Bernadou & Bro. Nov 12, S A M, lat 34 45, long 76 50, saw a large steamship, with two pipes (suppressed the Quaker City), chasing another steamer, upon which she was rapidly gaining. Schr Sarah, Benson, 2 days from New Haven, in ballast to Blatiston, Graff, & Co. chr Lizzie Maull, Somers, 5 days from Port Royal, in ballast to captain.

Schr Vandalla, Morris, 1 day from Leipsic, Del, with grain to James 1 Bewley & Co. Schr Delaware, Connor, 1 day from Smyrna, Del. with grain to James Barratt. with grain to James Barratt.

1 tchr Delaware, Atkins, 2 days from Milton, Del. with grain to Christian & Co.

1 Schr Clayton & Lowber, Jackson, 1 day from Smyrna, with grain to J L Bewley & Co.

1 Schr Ariadne, Thomas, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with grain to James Barratt.

1 Steamer Valcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New York, with mose to Wm M Baire & Co.

1 Steamer Sarah. Jones, 24 hours from New York, with mose to Wm M Baird & Co.

1 Steamer Novelty, Shaw, 24 hours from New York, with mose to Wm M Baird & Co.

CLEARED

Bark Iddo Kimball, Clark New Orleans.
Bark Mary Bratley, Clark, Port Royal
Brig Belle Brinard, Crock, New Orleans.
Brig Elmira, Noton, Portland
Scr Northera Light, Steelman, Fortress Munros.
Schr S H Sharp, Mayhew,
do.
Schr J H statoup, Foster,
do.
Schr J H statoup, Foster,
do.
Schr A Haley, Haley,
Schr Harriet & Sarah, Tics, Alexandria.
Schr Neptune, Rodan,
Schr Lizzle Taylor, Taylor, Newbern
Schr E t, Cordery, Grace, Harrpton Roads.
Schr Geo la Conover, Jones, Washington.
Schr Fresto, Davis, Round Top, Md.
St'r E Willing, Candiff, Baltimore.
St'r Filladelphia, Fultz, Alexandria.
St'r Flein Getty, Schultz, Fortress Monroe.
St'r Commerce, Bacon, Sassafras Biver, Md.
St'r A Brearly, Broughten, Fortress Monroe. CLEARED. MRMORANDA.

Steamship Cahawba (U S transport) Johnson, from tw Orleans Roy 3, via Ship Island and Key West, with thon and 413 prisoners of war, at New York on Tuessy. Ship Jas Cheston, Bryan, from Rangoon for New York, alled from St Thomas 2d inst. Ship Arkwright, Caulkins, deared at Liverpool 3d ust, for New York. Chattanooga, Fry, from Bahia 2d uit, via St 2d not, with sugar and rosewood, at Baltimore romas zu mer, variation in Tuesday: \*\*

Brig Dispatch (Br) Grozier, hence for Bremen, sailed om Deal 3d inst.

Schr H N Farham, Edward, sailed from Fall River Schr David G Floyd, Rackett, hence at Providence 27th of October at Liverpool, compared with the sales during the same period in 1863:

Description.

1863.

1863.

1864.

Schr Adelaide, Crowell, sailed from Providence 18th inst for this port.

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THE Times' Paris correspondent states that a traveller, who has closely watched the progress of the vintage throughout France, is of opinion that the present will rank among the best years.