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

THE DAILY PRESS,
To City Subscribers, is TEN DOLLARS PER ANNUM, in advance; or TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the carrier. Mailed to Subscribers out of the city, FIVE DOLLARS PER ANNUM; FOUR DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SIX MONTHS; TWO DOLLARS AND TWENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance for the time ordered.
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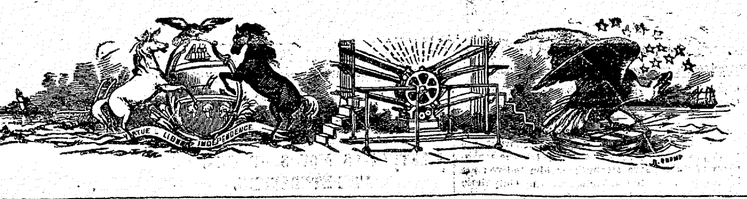

The Press.

VOL. 8.—NO. 98. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1864. FOUR CENTS.

RETAIL DRY GOODS.
IMMENSE REDUCTION IN THE PRICES OF DRY GOODS.
JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO., 737 CHESTNUT STREET, OFFER THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF DRY GOODS, CONSISTING IN PART OF
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We beg leave to assure the public that we have marked down every article in our stock, and now have it in our power to offer
RARE BARGAINS.
o28-1m
CLOAKING CLOTHS, FROSTED SEALSKINS, FROSTED COLORED BEAVERS, BEST SHADES FELTS, CHINCHILLA CLOTHS, VELOUR CLOTHS. CURWEN STODDART & BRO., 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street, above Willow.
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FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS, PLAIN COLORS, PLAIDS, AND SHADES. CURWEN STODDART & BRO., 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street, above Willow.
BLANKETS, BLANKETS, BLANKETS, Of all grades and prices. At the lowest sizes. CURWEN STODDART & BRO., 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street, above Willow.
BROCHE SHAWLS, In new and choice designs, From the late auction sales. CURWEN STODDART & BRO., 450, 452, and 454 North SECOND Street, above Willow.
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Wine, Purple, Blue, and Green Silk ribbed Poplins.
Wine, Purple, Blue, and Green Plain Silk Poplins.
Wine, Purple, Blue, and Green Irish Poplins.
Wine, Purple, Blue, and Green ribbed Wool Poplins.
Wine, Purple, Blue, and Green Empress Cloths.
Wine, Purple, Blue, and Green French Merinos.
We have also BLACKS AND BROWNS, and other colors of the same goods as the above. Magnificent gay Plaids in FRENCH, IRISH, AND GERMAN POPLINS.
EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 South SECOND Street.
N. B.—Our Store will not be opened on Thanksgiving. n021-3t

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IS DAILY RECEIVING NOVELTIES IN LACES, WHITE GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, VEILS, HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.
In every variety and at REDUCED PRICES. SUITABLE FOR THE FALL TRADE.
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JUST OPENED, several large lots, bought in New York at reduced prices for cash.
One lot single-width plain Plaids, 65c.
One lot double width heavy gay Plaid Poplins, $1.25.
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Three lots rich wool Plaid Poplins, $1.88, $2, and $2.12.
One lot fine wide French Merinoes, $1.50.
One lot Striped Brocade Reps, $1.25.
One lot figured, striped, heavy Mohairs, $1.25.
One lot figured Merinoes, $1.50; a bargain.
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SHAWLS—A large assortment, at a small advance from last season's prices.
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BROKER'S SIXTY LEDGER.
ACCOUNT OF SALES.
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FOR DYERS' USE,
Always on hand at lowest net cash prices.
SULPHITE OF LIME, For keeping cider sweet; a perfectly harmless preparation, put up, with full directions for use, packages containing sufficient for one barrel.
Orders by mail or city post will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.
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The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city at LOWEST PRICES.
Repairing attended to promptly.
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1864. FALL. 1864.
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N. B.—Having obtained a celebrity for cutting GOOD-FITTING PANTALOONS, Making it a specialty in my business for some years past, it is thought of sufficient importance to announce the fact in this manner to the public, so that those who are dissatisfied may know of my method, and give me a trial. o027-thstu-2m
EDWARD P. KELLY, JOHN KELLY, MERCHANT TAILORS, 512 CHESTNUT STREET, Will from this date (October 5d) sell at REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH. o64-1f
FINANCIAL.
COUPONS OF 1881 BONDS, DUE JANUARY 1, BOUGHT AT MARKET RATE OF GOLD, BY DREXEL & CO. n019-10t
CHARLES EMORY.] [ALEX. BENSON, JR.
CHARLES EMORY & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 15 South THIRD Street, PHILADELPHIA.
All kinds of uncurrent funds and Gold and Silver bought and sold, and Collections made.
Particular attention given to the purchase and sale of Government, State, and other Stocks and Loans on commission. no15-6m
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Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of Oil Stocks.
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OIL STOCKS BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION, BY GEORGE J. BOYD, 18 South THIRD Street. au25-3m
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LADIES' FANCY FURS.
JOHN A. STAMBACH, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF LADIES' FANCY FURS, NO. 826 ARCH STREET, BELOW NINTH.
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1864. FURS. 1864.
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1864. FALL 1864.
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McCALLUM & CO., CARPET WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA. s017-2m
1864. 1864.
McCALLUM & CO., RETAIL DEPARTMENT, 519 CHESTNUT STREET. s017-3m OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL
CANTON MATTINGS.
JUST RECEIVED, A LARGE INVOICE OF FINE CANTON MATTINGS, Which we offer at the lowest market price. CASH BUYERS are respectfully invited to examine our stock before purchasing. No. 724 CHESTNUT Street.
COCOA MATTINGS.
McCALLUM & CO., n017-1m 509 CHESTNUT Street.
D. L. TINGLEY, TOBACCO AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE, No. 8 NORTH THIRD STREET.
Agent for the sale of all the celebrated brands of SARNEY, GREEN, & CO., Cincinnati.
"BELLE OF THE WEST," "CINCINNATUS," "BURNIE," &c.
"FINE TURKISH" AND OTHER SMOKING TOBACCO.
A large lot of prime CIGARS and TOBACCO, now in store, and for sale cheap. oc26-1m
LOOKING GLASSES.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON, 816 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILA., have now in store a very fine assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, of every character, of the VERY BEST MANUFACTURE AND LATEST STYLES. OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES. ap21
PEACHES.—5,000 DOZEN HERMETically sealed Peaches of the best quality, prepared by S. Edwards & Co., Bridgeton, N. J. Salesroom, RHODES & WILLIAMS, no10 1027 South WATER Street.
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MOORE & CAMPION, 811 South SECOND Street, are prepared to follow the decline in the market in the price of their furniture. Purchasers will please call and examine our stock. o25-3m
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FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY, no22-tf 630 CHESTNUT Street.
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CARD.
I WILL OFFER MY ENTIRE STOCK OF LACE CURTAINS AT FORTY PER CENT. LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION.
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For first-class goods. The workmanship of this establishment is second to no other in the United States.
C. M. STOUT & CO., oc31-2m No. 1026 CHESTNUT Street.
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EVERY ONE WHO WISHES TO BE familiar with the glory of American History will read LIEUTENANT GENERAL WINFIELD SCOTT'S AUTOBIOGRAPHY.
2 vols., 12mo. Illustrated with two Steel-Plate Likenesses of the General, taken at different ages.
PRICE PER SET, $4.
This will be the most deeply interesting book to every American that has been published since the war commenced.
To tell the story of Scott's Life is to describe nearly all that is glorious in our past military history.
It would be difficult to conceive of a more interesting or instructive record.
NOTICES OF THE PRESS WHEN THE BOOK WAS FIRST ANNOUNCED.
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This attractive story, from the pen of one of our most popular writers, is now passing rapidly through the press, and promises to be a great favorite with the public. The great interest thrown around the hero and heroine of the story, its sprightly, vivacious style, together with its high moral tone, will make it acceptable to all classes of readers.
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SHERMAN.

THE BEGINNING OF HIS MOVEMENT—WHAT HE DID BEFORE HE STARTED—HIS PROBABLE COURSE—THE POINTS OPEN TO HIS BLOWS—THE CHARACTER OF THE COUNTRY—HIS FORCE AND THAT OPPOSED TO HIM—CHANCES IN FAVOR OF SUCCESS.

Since the rebel papers have seen fit to announce to their readers that their War Department had received "startling news" from Sherman; and at the same time have shown no desire to publish it, and since, according to a despatch in our telegraphic columns, the rebels have refused of late to exchange papers, public curiosity has a right to be highly aroused, and to wonder where Sherman is, and what he is doing. There are two theories relative to this mysterious and bold advance. First, that he is marching towards the Atlantic coast with hostile intentions on the rebel prison pens and on the cities of Savannah and Charleston; and the other is that he is advancing on Mobile. The first is the general Northern theory, because Sherman hinted it darkly in a letter to a Western Sanitary Commission agent; because our suffering prisoners are all in that direction; because it would cut the Confederacy in two, and girdle all that part in which the rebellion throbs with the intensest life—North Carolina and Virginia—and because his officers and men believe he is going there. The rebels seem to lean to the latter theory, because the last dates they had from him came from Selma, Alabama, and because a great fleet of Union transports and war-vessels have been concentrating in the harbor of Mobile. Our readers can judge for themselves from this brief statement of the reasons and facts that support the two theories which is the most likely—which, if carried out, would be the most advantageous to the Union cause. Mobile is 270, Charleston 230, and Savannah 210 miles from Atlanta in a direct line. To the east of Macon and one hundred and seventy miles southeast of Atlanta lies Andersonville, and short distances to the northwest and southeast lie other pens in which our soldiers are murdered by slow tortures. There are no topographical difficulties between Atlanta and Mobile, but the country is not half so well adapted for the supply of an advancing army of invaders. There are no topographical difficulties between Atlanta and Charleston and Savannah, but the country is fruitful, and an army can live.

The movements of Sherman, however, point out with sufficient clearness what his objects may be. After a few strategic moves, by which he drew virtually done away with by the abolition of the Lower House and merging the representatives into one body with the nobles. As the nobles are completely controlled by the King, it only needs the votes of a handful of the representatives to give the King a majority to do what he chooses. To change the Constitution only a two-thirds vote is required, and this can be secured from the unanimous nobles and from the side of privilege against even a majority of the people's representatives. In short, it is simply a Legislature packed by law to do whatever the King orders. By the sixty-fifth article even the judges can be removed without impeachment by merely a two-thirds vote, thus prostrating the judiciary at the feet of the King. By these changes, finance, justice, and chartered rights are all subjected to the arbitrary will of one man.

Several minor encroachments must be noticed. The right to vote by ballot is dropped, opening the door to less of freedom by *viva voce* voting at elections, which would be an intolerable trial of the independence of the naturally subservient natives. All the ministers have *ex-officio* seats in the House. The House has added to its power to imprison for contempt, &c., the power to imprison those "who, during the session of the Diet, shall publish any false report of its proceedings, or insulting comments upon the same"—a direct blow at the liberty of public animadversion upon the legislation of the country. There is a heavy property qualification for representatives, and a higher one for voters. The King can deprive of the right of succession any one in the line of succession to the throne who marries without his consent.

Thus, so far as the dictum of the King can do it, we find ourselves minus our liberal Constitution, and dropped far back under arbitrary monarchy. Of course, all this amounts to but little, and no one supposes that these changes will last long. Any King or Government who plants himself in the way of the grand current of liberty and civilization that sweeps along the nineteenth century, has not long to stand, and what chance has our little Kamehameha of Honolulu? There was a chance for a native King to hold his place for the good of himself and his people, while complying with the spirit of his times, and adapting himself to the necessities of foreign immigration and commerce. The present state of affairs is quite satisfactory to those who wish to see the Government in foreign hands as soon as possible, as nothing could more rapidly break down the native Government than the overthrow of the Constitution. It is only the old and true friends of the chiefs and people who are filled with regret and apprehension.

There is a rumor that England is offering a protectorate to the King. He will likely need one soon, although at present all is quietly submitted to, no one feeling that such proceedings involve the permanent future of the country. The Legislature is to meet in October, when new developments may be expected.

The Canadian Confederacy.

THE PEOPLE OF THE PROVINCES NOT TO BE ALLOWED TO VOTE ON THE SUBJECT—INDIGNATION OF THE CANADIANS.

The Toronto *Leader* of the 16th discusses the federation scheme in an article from which we make the subjoined extracts:

When a federal union of all the British American provinces was first proposed, every one took it for granted that the people would be consulted on this great and momentous change. But before the Quebec Conference had proceeded far in its labors their determination to evade this ordeal, if possible, assumed the shape of a rumor, to which every day tended to give confirmation. At the *dejeuner* given to the delegates at Toronto, the question was put by some one in the audience *whether it was intended to carry the union into effect without reference to the people?* It fell to Mr. Brown to give an answer. He did not go direct to the point, but still he went so far as to state that if the several Legislatures would support the Governments in carrying the measure, *the people would not be consulted.* Since then the *Globe* has repeatedly published articles against allowing the people, whose destinies are to be affected by the change, anything to say in the matter. These articles have elicited numerous replies from all sections of the press, and thus the question has come under general discussion. There never was the least reason to doubt what view the great mass of the people would take of the proposal; and if there had been any, it would have been removed by the turn this discussion has taken. *There is an almost universal protest against the proposal that the public men of these provinces should head a revolution and refuse to allow the people, whom they assume to represent, the opportunity of saying whether they are willing it should take place or not.* It is plain that, whatever may be the intention or desire of the conference in this respect, the people of the provinces—of this province certainly—will not allow themselves to be ignored in a matter of so great importance.

We are ourselves in favor of these British American provinces being united under one Government; but does it follow that we are to insist on the scheme being forced down the throats of the people? We have no right to do so. *It must be left to the people themselves to say whether they desire this change in the Constitution, and in the relations of the different provinces to one another.* It is not right that the destiny of a people should be arbitrarily disposed of without reference to their wishes. This question of consideration is a new one; previous to the last general election it had never been discussed, except in a casual way, and then not to an extent to command general approbation. It has never been a popular question; no general election has ever turned upon it; confederation has never been forced upon any government; it was first brought up prominently not by the people, but by the Government; the measure even now is official rather than popular. *The public men are not following public opinion on this question,* but trying to forestall and ignore it. When a question has for years been a subject of popular agitation; when it has long been advocated by one party and opposed by another; when its advocates have been gaining in numbers and influence year by year, nobody is surprised if the minority, laying down their arms and acknowledging themselves beaten, join their late adversaries in carrying a measure to which further opposition had become hopeless. In such a case, no further appeal to the people would be necessary, if the measure were of a non ordinary kind. *But a total change of the Constitution, amounting to a complete revolution, ought never to be lightly made.*

There is a strange contradiction between the profession of a belief that the country is in favor of confederation and the manifestation of a fear to trust the question to the people. For our part, *we have no fear of the verdict of the people,* provided they are treated fairly; but the manifestation of a desire to treat them as of no account in a matter which concerns their welfare, their rights and liberties for all time to come, is calculated to arouse suspicion, and, if persisted in, may lead to the rejection of the scheme attempted to be forced upon them.

Everything the organs tell us, will depend upon the majority by which the measure is carried in the House. If it is carried by a large majority the public will not be consulted; if by a small majority, there will be a general election. This plan of procedure rests on the assumption that the present House truly represents the people on a question not in issue when it was elected. Under these circumstances there is but one course for the members to take. Let them inquire of the ministers whether it is intended to submit this revolution to the approbation of the people explaining, at the same time, that on the answer to your question the votes you would depend. If the people are to be consulted, those in favor of confederation will vote for it. If they are to be ignored, and a total change of constitution and inter-colonial relations is to be forced upon the provinces, they will vote against the scheme, not with a desire of defeating it, but solely to mark their disapprobation of this unwarrantable mode of proceeding.

THE BEST OF THE CONFEDERATION.

(From the Toronto Leader, Nov. 19.)

The debt of the Confederation, to start with—supposing the International Railroad to be built—will be little over $100,000,000, distributed as follows:

Debt of Canada	$65,000,000
Debt of Nova Scotia	8,000,000
Debt of New Brunswick	7,000,000
Accorded to P. E. I. and Newfoundland to adjust difference of debts	5,400,000
Paid to Newfoundland for its lands and mines	3,000,000
Total	$88,900,000

Take the cost of the Intercolonial Railroad at £3,000,000 sterling, or $15,000,000; the total debt of the United Provinces, to start with, would be $100,000,000. M. Darion greatly overestimates the debt when he places it at $115,000,000.

But this does not provide for the enlargement of canals or the opening up of the Northwest. These improvements are to be left till a more convenient season. There ought to have been something more definite on this subject in the agreement come to by the delegates. As the expense of building the Intercolonial Railroad is to fall upon the Confederation, Canada will pay a very much larger proportion of the cost than she would have paid if the previous agreement between the Provinces, as to a proportionate share of the cost, had been carried out. This is a reason why there should be no mistake or contingency about the enlargement of our canals. No other improvement would be of as much importance to Upper Canada, especially if it were connected with the opening up of the great Northwest.

REMARKABLE VOYAGE.—The *Auxerre* of Dunkirk gives an account of the extraordinary return to that port of the schooner Confiance-en-Dieu. When off the coast of Guinea taking in a cargo of palm nuts and oil, the crew was attacked by yellow fever, which soon carried off the captain and several of the sailors. The mate, M. D'Hondt, then assumed the command, and having completed his cargo, sailed from Grand Bassam for Europe with the fever still continuing its ravages on board. At last he was left with only two men and a boy, all of whom were too ill to aid in working the vessel, and reduced to pitiless courage enough for the difficulties of his position, he thought that the vessel safely to port. One of the men died the day after his arrival, but the other and the boy are likely to recover. The insurers of the vessel, on being apprised of the conduct of M. D'Hondt, presented him with a purse of one thousand francs, and a handsome gold chronometer. The Administration of Marine has also ordered a full report of the voyage to be drawn up, with a view to offering a further reward in the name of the Government.

THE FISK EXPEDITION.

FAILURE OF THE EXPEDITION—INCIDENTS OF THE ROUTE—INDIANS POISONED WITH STRYCHNINE.

The Fisk expedition returned to St. Paul on Friday night, 11th inst. It was organized at St. Paul last spring, and consisted of emigrants, a guard of soldiers, and a corps of men to take care of the Government property, drive teams, &c. The train consisted of about one hundred wagons. The expedition reached Fort Ridgely safely, and were here furnished with a guard of fifty cavalrymen, under Lieutenant Phillips. They then went to Fort Rice via Fort Wadsworth, and after a week's delay in ferrying across the Missouri, arrived there on August 16th. Their guard from this post was a detachment of fifty cavalry under Lieut. Smith—convalescents drawn from different regiments. They left Fort Rice on August 21st, and journeyed up the Cannon Ball river to the last crossing made by General Sully, whence they struck in a southwesterly direction over a fine country to the Red Buttes, some eighty miles distant. While passing through the Red Buttes they first saw hostile Indians, the Unkepapa Sioux. Mr. Nendick, of St. Anthony, an emigrant, was killed while looking for a lost ox. The Indians then followed the train for three days, their number apparently increasing every day; three hundred being counted at the last. It was a continual running skirmish. There were only 168 armed men in the train. It required about 100 of these to drive the train. The train was arranged in five parallel columns, forming a square, and the guard formed a line of defence about it. Whenever a knot of Indians were seen together they were shelled with a howitzer, and scattered, and if a charge seemed threatened on any portion of the line the guard at that point was strengthened.

On the second day the Indians were about three hundred strong, while Fisk had only seventy-five available men, and harassed his camp on one side with a strong party, while they endeavored to break through his line on the other. They were repulsed with the loss of a number of braves, and finally gathered together on an eminence, and sent a flag of truce, asking a council with Captain Fisk. This was refused, after which they demanded a large quantity of supplies, ammunition, beef cattle, and iron for arrow heads, upon the reception of which they modestly agreed to raise the siege.

The next communication was a letter written by a white woman, Mrs. Fannie Kelley, who they held captive. The head men dictated what she was to write, but at the end of each sentence she appealed for aid to secure her release. The Indians being unable to read she was in fact making a fool of them by telling them the Captain that she was captured on the 16th of July, near Fort Laramie, with a large emigrant train. The truce ground was maintained for two days in order to secure her release. Capt. Fisk offered them his saddle horse and a span of horses harnessed to a wagon loaded with provisions, if they would surrender her, and they agreed to do so the next day, but during the night they moved their camp, and sent word they would carry her to some fort and get provisions enough for the winter. She wrote Captain Fisk that he had killed a large number with bullets, and that others were very sick and dying. The sickness was readily explained, as a quantity of hard tack with a little strychnine mixed in, had been left where the Indians could capture it, and their indisposition followed. It was subsequently ascertained that one hundred men, women, and children were killed by this stratagem.

On the third day of this running fight, Capt. Fisk found a very fine naturally-fortified position, and constructed an entrenched camp, where he remained for ten days, until relief came from Fort Rice, for which he despatched a messenger at once. The Indians only remained three days after encamping here. After the Indians had decamped, Captain Fisk made preparations to proceed. They were near the Little Missouri, over which they constructed a road and ferry, and had gone ten miles when overtaken by 600 troops sent out by General Sully, under command of Colonel Dill, with instructions to bring back the emigrants and guard to Fort Rice. Capt. Fisk begged for an escort of 200 men for two days, which was denied him, and he was, therefore, compelled to give up the expedition and return to Fort Rice. The emigrants returned with him, sold their outfits, and separated.

In the naming of the modern streets of Paris recourse has been had to the most celebrated names that occur in the arts. Whenever the Paris city titles which were suggestive of war and victory were the most prominent at the street corners, there are now to be read the names of Quinault, Marmontel, Herold, Beethoven, Donizetti, Lesueur, Cimarosa, Méhul, Wilhelm, Orlando Lasso, Beranger, Musset, Lesage, Petrark, Talma, Poussin, Raphael, Titian, Rubens, Greuze, Scheffer, David, Ingres, Vernet, Decamps, Pérignon, Grand, Mozart, Haydn, Boieldieu, Meyerbeer, Corneille, Rousseau, D'Alembert, Gluck, Gretry, and others are to follow next.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

The following is a comparative statement of the condition of the Philadelphia Banks yesterday and on last Monday:

	Nov. 14.	Nov. 21.
Capital stock	13,098,288	$13,119,615
Loans	42,844,876	43,702,237
Specie	2,746,541	2,674,037
U. S. legal-tender	13,136,303	13,605,055
Deposits	37,227,913	39,327,913
Circulation	2,406,652	2,395,763

Philadelphia Banks.	Capital.	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tender Notes.	Due from Banks.	Due to Banks.	Deposits.	Circulation.
Philadelphia National	$600,000	$1,000,000	$50,000	$150,000	$50,000	$50,000	$300,000	$450,000
North America	600,000	1,000,000	50,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	450,000
Commercial National	600,000	1,000,000	50,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	450,000
Penn National	600,000	1,000,000	50,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	450,000
Southwark National	600,000	1,000,000	50,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	450,000
Northern Liberties	600,000	1,000,000	50,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	450,000
West Branch National	600,000	1,000,000	50,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	450,000
Penn Township National	600,000	1,000,000	50,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	450,000
Western National	600,000	1,000,000	50,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	450,000
Kensington National	600,000	1,000,000	50,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	450,000
Consolidation National	600,000	1,000,000	50,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	450,000
City National	600,000	1,000,000	50,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	450,000
Commonwealth National	600,000	1,000,000	50,000	150,000	50,000	50,000	300,000	450,000
Union National	600,000