THE DAILY EAGLE

READING, PA., NOVEMBER 6, 1868.

CITY AND COUNTY.

FIRST EDITION—12 1-2 P. M.

ADVERTISERS are requested to hand in their advertisements as *early* in the day as possible, as our rapidly increasing circulation compels us to go to press about 2 p. m.

COMMUNICATIONS intended for publication in the DAILY EAGLE must be accompanied by a responsible name, as a guarantee of sincerity on the part of the writer. The name will not be published unless so desired by the correspondent. Write only *on one side* of the paper, and as plainly as possible, without flourishes.

SUBSCRIBERS who fail to receive the EAGLE regularly, will confer a favor by leaving notice at this office, where all complaints of irregularity and slowness of delivery will be promptly attended to.

CORRESPONDENTS should make their communications short and to the point. Our space is too limited for very long articles.

D. L.—Blue, meet Sixth, 7, No. 1.
Pink, meet Sixth, 7½, No. 1.

THE MAN ABOUT TOWN.—A splendid assortment of pocket-books at the EAGLE book-store, which are disposed of at low prices.

A Buffalo copper worker has turned green-haired.

Things were remarkably quiet on Penn street last night.

Housekeepers will do well to buy coal enough only to last them till January. After that it will decline.

We noticed, yesterday, two little girls get upon a coal car and steal coal. It is sad that they must risk their lives thus.

The robins have flown to warmer climes.

A man who is suffering from a bad cold, assured an anxious inquirer that he caught it by sitting near a wet nurse.

Every one will rejoice that the elections are over. Business and trade will resume their wonted channels, and prosperity again smile over the land.

Read the market column if you want to be posted in prices.

Lots of produce vended through the streets.

There are over 1400 consumers of gas in the city.

Nearly 200 street lamps in the city.

Chicken thieves are prowling through the county.

The *Dispatch* says, "thousands of people thronged the square" in front of the League room on Tuesday night. The *Dispatch* man must have studied a strange arithmetic, or else he saw more than double on account of indulgence in the "spirits of '76."

Police affairs are exceedingly dull.

Delightful—the weather.

Coal dealers don't think the times are dull.

Go to the Library rooms if you want to spend a pleasant time among books and magazines.

Popular work of art—drawing one's pay.

If the Democrats are "the rowdy party," how did it happen that every drunken man in the streets on Tuesday was yelling for Grant?

"Reminders" of frosty weather are gradually making their appearance. Hardware dealers are displaying skates in their windows, among which are several new patterns.

Lancaster is to have a skating rink. Those fond of the exhilarating exercise are rejoicing.

The snow birds are flitting.

Marbles are the favorite pastime among the juveniles at the present time.

Let your children have plenty of exercise after school hours.

A NEW crossing is being put down across Elm street in Eighth.

MR. JOHN KEPPELMAN is finishing up a handsome three-story brick residence out Fifth street.

STOCK.—A stock train consisting of 25 large cars, loaded with hogs, cattle, and horses, passed through here yesterday, bound for New York.

CHANGED HANDS.—Eli S. Fox, Esq., has purchased the interest of C. S. Erb in the "Keystone," and will conduct it alone in the future.

GAME.—Quantities of game daily pass through our city on its way to eastern markets. Sportsmen meet with considerable success in the mountainous sections of the State.

MONEY FOUND.—Yesterday, as employees at the paper mill of Bushong & Bro., opened a bale of rags, which were imported all the way from France, they found a lot of French money, amounting to about $25 or $30 in United States currency.

COMING.—The world renowned "Prof. Hutchings," the 'Lightning Calculator,' will visit our city in a few days, and give one of his most attractive entertainments. Keystone Hall we believe is the place selected for the exhibition. All our people should be ready when he comes.

COMMENCED.—The foundation for a four-story brick building, in the rear of the Schmucker house, which is to be used as a printing office for the EAGLE and ADLER, has been commenced. When the building is finished it will be one of the most complete printing offices, outside of Philadelphia, in the State.

EVENING PAPER.—An important advantage secured by the advertiser in an evening paper is that his advertisement is read; the evening paper is essentially a fire-side paper, taken up after the labors and cares of the day for recreation, as well as entertainment, and is therefore certain of a thorough and attentive perusal from beginning to end.

WE were yesterday shown a very fine specimen of valuable marble by Edward C. Hiester, Esq. It is of the best quality, and is susceptible of the finest polish. The quarries are close by Warnersville station on the Lebanon Valley Railroad, and have been leased by Dr. Kalbach and Mr. Hiester. Mr. Hiester will devote his entire time to the marble business after next April.

ROBBING A TILL.—On Tuesday forenoon the landlady at the Union Saloon, corner of Seventh street and Cherry alley, caught a boy about ten years of age in the act of robbing the drawer of the saloon. When he saw that he was discovered he dropped the change he had in his hand back into the drawer and made his escape.

PEROXALATE of potash, called also "salts of lemon," which is much used for taking stains from clothing, is poisonous, and should not be left lying about the house, as it is likely to be mistaken for kitchen condiments, and might be used with fatal results.

[illegible] times prove fatal; persons should therefore be careful when cleaning house, and kill the "ugly things" whenever opportunity offers itself. We know of instances when children have been bitten, which caused them much suffering. A few days ago, a gentleman of this city was bitten by a spider—at least it is so supposed—from the effects of which he is now suffering. It is said that whiteoak ashes, soaked in water a short time, and then placed on the wound, will prove an effectual remedy.

ART IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.—Drawing is taught *in some* of the schools of our city, but it should be universally taught in all the public schools of the county. There is no branch of study in which pupils take more interest, and hence, the introduction of art into the schools would no doubt be the means of doing much good for the young. A knowledge of the principles of drawing, at least, has become essential to success in every department of the mechanic arts; and the cultivation of this talent in early life has opened to many young men, who would otherwise have plodded along as clerks and laborers, opportunities for distinction and wealth as inventors, engineers, architects, and builders. So close, indeed, is the relation existing between art and the trades, that we know of no branch of productive industry in which some knowledge of drawing is not essential to success and progress. But whether or not its introduction into all our public schools would be followed by any practical beneficial results, depends in a great degree upon how it is taught. If our boys were to be given little lithographed studies of houses, trees and other simple natural objects, of which they were expected to make fac simile copies with lead pencils, the hours devoted to drawing would be so much time lost. Even though they acquired a fair mechanical skill with the pencil that enabled them to copy these pretty little pictures, they would be no better off than they were before. Put them at any real work, such as drawing a table or chair, or even the outlines of a house in proper perspective, and they will be wholly at fault. What the boys want is instruction of quite another kind; and with the exception of the highest grade, no class should be taught anything beyond simple outlines. These, properly understood, include a knowledge of the principles of perspective, proportion and symmetry which must underlie any useful knowledge of art. Shading is the simplest thing in drawing, and any one who can make a correct outline, with a proper understanding of the subject, will require but little instruction in shading and finishing. If a child is taught the first principles very gradually, he acquires a knowledge of art almost insensibly and with little or no effort. This has been tried with much success in the schools of Hartford and New Haven. A series of large charts are there used representing, *first*, straight lines in their simplest relations, as parallels and angles; *second*, letters, squares, triangles, and other simple figures; *third*, curved lines; *fourth*, the oval, the scroll and radiating lines. In exhibiting these figures each chart is arranged so as to interest the scholar, and occupy his mind in forming pictures of simple and familiar objects from the combinations of lines. Thus without the effort of study, the child is instructed in the fundamental principles of mechanical, architectural and ornamental drawing.

FIREMEN'S BADGES.—It will be seen that Councils have ordered, by ordinance, the wearing of a badge by all our active firemen.

Ordinance Authorizing a Uniform Badge for the Fire Department.

SECTION I. Be it ordained by the Select and Common Councils of the city of Reading: That from and after the passage of this ordinance, a uniform badge shall be worn by all members of the Fire Department when attending fires, unless wearing the equipment of the Company to which they belong.

SEC. II. That the said badge shall be of such metal, shape or style as the Firemen's Union shall designate, with the words, "Reading Fire Department" thereon; the badges to be numbered consecutively, commencing at No. 1.

SEC. III. That a register shall be kept at the office of the Clerk of Select Council, in which the Secretary of the Firemen's Union shall enter the names of the firemen, the name of the company and the number of the badge.

SEC. IV. That each person on receiving his badge, shall pay to the Secretary of the Firemen's Union such fee as shall cover the expense of furnishing said badge, and on resigning or otherwise leaving the department he shall return the same to the Secretary of the Firemen's Union, who shall refund to him such sum as was paid for the same, unless the badge has received damages to such a degree as to make it worthless; and it shall be the duty of the Secretary of each and every company to at once notify the Secretary of the Firemen's Union, of the expulsion, resignation or death of a member in possession of a badge.

SEC. V. No badge shall be delivered by the Secretary of the Firemen's Union except upon satisfactory evidence from the Secretary of the company to which the applicant belongs, that he is entitled to wear the same; and any person in possession of or wearing a badge without the proper authority, as provided for in this ordinance, shall be fined in a sum not less than one dollar, nor more than five dollars, the said fine to be sued for and recovered in the name of the city of Reading as in such case made and provided for, the same to be paid for the use of the Firemen's Union.

SEC. VI. That the police officers on duty at fires, be empowered to exclude and eject from the fire ground all persons not wearing the equipments of his company or a badge, as provided for by the provisions of this ordinance: *Provided*, That such exclusion or rejection shall not apply to owners, agents, or other parties directly interested in the property on fire, or property in the immediate neighborhood of a fire.

Passed S. C., June 30, 1868.

THE KNIFE AND THE PISTOL.—Notwithstanding the fact that there is a stringent law against the carrying of concealed deadly weapons, the reprehensible practice is indulged in to an extent which is truly alarming. The use of the pistol and knife has become so common, that scarce a street brawl occurs in which one or the other of these deadly weapons is not brought into use. It is not surprising that with such a general prevalence of the practice of carrying concealed weapons of the character named, there should be so many distressing casualties reported almost daily, and that human life should be held at so cheap a rate as it is in our country. It may be fairly doubted whether in any other country on the face of the earth so many cases of killing and murdering with pistol and knife, or indeed with any other weapons, occur, as in our own. The worst feature of the case is, the fact that this alarming condition of affairs is on the continual and rapid increase, notwithstanding the efforts of the officers of the law to check it. The carrying of pistols and dirk knives is as common with certain classes as the smoking of cigars or the imbibing of ardent spirits. Where, when and how this will end, time alone can tell, but unless a reform is speedily inaugurated every man's life will be in continual jeopardy; for the bearers of these deadly weapons appear to be ready to use them on the slightest provocation, and the fact of having them upon their persons is doubtless frequently an inciting motive to violations of the peace.

AVERAGE TEMPERATURE OF THE SEXES.—Dr. Davy says that the average temperature of woman is between 97 and 97½ degrees, and that of men is between 99 and 99½ degrees. This is probably the reason why men, in love [illegible] as women are naturally colder than men, and need the infusion of what female novelists call "male fire." As heat is now considered only a mode of motion, so emotion must be considered only [illegible] must be measured with a thermometer. Dr. Holmes says: "Alien bloods develop strange currents when they flow near each other, with only the film that separates [illegible] heat. As science advances, the world becomes less and less fit to live in. Christians and cabbages, truths and turnips, love and [illegible] are classed with the same [illegible] no longer while Hamlet [illegible] an analytical chemist's laboratory, filled with the putrid remains of [illegible] beautiful things. May the devil fly away with science—one song of Heine's is worth it all." This is said not to philosophers, but to men whose average temperature is between 99 and 99½ degrees. —*Selected.*

WE are evidently in the midst of Indian summer. Finer weather than yesterday or the day before could not have been made to order. The promenades were thronged with beauty and fashion, and a man's heart must have been made of steel who could resist their claims and blandishments.

THE MARKETS.

DAILY REVIEW OF BUSINESS.

READING, Nov. 5, 1868.

IN the dry goods market at New York, things remain quiet, and the market without much vitality. Country merchants keep off until the Presidential contest is settled. There may be a revival of spirit in a few days. Cotton goods show little change in value, though, as usual in periods of activity, slight concessions have been made by sellers. Foreign fabrics are in very moderate demand, and importations during last week have been comparatively light. There is, however, a fair demand for choice styles of winter goods for city trade, such as silks, delaines, merinos, and millinery goods. The retail dry goods trade of our city seems to be quite brisk, though it would seem to the observer that not much business is done. Our merchants are constantly laying in goods, so that they must certainly sell.

IN Philadelphia, money continues extremely scarce and dear, and we hear of call loans being made as high as 7@9 per cent., and in some instances as low as 6 per cent. On miscellaneous securities the rates are from 7 to 10 per cent., according to the necessities of the borrower. The amount of loanable funds has been largely increased by the payment of the interest by the Sub-Treasury Department and the disbursement by the city bank of $805,607, in the shape of interest. Twenty-five of these institutions announce their semi-annual dividend. The Kensington pays the largest and the Fourth National the smallest. The Southwark pays 4 per cent. less than in November last; the Philadelphia 1 per cent.; the Kensington 1 per ct.; the Corn Exchange 1 per cent., and the Fourth National 1 per cent. The other institutions divide the same per cent. as at the last semi-annual payment. The capital of the banks has been increased $250,000 by the addition of that sum to the Seventh National, which in May last was not included in the increased capital. The only bank which passes its dividend is the Sixth National, which has carried its profits to the last half year's surplus; the First National, the Bank of North America, and two new national banks declare the semi-annual dividends in July and January.

The volume of business at the Stock Board yesterday morning was small, and the "bears" succeeded in controlling the market for the speculative shares. Government and State Loans were dull. City Loans, new issues, sold to a limited extent at 102¾, and Lehigh Gold Loan at 93.

Reading Railroad opened at 49@49 06, and fell to 48½—a decline of ¾. Pennsylvania Railroad also declined ¼. 128¾ was bid for Camden and Amboy Railroad; 43 for Little Schuylkill; 66 for Norristown Railroad; 54¼ for Lehigh Valley Railroad; 40 for Elmira Railroad; 31½ for Catawissa Railroad preferred, and 25¾ for Philadelphia and Erie Railroad.

Canal stocks were dull and lower. Schuylkill Navigation preferred sold at 20½, a decline of ⅝, and 28¼ was the best bid for Lehigh Navigation. Canal shares were neglected. Passenger Railroad shares were steady; 50½ was bid for Second and Third streets; 46½ for Chestnut and Walnut streets and 15¾ for Thirteenth and Fifteenth streets.

THE flour and grain markets of Philadelphia and New York, still remain quiet. In flour there is no other demand than for home consumption. There is no shipping demand to Foreign countries. The receipts of wheat, *although very moderate for this period of the year*, is largely in excess of the demand, which is limited to the daily requirements of the local millers. Prices are doubtful—no telling who they will favor, and operators or speculators and gamblers are cautious.

In the flour market of our city there is nothing special to report. Millers show no disposition to buy grain, and little is brought to town by the farmers. In a few days from now, when the election excitement is over, there may be more feeling to trade.

There is a slight decline in corn to note to-day, Corn (old) having declined from $1,25 to $1,20, corn (new) from $1 to 95 cents.

SELLING PRICES.

White Wheat per bbl.,	$13 50
Red " Extra Family per bbl.,	12 50
	12 00
Corn Chop (old)	1 35
" (new)	1 10
Corn (old)	1 35
" (new)	1 10
Best Middlings	1 80
Common	1 00
Bran	40
Corn meal	1 50

PAYING PRICES.

White wheat per bushel	2 10
Red "	2 00
Corn (old)	1 20
Corn (new)	95

THE coal business of the city continues very brisk. Large lots are brought from the mines daily, which are rapidly disposed of to housekeepers. Within the last few days large quantities of soft coal have arrived from the northern part of the State, and from the West. These coal begin to find much favor in our manufactories.

Stove, Egg and Broken Coal,	$6 50 a $7 00 ₩ ton.
Nut,	6 00
Pea,	2 25
Bituminous Coal,	25 cts. ₩ bu.

IN regard to provisions, the New York *World* says:

"The general market is extremely dull, both buyers and sellers contracting their operations to the smallest possible amount necessary to meet pressing wants. Prices are very much unsettled, and it is difficult to arrive at reliable quotations."

READING HOUSE KEEPERS' MARKET.

BUTTER—Fresh dairy, ₩ lb.,	42 a 48
" Lump,	35
CHEESE—Cheese ₩ lb.,	20@22
LARD—Lard ₩ lb.,	24
EGGS—Eggs ₩ dozen,	40
APPLES—Apples ₩ peck,	30@40
" Dried ₩ quart,	12
PEACHES— " lb	20
MEAT—Beefsteak, round ₩ lb.,	20
" sirloin,	20
" rump,	17@18
" Beef roast,	18
" Beef dried,	20
" Veal cutlets,	23
" " chops,	20
" Mutton,	16@20
" Pork,	18@20
" " steak,	20
" Sausage fresh,	22@25
" " smoked,	25
HAM—Hams,	25
" Sliced,	30
SHOULDERS—	20
[illegible]	20
POULTRY—Chickens live,	[illegible]
" dressed,	[illegible]
" Turkies live,	[illegible]
" dressed,	[illegible]
" Chickens live ₩ pair,	60@1 00
Potatoes ₩ bushel	[illegible]

IN the leather business, things move along in an active channel—orders being filled for the large cities.

BLANK BOOKS [illegible]

SECOND EDITION!

2 P. M.

Daily Almanac.

Sun rises - - - 6 55 | Sun sets - - - 5 05

Day's length, 10 hours and 10 minutes

State of the Weather, 12 o'clock M.

Wind W.—Cloudy [illegible]

State of Thermometer.

	7 A. M.	2 P. M.
Monday,	39°	41°
Tuesday,	39°	60°
Wednesday,	38°	62°
Thursday,	50°	57°

D. L.—Green, meet Seventh, 7½, No. 1.
Red, meet Sixth, 7, No. 2.

BUSY.—The newsboys were in their element yesterday, and their papers in as strong demand as hot buckwheat cakes on a winter's morn.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.—There were no arrests made yesterday for drunkenness. The lock-up was occupied by one man who was placed there for assault and battery. Eight lodgers found shelter during the night.

THE WRONG MAN.—Last night about 12 o'clock, as a man was coming along in Front street, he was met by another who had come up as though he wanted to strike him, but remarked, "Is it you?" and turned away. If it had been the right man, no doubt he would have been knocked down and robbed.

CAUTION TO BUTTER MAKERS.—The Doylestown *Democrat* cautions the makers of butter against a man who is offering a machine for sale which he professes can churn a pound of butter from a pint of milk. The thing is impossible, and he and his machine are humbugs. He was in Doylestown last week, and his efforts proved failures.

PROGRESSING.—The handsome offices being built by the Schuylkill Navigation Company at the foot of Chestnut street, are under roof and will soon be finished. Work on the new docks is also being pushed forward rapidly before frost sets in.

MINCE PIES.—Mince pie materials hereabouts will count this season. The Boston papers quote sweet cider at twenty cents a gallon. It is scarce in these parts at the same price per quart. Thanksgiving follows up election day so closely that everybody will be looking out for turkeys and mince pies.

THE STREET LETTER-BOXES.—The street letter-boxes afford a great convenience, but they are susceptible of being made yet more serviceable. At present the opening in the boxes is only wide enough to permit the passage of a letter, and could not be made wider without endangering the safety of the letters. But why should not the boxes be divided in the middle, and another compartment with a wider opening be made for the reception of newspapers intended for the mail?

THE LATEST FREAK IN FASHION.—As with history, so with Fashion; it repeats itself at stated intervals. The latest repetition is in men's hats. The aristocratic male has returned to his first love—that is, the sugar loaf hat with the crown crushed in, and the brim turned up, which was once before so popular. During the war this style was all the rage, as it was nearly an imitation of the dress hats worn by army officers. If any one has any hesitancy in determining whether or not he shall immortalize himself in one of these "sugar loafs," let him remember that the votary of fashion must sacrifice all ideas of independence, and be content to "do as Rome does."

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.—Daniel Smith came to the Mayor's office last night and made complaint against a man whose name he did not know for assaulting and striking him. The Mayor had him brought in, when he gave his name as Thomas Scott. It appears that this man had been in the neighborhood of Smith's house, which is 407 South Seventh street, all the afternoon, and when Mr. Smith came home from work, the man was in the alley which leads back to the kitchen of his house and disputed the passage with him, pushing and then striking Smith a violent blow in the face, causing him to retreat back and enter the house by the front door. Scott denied the charge entirely, but admitted that he might have been in the alley. But the evidence was too strong against him, and the Mayor comitted him to answer at the November Court.—*Gazette.*

Scott was retained in the lock-up until this morning, when he was taken to Castle Ganser.

A PLEASANT HOUSE-WARMING.—Last evening our estimable and jolly friend, Alderman Schoener, gave a "house-warming" on the occasion of the removal of his office into Owen's new building, on Court street. A large number of the Alderman's personal friends dropped in during the evening to see him, and each and all were heartily welcomed. The lunch spread would have done honor to old Epicurus himself. Toasts were drank and responded to by Hon. J. Lawrence Getz, Alderman Schoener, Mr. James Wall, Alderman Richards, Mr. Alfred Sanderson, Alderman Mengel, Mr. E. D. Smith, Secretary of the Reading Gas Company, Mr. John Missimer, and John D. Schoener, Esq. Mr. Schoener, though not the oldest in years, has filled the Aldermanic position longer than any of his *confreres* in this city, and bids fair to do so for a long while to come. An honored but retired member of the "Art Preservative of all Arts," we wish him many long years yet of health, happiness and prosperity on this mundane sphere.

[Communicated.]

THE FUTURE OF THE READING RAILROAD.—Twenty years ago, at the banquet of railroad men, at Mt. Carbon, a toast was given to the *third track* of the Reading Railroad Company. What was then looked upon rather as a joke is now fast becoming a reality. By the [illegible] it will be seen the Erie contemplates laying a third track, and the immense increase in the traffic of the Reading has rendered such a step almost indispensable.

The Buffalo *Commercial Advertiser* contains the following reference to the proposed extension of the Erie Railway from that city to Niagara Falls, and the laying of a third rail between New York and the western terminus of the Erie line:

Parties in the interest of the Erie Railway Company are surveying a line of railway between their track in that city and Niagara Falls, and we understand that the work of building the line is to be commenced immediately, the probability being that it will be opened for business early next summer. This is a very important piece of work, not only for the Erie Company, but for the Great Western Railway of Canada and for Buffalo. The Erie Railway Company have a still more important project in view, and one which, we have reason to believe, is to be consummated at an early [illegible] route for the Erie Railway [illegible] narrow gauge route from New York to Chicago, both by the [illegible] route and by Canada and North Shore route.

THE ELECTIONS.

Massachusetts reports 71,528 majority for Grant, with 45 towns to hear from, which may somewhat change the majority.

Connecticut reports over 3000 majority for Grant.

New York is claimed by the Democrats by 5,000 to 10,000 for Seymour, and 20,000 for Hoffman, for Governor. The Tribune concedes the State to Seymour by over 5,000, and to Hoffman by 20,000. The Democrats claim four majority in the Assembly, and a gain of two Congressmen.

New Jersey reports 1,000 majority for Seymour, and 2,600 for Randolph, Democrat, for Governor. The Senate stands 12 Democrats and 9 Republicans, and the Assembly 32 Democrats and 28 Republicans. Four Congressmen are claimed by the Democrats—three are reported certain.

California is still doubtful, and is claimed by both parties. The returns are meagre.

Georgia is probably Democratic by 30,000 majority. The Democrats gain 1769 in 27 counties, some of which went Republican at the Governor's election. The murder of young Mr. Low and two policemen by negroes, causes much excitement.

There is nothing new from Ohio, which is probably Republican, though the precise majority is not known.

North Carolina reports great Democratic gains, and both parties claim the State. The Democrats have certainly gained Shober, Democrat, for Congress.

Delaware is Democratic throughout.

In Louisiana the election passed off quietly. There will be an overwhelming Democratic majority. New Orleans gives over 22,000 majority for Seymour.

The people of Florida were not permitted to take part in the Presidential contest. The Legislature took the voting into their own hands, and cast the vote of the State for Grant by 40 to 9. One of the electors was a negro.

Nevada has gone Republican—majority not known.

Oregon is reported Republican, and it is supposed that Grant has carried the State.

Kentucky gives at least 75,000 Democratic majority, and elects 9 Democratic Congressman.

Nebraska is conceded to the Republicans—majority not yet known.

Alabama is claimed by the Democrats, and generally conceded by Republicans.

South Carolina is doubtful. Grant has 1,855 majority in the city of Charleston.

Indiana is claimed by the Republicans by 10,000, but the majority is probably much less.

Tennessee has gone Republican by a reduced majority, and the Democrats claim a gain of one Congressman.

Arkansas is doubtful—probably Republican by bayonets.

The summary, from present appearances, is as follows, with the electoral vote of each State:

FOR GRANT.		FOR SEYMOUR.	
Connecticut,	6	Alabama,	8
Florida,	3	Delaware,	3
Illinois,	16	Georgia,	9
Indiana,	13	Kentucky,	11
Iowa,	8	Louisiana,	7
Kansas,	3	Maryland,	7
Maine,	7		
Massachusetts,	12	New Jersey,	7
Michigan,	8	New York,	33
Minnesota,	4		
Missouri,	11	Total,	85
Nebraska,	3		
Nevada,	3		
New Hampshire,	5		
Ohio,	21		
Pennsylvania,	26		
Rhode Island,	4		
Tennessee,	10		
Vermont,	5		
West Virginia,	5		
Wisconsin,	8		
Total,	181		
DOUBTFUL.		DISFRANCHISED.	
Arkansas,	5	Mississippi,	7
California,	5	Texas,	6
North Carolina,	9	Virginia,	10
Oregon,	3		
South Carolina,	6		
Total,	28	Total,	23

Giving Grant California and Oregon, which are uncertain, and allowing for a fair vote in the remaining doubtful and disfranchised States, which would go for Seymour, the result would be as follows: Grant 189; Seymour 128; 159 being required to elect, of the total vote of 317.

THE Eagle Job Printing Establishment is supplied with all the material of a complete jobbing office, and we are daily doing better work than can be done this side of New York or Philadelphia. We are prepared to receive orders for any description of Printing, plain or colored, which will be executed with promptness, neatness, and at prices which cannot be equalled in cheapness, quality of work considered. Persons in want of Job Printing will please bear these facts in mind. We challenge competition in this line of business.

"WHAT NEXT."—At the close of the election many a man who has been almost wholly absorbed in the Presidential Campaign, so as to neglect almost everything else, asked himself the question; "what next"? We answer: *Next go to* Levan & Co., 441 Penn Street if you want to save a large per centage in buying your Dry Goods. They have a large stock on hand which is disposed of at astonishingly low prices.

FRESH DRUGS.—Dr. Light, No. 1 North Fifth street, Reading, Pa., has in his store one of the finest and best selected stocks of fresh drugs in this city. Dr. Light and his assistant are always ready to wait on persons who are in want, at any hour of the day or night. Dr. Light and his assistant are both accomplished druggists and gentlemen, versed in Pharmacology.

LET those who have detected the premature evidence of age—the tell-tale whitening of the locks, the unnatural thinning of the covering which nature designed should be preserved to the period of dissolution, lose no time in securing a bottle of "Barrett's Vegetable Hair Restorative," the great antidote to baldness, gray hair and wigs.—*Buffalo Express.* oct 16-1mo

LYONS HOTEL.
W. R. ARTMAN, Proprietor.
One of the best houses outside of the large cities. It is located on the line of the East Pennsylvania Railroad, about midway between Reading and Allentown. All trains to and from New York and the West, as well as all way trains, stop at Lyons, and immediately in front of the Lyons Hotel. [illegible]

SAYRE'S INSTANT PAIN CURE [illegible]

HARRIS' PEARL SOAP [illegible]

HARRIS & CO., PROPRIETORS. [illegible]

CONFECTIONERY! CONFECTIONERY!
CANDIES! CANDIES!
ICE CREAM!
B. F. HUBER,
At No. 107 North Fifth Street, (Old Hall) Reading.
I am now prepared to furnish our citizens with Confectionery, Candies and Ice Cream, at wholesale and retail. [illegible]

REMOVAL! REMOVAL! BARRO'S LIQUOR STORE [illegible]
WINES, BRANDIES, WHISKIES, [illegible]

CITY OF READING BONDS [illegible]
FARMERS' NATIONAL BANK. [illegible]

NEWSPAPERS. A large lot of papers, on hand at this office, which will be sold cheap.

JOB PRINTING neatly executed at the EAGLE Printing Establishment.