Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

PRICE THREE CENTS PER COPY, OR EIGHTEEN CENTS PER WEEK, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SIX DOLLARS PER ANNUM; ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS FOR TWO MONTHS, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, compelling us to go to press at an early hour, we respectfully request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure their insertion in all of our editions.

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

UNION STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE ROOMS, No. 1105 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia, November 2, 1864.—Our friends in the different counties throughout the State are requested to telegraph the returns of the Presidential election at the earliest possible moment, addressed to "GEORGE H. BOKER, Esq., Secretary Union League, Chestnut street, above Twelfth, Philadelphia."

SIMON CAMERON, Chairman.

A. W. BENEDICT, WILM FOENEY, } Secretaries.

SLAVERY DESTROYED TO SAVE THE UNION.

President LINCOLN has been fiercely abused by those politically opposed to him, because of his emancipation policy. He can afford to go before the country upon that policy, and abide its verdict on the 8th instant. It is notorious that he had no design to intermeddle with slavery in the Southern States, if he could avoid it. His great purpose in assuming the high executive trust he now holds was to maintain the authority of the Government, by putting down the Rebellion. In order to accomplish that end, he desired to use no more power than was absolutely necessary. He would have preferred to bring the seceded States back to their allegiance by the mildest practicable means. He proved this by the eminently earnest and affectionate persuasion which, in his inaugural speech, he addressed to the people of the South. No person could have pleaded with the enemies of the Government in kinder terms.

But the Southern leaders would not heed his paternal expostulations. They were bent on secession and independence, and, thinking they had found the favorable opportunity for carrying out their long-cherished scheme, they withdrew from the Union, and affected to set up a confederacy outside of the national jurisdiction. Even after that high act of treason had been consummated, the President still tried conciliation to recover the fugitives and avert a civil war. He gave repeated assurances that he sincerely deprecated coercion as a remedy for the terrible exigency with which he was confronted, and would not resort to it until all other peaceable measures were first exhausted.

Before a gun was fired, Mr. LINCOLN sought to provision the gallant little garrison in Fort Sumter, and sent a vessel on that inoffensive mission. That was objected to by the Rebels as an act of hostility, and they declared that if it was persisted in they would resist it. The steamer *Star of the West* was fired on while in Charleston harbor, and was compelled to retreat from those waters. Afterwards, Colonel ANDERSON, then in command of Fort Sumter, was required to surrender that fortress, and when he declined to comply with the request, the Rebel cannon were opened on the fort, and it fell.

The war was fairly initiated by that bombardment, and the President called for seventy-five thousand volunteers to oppose the Rebellion. Even then the President could not and did not give up his wish and hope to prosecute the war without interfering with the institution of slavery in the States where it existed. He was urged by the friends of the Administration to yield his scruples on that point to the obvious necessities, as well as the legal rights and powers of his office under the circumstances. But he still hesitated. Time, however, wore on, and it soon became apparent that the Rebellion was not to be conquered by forbearance; while it assumed so formidable a shape that the shrewdest statesmen and generals saw that it could not be crushed unless a strong and straight blow was aimed at slavery, which had been the root of the insurrection, and formed one of its most powerful aids and supports.

Then the pressure on Mr. LINCOLN was renewed with increased energy and persistence. He came at last to recognize the force and justice of the argument in favor of a Proclamation of Emancipation, although he still doubted the practical efficiency of the measure. In one of his discussions of the subject, he made use of the memorable remark about the "Pope's bull against the Comet." Yet in the end his resolution had to give way, and he issued his celebrated edict declaring slavery abolished in all the Rebel States. Under that edict thousands of colored men, women, and children have been reclaimed to freedom. Nevertheless, his policy was assailed as unwarranted by law, even if necessary in a military point of view.

But he had taken the step which his conscientious sense of duty told him he was bound to take as an indispensable measure for quelling the insurgents and saving the Union, and he felt himself constrained to vindicate his action against censure. He finally did so in a brief and characteristic letter to Mr. HORACE GREELEY, of New York; and in that letter he placed his official conduct in reference to the Emancipation Proclamation and its kindred measures in so clear a light that every candid mind could not fail to give him credit for having been actuated in the whole matter, from first to last, by a single and earnest desire to preserve the Union. The time has come to reproduce that letter, and we give it below:—

"EXECUTIVE MANSION, WASHINGTON, August, 1862.—Hon. HORACE GREELEY.—Dear Sir:—I have just read yours of the 19th instant, addressed to myself through the New York *Tribune*.

"If there be in it any statements or assumptions of fact which I may know to be erroneous, I do not now and here controvert them.

"If there be any inferences which I may believe to be falsely drawn, I do not now and here argue against them.

"If there be perceptible in it an impatient and a censorial tone, I waive it in deference to an old friend whose heart I have always supposed to be right.

"As to the policy I 'seem to be pursuing,' as you say, I have not meant to leave any one in doubt. I would save the Union. I would save it in the shortest way under the Constitution.

"The sooner the national authority can be restored the nearer the Union will be—the Union as it was.

"If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time save slavery, I do not agree with them.

"If there be those who would not save the Union unless they could at the same time destroy slavery, I do not agree with them.

"My paramount object is to save the Union, and not either to save or destroy slavery.

"If I could save the Union without freeing any slave, I would do it; if I could save it by freeing all the slaves, I would do it; and if I could do it by freeing some and leaving others alone, I would also do that.

"What I do about slavery and the colored race, I do because I believe it helps to save this Union, and what I forbear, I forbear because I do not believe it would help to save the Union.

"I shall do less whenever I shall believe what I am doing hurts the cause, and I shall do more whenever I believe doing more will help the cause.

"I shall try to correct errors when shown to be errors, and I shall adopt any new views so fast as they shall appear to be true views.

"I have here stated my purpose according to my views of official duty, and I intend no modification of my oft-expressed personal wish that all men everywhere could be free. Yours,

"A. LINCOLN."

A WORD TO THE IRISH DEMOCRATS.—Last night your fellow-countryman, DANIEL DOUGHERTY, Esq., said, in his eloquent speech, a few words to you. Listen to them:—

"If you, O Irish! are false to your adopted country, and desert her in her hour of need, look out for the future. When the war is over *beware* of the thunderbolts of vengeance."

This sentiment was received with the most intense applause—the whole audience of nearly five thousand rising to their feet, and greeting this declaration with cheering and clapping of hands.

You will find, when the war is over, that the differences existing between you and the Native Americans a few years since were nothing compared to the difference which will arise between you and the whole American people.

BEWARE! BEWARE!

SOMETHING FUNNY.

The *Age* of yesterday, in the account of RICHARD O'GORMAN'S speech, says:—

"Gold is going up, and greenbacks are coming down. (Laughter.) GRANT has not taken Richmond, and we are pretty well satisfied that Richmond has not taken GRANT. (Renewed laughter.)"

The atrocious sentiment and base falsehood that "gold is going up" was received by an audience of citizens of Philadelphia with merriment, joy, and laughter. If such were indeed the case, every man, woman, and child should be steeped in grief. But such is not the case; and on the day that the traitor was speaking, gold had fallen off 16 per cent.

The smart little witticism on GRANT and Richmond was another cause for merriment. Before long their "laughter will be turned into mourning and their joy to heaviness," to be Scriptural. GRANT will take Richmond, and gold will fall to par, and the Democratic party far below par at the same time.

THE DIFFERENCE.—Elect MCCLELLAN, and at once the North falls at the feet of Southern traitors, and respectfully asks for peace, and is spurned with insult and refusal. Elect LINCOLN, and in six months the Rebels fall at our feet and ask forgiveness. The Union will be restored with honor to the flag. Which alternative do you propose?

DEMOCRATIC FALSEHOODS.

We have just received a special despatch from Clinton county announcing that G. O. DIDOE, the Chairman of the Democratic Committee for that county, has informed the citizens that GEORGE NORTHROP and CHARLES INGERSOLL have have arrested by the Government because they are speaking for MCCLELLAN. The condition of a party must be despicable indeed, when such barefaced lies are uttered by those holding high party offices.

The pernicious effect of such a statement upon the Western counties cannot be overestimated, and grave fears may be entertained for these parts of the country. The Democrats hoped to prevent the lie being refuted before the election; but they miscalculated telegraphic speed, and we are happy to be able to refute the falsehood at once. All these schemes have failed, and LINCOLN and JOHNSON will carry the State by at least 20,000.

IF WE MAKE a disgraceful peace, the blood of BAKER, of LYON, of KEARNEY, and of MCPHERSON will cry out from the ground, and protest upon the slur being cast upon their sacrifice, and the stamp affixed to it, which tells to posterity their death was worthless.

STABILITY OF SOUTHERN INSTITUTIONS.

Every revolution recorded in history which has met with success, has, in the commencement of its career, fixed upon one grand principle, and has kept that principle steadily in view until victory has crowned the effort. We do not mean that the principle does not increase, does not grow, but that the object of the revolution remains steadfast, whatever modifications it may undergo. The revolutions of England and France, and our own American revolt, which ended in freedom, attest the truth of this theory. But the Rebellion which now desolates our land forms an exception to this doctrine of history, and has changed its object with every breath of battle. Let us look at the chameleon-like changes which it has undergone.

In the outset of its career one of its Senators said that independence would not satisfy them. They would sack Washington, burn Philadelphia, and raise the Stars and Bars on the top of Faneuil Hall. After starting with this grand object in view, they found further proceedings northward suddenly stopped by a host of freemen; and after two years of war, decided to change their base. In a manifesto to foreign Powers the "corner-stone" of slavery was declared to be abandoned; the idea of desolating the fertile North was given up; and now the heroic South declares that independence is the only object of the war. The foreign Powers, however, disbelieved the assertion relating to slavery, and so after another pause of two years, they show their desperate determination to abandon the "peculiar institution," and are really freeing their slaves to fight their battles for them.

Before the conclusion of the drama they will again change the object of their exertion. They will say they are only fighting to have their rights under the Constitution; and if the Government will let them keep their slaves, they will return under the flag. But, loyal men, keep your hold on the throat of the Rebellion, and before long they will be glad to come back on any terms. Then will freedom bless all our land, and a Union be formed which is well worth preserving.

Continue the good fight; "the night is far spent, the day is at hand," and soon shall the whole land be made glorious with the sun of universal freedom.

A MEDICAL PARALLEL.—If a doctor should take under his care a person in the last stages of a fatal disease, and not only prevent his death, but steadily restore his strength, would we reproach and discard that doctor because a perfect cure had not been instantaneously effected? would we employ some quack who promises much but has failed wherever he has tried? Would we not rather thank the doctor for saving the person from death? Apply this moral to our national rulers and act as reason dictates.

GENERAL BUTLER IN NEW YORK.

It is gratifying to know that this fearless soldier and great-hearted loyalist is to be on hand in New York during the coming week. He is just the man to be associated with that other old hero, General DIX, at a time when prudence, firmness, and decision may be especially requisite. There is little doubt but that trouble will occur in New York on next Tuesday. For months past the New York *World*, *Daily News*, and *Metropolitan Record* have been busily engaged in creating a bitter hostility to the Government. They have used the most inflammatory language, and day after day have not hesitated to incite and advocate open resistance to its rule. With them the simple re-election of Mr. LINCOLN is cause sufficient for revolution; and to irritate the low and ignorant portion of the people in New York, they are constantly prating to them that Mr. LINCOLN is attempting to defraud them of their rights.

The last number of the *Record* is exceedingly violent, and calls frantically upon Governor SEYMOUR "to bring out the whole "militia of the State, armed, and as fully prepared as if they were on election day, called "to do battle for the freedom of their fellow-"citizens of the great State of New York. "Our advice to the Democracy is to arm and "organize. The Governor may soon require "their services. We are on the eve of a revolution."

Such language is incendiary to the highest degree, and the man who uses it deserves a cell in some penitentiary, where he could only spent his treason to a five-foot granite wall. There is no telling what mischief is brewing in New York; and it was a wise and prudent measure to send General BUTLER over to the aid of General DIX. They are two men with whom traitors will not like to trifle, and it is to be hoped that their presence in the city will in itself be sufficient to insure tranquillity during the election next Tuesday.

TERMS OF REUNION.—In case of an armistice, who will be appointed MCCLELLAN'S commissioners?

VALLANDIGHAM, VOORHEES, the WOODS, INGERSOLL, FILLMORE, or PIERCE. The men who have all their lives licked the feet of Southern traitors.

What terms of peace would be executed?

Slavery in all the States.

Assumption of the Southern debt.

Indemnification for all loss incurred by the South.

Delivery of our negro regiments into Southern slavery.

And finally, the hellish compact would be (as the Charleston *Mercury* says) "sealed in the blood of the Black Republicans."

Let Democratic principles succeed, and we will see the consummation of our fears.

POLITICAL VILLAINY.

Last Thursday the Democrats held a large mass meeting in Lock Haven, Clinton county, at which it had been announced CHARLES INGERSOLL, GEORGE NORTHROP, WILLIAM H. MILLER, and a Mr. WRIGHT were to speak. The hour arriving when the meeting was to open, and the "distinguished speakers" not arriving with it, it became necessary to make some excuse for their absence. A large assemblage of people was in attendance, from all the country round, anxious to hear the champions of Democracy, and it had been chiefly drawn together by the assurance that the gentlemen named would be present. The managers of the meeting determined to "make a hit," and accordingly one of them arose, and in a short speech, in which he was fearfully indignant, announced to the meeting that the reason why Messrs. INGERSOLL, NORTHROP, & Co. were absent was that "*that old villain* "LINCOLN *had ordered them to be arrested* "*and thrown into prison for making Demo-*"*cratic speeches.*"

This raised a terrible excitement among the audience, and curses and threats filled the air, and little else was talked of for the remainder of the evening. The meeting adjourned, and the men and women composing it went home, fully believing the most outrageous lie which the malignant hearts of his enemies have yet started against Mr. LINCOLN. It may have the effect which the inventors designed it to have upon the ignorant portion of that community, and men will believe it and denounce the President as a tyrant, who wishes to deprive them of their free speech. But what can we think of such baseness on the part of these Democratic leaders? Is there any meanness too low for them, provided it but accomplish their purpose?

IF THIS WAR is a failure, where will we find in history the names of the dead heroes of Shiloh, Gettysburg, Antietam, and the Wilderness? They will be among the deluded victims of an unrighteous cause. Fathers! shall your dead son's name be placed within that category?

SHORT DAYS.

These days, whether crisp, racy, and brilliant, or dim and dull, hast a very little while. The gleaming sun marches quickly across the sky. The western heavens early glow with his setting splendor, and the deep shadow of night is over the land, and the timid stars are twinkling in the dark vault overhead almost before the simple words 'Jack Robinson' could be uttered even by the fastest and glibbest of tongues. The days are brief, indeed, and are soon over. Life is exactly like them—a winged day. Everybody knows this. Everybody who dares to stand still in his whirling, changing existence, and devote a few moments to sober reflection, will have a full realization of the firmness with which he is getting over the allotted ground. The tide of seasons is soon at the flood, and rolls boiling and fast. Childhood, with its prattling and its sincerity; youth, with its strength and enthusiasm; maturity, with its care and thoughtfulness—how their hours and years rush by! We are probably fatiguing the reader with this commonplace homily on the evanescence and hurry of life. Have not thousands of sermons and large piles of poems called attention to the stubborn truth that it is an easy road to the grave? Does not every rattling leaf of autumn whisper it? Are not sable hearses for ever moving up and down the mocking streets with their cold and pulseless burdens? And yet it is painfully certain that a dry leaf seldom arrests thoughtful attention, and equally indisputable that we can glance at the carriage of the dead without a sudden shiding and chilliness of the heart, and go whistling and tripping on our way. Filmy webs are carried on in whitened cemeteries, and sudden decease is not awfully impressive to most of us.

We would go on to say, if we were a moralist, that the scantiness of life, imaged in the brevity of these days, should have a weighty influence. Work while the day lasts! Act out good purposes while there is light and hope. Emulate the industrious insect immortalized by Dr. Watts, and "improve each shining hour." Make hay while the sun shines, as a sage has suggested. Try to do something in every hour. Something that will stand you in good stead by-and-by, when great business talents and smartness will not be taken into consideration. The night comes—the night of eternity—and the day of time is fading and flickering out so speedily! Nothing but these particularly short days could have induced us to indulge in the foregoing "psalm of life" reflections, but perhaps they may be as useful as thoughts on the currency and the Rebellion.

GRAND OPERA TROUPE

Mr. LEONARD GROVER, the able, energetic, and discriminative Director of the Grand Opera Troupe, has announced to the public that his inimitable troupe will open the season with that delightful light opera, *La Dame Blanche*. The care which is always taken by this Napoleon of dramatic arrangements insures a complete success. The lengthy and careful rehearsal to which each opera is submitted before being brought before the public, takes from twelve to sixteen hours of hard labor, all of which is superintended by Mr. GROVER in person.

The German opera, when it first opened its season in America, had scarcely artists enough to produce a second-class performance; but, under the management of Mr. GROVER they have now the finest collection of artists in any country—artists which could favorably compare with those of any of the court troupes of Germany. Our whole country owes a debt of gratitude to Mr. GROVER for the energy he has displayed, for the selections he has made, and for the low price with which he offers to delight the ears of our musical population.

Those who heard the German opera of *La Dame Blanche* need not be induced to hear it again. The sweet strains of "Robin Adair," as they rolled from the lips of M. HABELMAN, and the terrific applause—we can use no other word, and the *bon ton* are but little addicted to anything terrific—with which it was greeted, still seem to resound through the vast pile. The minor parts of the play are held by noted geniuses of musical ability. HERMANNS as "Gaveston," Mad'lle LEHMANN appears for the first time in our city, assisted by GRAFF, M'me JOHANNSEN, and Mad'lle DZIURA.

The reputation which the troupe brings from Boston and New York is such as to make crowded houses every night an established fact. We look with infinite pleasure towards having the sweet yet strong tones of German music fill the shrine which is dedicated to the Muses. Let such a success attend their efforts, that in thousands of hearts the pleasing recollection of the evenings spent with soft melodies lulling the senses may find a place among the happiest evenings in their lives.

HERO OF THE "ALBEMARLE."

Destruction of the Vessel and Loss of Many Lives.

"Lieutenant W. B. Cushing, who, in command of picket launch No. 1, destroyed the formidable iron-clad ram *Albermarle*, lying off Plymouth, North Carolina, arrived in town to-day, and reported to the Secretary of the Navy. He is a young man, about the age of General Custer, and resembles him in size and complexion enough to be his brother.

"During the Rebellion he has run more hair-breadth escapes, probably, than any other man in the naval service. He was cordially received by the Secretary of the Navy and Assistant Secretary Fox, and congratulated on his success in destroying 'the terror of Albemarle Sound.'

"He was selected some time ago as *the* man to destroy that vessel. Several distinguished naval officers, while they applauded his courage, feared that he was too headstrong, and 'too much of a dare-devil' to have the steadiness of nerve necessary to accomplish the result desired.

"Notwithstanding the opinion of those officers, however, Admiral Porter, at the suggestion of Assistant Secretary Fox, selected Lieutenant Cushing, and gave him his choice of the kind of craft or boat he would employ in the special service upon which he was detailed. He selected 'Picket Launch No. 1,' not by any means the best in the service, and started upon his hazardous errand, the result of which is detailed in Lieutenant Cushing's interesting official report.

"The explosion of the torpedo not only destroyed the *Albemarle*, but also sunk the launch, containing Lieutenant Cushing and thirteen men, none of whom escaped, as far as known except the Lieutenant and one man. They were all thrown into the water.

"The large body of water thrown up by the explosion immediately filled the launch, and sunk it.

"Lieutenant Cushing is satisfied that a large number of lives must have been destroyed in the blowing up of the *Albemarle*, as her guns were all manned.

"Besides discharging his torpedo, he previously paid his compliments to the Rebel gunners on the *Albemarle* and on the wharf where she lay with a shower of grape and canister.

"The Secretary of the Navy will recommend to Congress a vote of thanks to Lieutenant Cushing, and that he be promoted one grade, to be a lieutenant commander. He will be immediately placed in command of one of our new first-class gunboats."—*Washington Republican, Nov. 3.*

MARRIED.

MCGINLEY—BADLEY.—On the 3d of November, at the old parsonage, No. 1022 Franklin street, by Rev. W. S. Hall, Lieutenant CHARLES MCGINLEY, United States Army, and EMMA B. BADLEY, all of Philadelphia.

SHIPES—SOUTHARD.—On the 2d instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. John D. Curtis, Mr. H. C. SHIPES, of Philadelphia, to Miss LETITIA SOUTHARD, daughter of S. S. Southard, Esq., of Wilmington, Del.

SMITH—ROAS.—On Thursday, November 3, 1864, at the residence of the bride's parents, Kittiskong, by the Rev. Dr. O. H. Bunn, Lieutenant O. H. SMITH, of Washington, to SARAH E., only daughter of J. D. Roas, of Harrisburg.

TWEED—MCKINNEY.—On the 26th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. David Steele, Mr. JOHN TWEED, of New Jersey, to Miss ANNIE MCKINNEY, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

BARNES.—Killed, on the 23d ultimo, on board the iron-clad gunboat *Wyoming*, in action with Fort Gaines, Mobile Bay, ALFRED SIMONS BARNES, of Co. E, 23d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, in the 20th year of his age.

The friends and members of the militia and members of the Union Club are invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, the 6th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his father, Chestnut Hill. Carriages will be in waiting on the arrival of the cars leaving Philadelphia at 12 o'clock M. Interment at the Laurel Hill Cemetery.

BEDDALL.—On the morning of the 4th instant, ANDREW BEDDALL, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the late residence, No. 304 S. Fourth street, below Chestnut, on Wednesday, the 9th instant, at 11 o'clock A. M. Interment at Laurel Hill Cemetery.

BLAKE.—On the 4th instant, MARY R., youngest daughter of Robert B. and Anne P. Blakiston, in the 11th year of her age.

Funeral on Monday, 7th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, East Walnut lane, above Germantown avenue, Germantown. To proceed to Laurel Hill.

BAY.—On the evening of the 4th instant, DAVID BAY, in the 80th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1811 Mount Vernon street, on Sunday morning, at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

COURTNEY.—On the 4th instant, ISABELLA MARGARET, infant daughter of Alexander Catherine Kinsley.

Friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday, at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her parents, No. 1 Mifflin street. To proceed to Northwestern Cemetery.

ROWLAND.—On Thursday, 3d of November, ALBERT G. ROWLAND, in the 67th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from the residence of his father, 1 Cheltenham, Montgomery county, on Monday, the 7th instant, at 10 o'clock.

SEEGER.—On Thursday, November 3, FREDERICK L. SEEGER, aged 14 years.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 811 N. Sixth street, on Monday next, at 10 A. M.

SUTHERLAND.—In New York, Oct. 26, ROBERT SUTHERLAND, of this city, in the 74th year of his age.

WILCOX.—On Thursday evening last, EDMUND, son of Samuel and Anna B. Wilcox, aged 8 years and 6 months.

LATEST.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

LADIES' AND MISSES' HATS,

ALL SHAPES,

BEST STYLES,

LOWEST PRICES.

"NEW CONTINENTAL HAT."

BONNETS

AT

MODERATE PRICES.

P. S.—OLD VELVET BONNETS made over. Felt Hats and Bonnets reshaped.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 726 CHESNUT STREET.

CARD.

I WILL OFFER MY

ENTIRE STOCK OF

LACE CURTAINS

AT FORTY PER CENT.

LESS THAN COST

OF IMPORTATION.

I. E. WALRAVEN,

SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES.

WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, AT THE MANUFACTURERS', No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. No. 723 KEETY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET.

PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

COURTNEY & WILLITTS,

Nos. 14 and 16 S. SEVENTH Street,

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Manufacturers of

BEAUTIFUL

COTTAGE FURNITURE,

And the only reliable made in this city.

Also, Dining room Furniture and Bedding, constantly on hand. 9-19-mths-3m

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Bargains in Clothing,
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At GRANVILLE STORES' Old Stand.
At GRANVILLE STORES' Old Stand.
At GRANVILLE STORES' Old Stand.
At GRANVILLE STORES' Old Stand.

No. 609 Chesnut street,
No. 609 Chesnutstreet.
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No. 609 Chesnut street.

Jones' Clothing, S. E. Cor. Seventh and MARKET.

JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market.
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JONES' Clothing, S. E. corner Seventh and Market.

Old Government

JAVA COFFEE,
And all the finest
Green and Black Teas,
Constantly on hand by
DAVIS & BERTOLET,
Arch and Tenth.

Burglar Alarm Telegraph—The Public are informed that I have succeeded in obtaining the agency of this valuable invention for this city and vicinity. It is operated by electricity, same as all other telegraphs only the wires are not visible. Each window and door is an operator. It is introduced without denuding the house in the least. A burglar once entered, but could not avoid it. In six years it has not failed. If it is an object to protect jewelry, money, or goods, the windows and doors of your house, it can be done. Call and see it.

JOHN A. MURPHEY,
No. 702 CHESNUT Street.

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS. DECKER BROS PIANOS.

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Seventh and Chesnut streets.

PERSONAL.

MY DEAR MARION, I SEE COPIED FROM the "Richmond Enquirer" a communication to me asking you are all well at present, and would like to hear some news from you. Richmond papers please copy. Answer through the Philadelphia "Evening Telegraph." MARIA BANNING.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1864. 11-2-2t

ANY INFORMATION CONCERNING THE whereabouts of SAMUEL HUTCHINGSON will be thankfully received by his Mother, Mrs. ELIZABETH JONES. When last heard from he was Commodore's Clerk on the Confederate steamer "Florida," then stationed at New Orleans. Information solicited through New York "Herald" and Philadelphia "Evening Telegraph."

Richmond and Mobile papers please copy.

PHILADELPHIA, October 31, 1864. 11-2-2t*

$10,000 CAN BE MADE ON A PATENT Medicine, which only costs a trifling sum to introduce it properly, and is acknowledged by all who use it to be universal in its cures, and the most potent ever made. A person with his capital can join the advertiser, or the receipt and all information will be imparted for a months' time, by which $10,000 can be realized. Address "Medicine," this office. 11-4

WANTS.

SITUATION WANTED AS CLERK, IN A Store or Office by a young man who writes a fair hand. Moderate salary expected. Good references given. Address "Active," at this Office. 11-5-3t

A PARTNER WANTED, WITH A CAPITAL of from $1000 to $4000, in a sure and lucrative business. Address S. M. P., at this office. 11-1

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN West Walnut or Locust, or Arch, or Chestnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10-5

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—A FOUR-STORY BRICK Dwelling House, No. 434 N. Twenty-fourth st., opposite St. Clement's church. Lot front 16 by 150 feet deep. The house has double front, marble vestibule, and all modern improvements. Immediate possession given. Apply to LEWIS H. BROWN, 11-4-2t* No. 108 S. FOURTH Street.

FOR SALE.—A SACRIFICE—TWO OF those valuable stores, next to Chestnut, on Second st. Apply as soon as possible. Good trade will be taken. 11-5-6t

TO RENT—THE SECOND FLOOR, No. 108 Front street, 30 feet deep. Also, a store on Letitia street. Apply to JOHN H. LOVE, 11-2-3t No. 108 FRONT Street.

REAL ESTATE. REAL ESTATE.
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NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT.
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CONTAINS NEAR $2,000,000 WORTH.
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CONTAINS NEAR $2,000,000 WORTH.

FOR SALE.—NO PERSON IN QUEST OF Real Estate, either for investment or occupancy, should fail to get my new price CATALOGUE, but one, containing in importance to buyers anything of the kind ever published in this city, no matter by whom. Said Catalogue contains a vast amount of first-class city property, of all descriptions suitable to all classes, including lots, &c. Also for sale on my register, a great number of first-class farms, with stock and implements, at prices varying from $10,000 to $25,000. Call for catalogue, or send your address.

GEORGE C. MILLER,
Practical Real Estate Operator,
No. 154 N. SIXTH Street.

Office hours, from 7 A. M. until 10 P. M.

FOR SALE.—SPLENDID DOUBLE Mansion on Chesnut street, has large side-yard and deep lot. Price $40,000.

Elegant large one-and-a-half Dwelling, on Seventh, above Spring Garden street. Lot 41 by 96 feet. Price $14,000. Immediate possession of both the above properties.

Neat side-yard Dwelling, on Fourth st., above Poplar. Price only $11,000.

THREE VERY NEAT SIDE-YARD Dwellings, on Fourth street, above Oxford. A splendid neighborhood. Lots 20 by 100 feet deep. Price $4000 each. Immediate possession.

Very neat Dwelling, north side of Vine street, west of Nineteenth; garden, and fine railing in front. Lot 19 by 120 feet to a street. Price $7600. Possession very soon.

VERY NEAT THREE-QUARTER front Dwelling, No. 2030 Summer street. Lot 20 by 111, to Spring street. Empty in a few days.

Very large, desirably-located Dwelling, Arch street, east of Sixth. Lot 50 feet front by 275 feet deep to Cherry street, with first-rate stable and coach-house on that front. Price $25,000. Possession very soon.

Arch street business stand, No. 115, below Second street. Lot 16½ feet deep. Price $6000. Now empty.

TWO EXCELLENT FOUR-STORY Dwellings, on Vine, west of Seventeenth and Eighteenth streets. Lots 22 by 105 feet deep, to a street. Price $12,500 each. Immediate possession.

Splendid brown stone front Dwelling, (four story,) on West Logan Square. Lot 22 by 111 feet deep—fifteen rooms. Price $16,500. Possession soon.

TWO VERY ELEGANT FOUR-STORY brown stone Dwellings on Arch and on Spruce streets. Lots 22 by 105, and 22 by 120 feet deep; both go to streets.

NEAT FOUR-STORY DWELLING, ON Arch, west of Twenty-first street. Lot 18 by 122 feet to a street. Price $3000. Immediate possession.

GREAT BARGAIN.—NEAT DWELLING on Sixth street, north of Vine. Six-and-a-half rooms. Price only $3000. Possession very soon.

BUSINESS STAND.—STORE AND Dwelling, No. 814 N. Sixth street. Lot nearly 100 feet deep to a street. Price $4500 clear, and immediate possession.

ELEGANT CORNER DWELLING IN Wallace and another main street (Bush Hill). Lot 20 by 111 feet deep. Price $5000. Immediate possession.

NEAT DWELLING, NO. 1910 COATES street. Twelve rooms. Lot 20 by 120 feet deep to a street. Will be sold a bargain positively. Now empty.

NO. 815 N. TENTH STREET IS ONE OF the best built dwellings in this city. Three-story front, and three-story double back buildings. Everything in first-rate order. Lot 17 by 120 to a street. Possession in three days.

FOUR ELEGANT FOUR-STORY SIDE-yard Dwellings, S. W. corner Broad and Oxford. Price $12,000 each.

TWO NEAT FOUR-STORY DWELLINGS, Broad, below Oxford. Front stone up the first story. Lots 20 by 200 feet deep. Price $10,000 each. Now empty. Besides near two thousand other city properties. Every purchaser should call on me first.

Also for sale a great number of first-class mansions in West Philadelphia. Tioga street and other desirable localities.

Also a great number of splendid first class farms with elegant mansions, &c., at prices ranging from $3000 to $25,000.

GEORGE C. MILLER,
Practical Real Estate Operator for the last twenty years.
No. 154 S. SIXTH Street.

OPEN FROM 7 A. M. UNTIL 10 P. M.

"SUNDAY HERALD,"

LOYAL, BUT INDEPENDENT.

Containing the LATEST TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. This NEW SUNDAY NEWSPAPER will be issued on SUNDAY NEXT.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be sent in at once.

NEWS AGENTS, NEWS BOYS, and CARRIERS must leave their orders at once, or they cannot be supplied.

OFFICE, No. 108 S. THIRD Street, Third Floor.

S. E. COHEN & SON,
11-5-2t PUBLISHERS.

132d PENNSYLVANIA VOLUNTEERS.

REGIMENTAL HEADQUARTERS,

NOVEMBER 5, 1864.

ATTENTION TO ORDERS.

The Companies composing the Regiment will assemble for Dress Parade, on Broad street, right resting on street, TO-MORROW (Sunday) AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock.

The attendance of EVERY MAN is requested, as important orders will be published.

By Command of WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
Colonel Commanding.

J. B. BONES,
Assistant. 11

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

HARRIET FURDON vs. JOHN L. WILSON.

Venditioni. June T., 1861, No. 128.

The Auditor appointed to report distribution of the fund produced by the sheriff's sale under the above writ of all that certain lot or piece of ground, with the three-story brick message tenement thereon erected, situate on the N. E. corner of Ponder and Wharton streets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Wharton street 20 feet, and extending in length or depth eastwardly along Ponder street and between parallel lines at right angles to Wharton street 46 feet 3 inches to an alley 9 feet 6 inches wide, leading northward from said Ponder street, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, the 21st day of November, at 4 P. M., at his office, No. 124 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia, when and where all parties interested must present their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund.

E. H. THORP, Auditor.

11-5-3t

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE owners of premises hereinafter described, that write of scire facias against the following described premises, against said premises, will be issued after three months from this date, unless said claims are paid.

LEWIS C. CASSIDY, Attorney for Claimant.

C. P. June Term, 1864, No. 3. Lot and frame stable on northeast side of Ashland street, 20 feet southeast of Amber street. Size each 16 feet front, and 50 feet deep to Amber street. Claim $1700 for paving.

Same vs. same. C. P. June Term, 1864; No. 5. Lot and three-story brick dwelling, on southwest side of Ashland street, and twenty-two feet of Amber street, 50 feet deep. Claim $1400 for paving.

Same vs. same. C. P. June Term, 1864, No. 4. Lot and three-story brick dwelling on southeast side of Amber street and northwest side of Ashland street, 16 feet front, 50 feet deep. Claim $1200 for paving.

Same vs. John T. Jones, owner, No. C. P. September Term, 1863, No. 50. Lot of ground and brick building, situate on northwesterly corner of Girard avenue and Marlboro street, Fairhill Ward, 16 feet on Girard avenue, 52 feet deep. Claim $800, for paving.

Same vs