Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER

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To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling us to go to press at an earlier hour, we earnestly request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1864.

NATIONAL PROVIDENCE.

That there exists an Almighty Governor of the universe, who is endowed with supreme wisdom and omnipotence, and who guides and governs the destinies of nations, cannot be denied by any intelligent reader of history. The chronicle of events, ancient and modern, reveals results which a Divine authority alone could have produced.

A nation arises to power and grandeur when all surrounding circumstances seem to conspire to cause its ruin—Carthage, an African colony, becomes so powerful that its existence is incompatible with the existence of the "mistress of the world"—while Tyre, situate so as to receive all the commerce of the Mediterranean, falls from her high position, and to-day a few sea-washed rocks alone attest the site of the "mistress of the sea."

In descending to our own favored land, we only see the renewed proofs of the watchful care of the Almighty Hand. The whirlwind of civil war which has desolated our land, and left an empty chair in every household, is esteemed by many excellent divines as a sign of the indignant anger of the Lord; that He has completely given us over to vengeance; and that the fate of Babylon will be ours. But such opinions are incompatible with the facts of our history.

Let us glance at the merciful provision made by a Benign Majesty to lighten the stroke of avenging justice.

The discovery of the motive power of steam, and its application in the steam engine to travel, marked an era in the progress of civilization. Since its first introduction into America, the enterprise of our people has covered the whole land with a network of rail. Of late years the mania for railroad speculation has increased tenfold. Our most distant States have been connected, and to-day it is easier to go from Maine to Missouri than it formerly was to travel from Philadelphia to New York. But the Omnipotent Hand has displayed itself in the course taken by these great thoroughfares. None of the roads running north and south proceed further towards the Tropics than our national capital, while those running east and west pass the whole breadth of our land, and will shortly connect the two great oceans of the sphere. The result of such an arrangement is at once apparent. As soon as the news was received of the beleaguering of Washington, the lines following the course of latitude transported with ease the hundreds of thousands of gallant soldiers who volunteered at once to save the nation's life.

In an almost incredibly short space of time half a million of bayonets surrounded the nation's capital, and repulsed the traitorous foe. Meanwhile those connecting the East and West did good service for their country. "The closing of the Mississippi," said the South, "will bring the West to terms. The corn and wheat will rot for want of a market, and on their knees will they sue for peace and friendship." Man proposes, but God disposes. The course of the South only caused her own ruin. At once the tide of transportation was changed, and the iron horse carried over iron rails the products of our vast and fertile prairies of the land of the setting sun. Commerce did not pause, but the Father of Waters ceased to carry the Northern gold into Southern coffers. Thus, by a wise dispensation of Providence was our nation doubly saved from ruin, and the starving of foreign lands supplied with bread.

Again—the line of telegraph poles which intersect our land has proved its salvation. All the wants, all the distress, and all the successes of our army are at once made known to the anxious hearts at home. If a hundred thousand men are needed at Atlanta, the Secretary of War knows it within a few hours of the formation of the desire. The loyal North, in turn, is informed of the nation's wants before, according to ancient calculations, the army itself was aware of its need. The mother's anxiety over her absent boys is eased by electricity, and the lightning, which "shows in the east even to the west," illumes the national situation to the eyes of all the world.

Previous to the breaking out of the existing war, we asked ourselves, Why have sewing machines been invented? why has the Lord allowed so many thousands of helpless women to be deprived of their only means of earning bread?

But no sooner is the great invention fairly under way, than, like Jupiter's myrmidons, a host of young men spring into a new sphere of life. Uniform and cap are needed for a million, and over our whole land is heard the busy hum of the patented needle as it makes the army blue into coverings for our gallant soldiers. What would our nation do without the sewing machine to-day? No woman has lost her employment, but thousands of idle hands have been made busy and thousands of wants supplied.

And finally, we have been always blest with abundant crops; God has smiled and showered a bountiful supply upon a nation fighting the battles of freedom. Our land has teemed with fertility and happiness, and with what we have had to spare the starving of Ireland have been fed. In all these provisions for our war, we must recognize the wise ruling of an Almighty Power, and ascribe the glory to the benificent Governor of the Universe.

FRENCH AMERICANS.

The *Courrier des Etats Unis*, the organ of the Frenchmen in this country, recently published the following sarcastic review of the New York *Herald*. One of the notable features about the article is its latent dislike for American institutions and hidden scorn of our national bravery. We would suggest that persons feeling as the editors of the *Courrier* evidently do, should publish their paper in a land where the inhabitants hold sentiments more congenial than those of the loyal citizens of the loyal North.

"What will happen next?" asks the *Herald*, in confirming the success of Mr. LINCOLN. And that journal answers itself, that the President ought to make an appeal for reconciliation, and to reunite the two nations against France and England, that they may be taught once for all to respect the Monroe doctrine. To this end we should throw one hundred thousand men upon the Rio Grande, one hundred thousand others upon the St. Lawrence, and from the Isthmus to Hudson Bay there would be but one Government.

"The *Herald* is very modest. It would be better still to throw one hundred thousand men in France, and one hundred thousand in England, and to annex those two countries. The tour of Spain, Italy, and Belgium would follow of course, and nothing could prevent Germany from sharing the same fate. With vigor, the conquering army might overthrow Sweden, pass through the heart of Russia, enter Central Asia, pacify Turkestan, annex Persia and Mesopotamia, ruin the Indies, cross the Himalaya, take China in dreams, annihilate the remaining Taeping rebels, make the Empire of Milien a Territory, cross the Yellow Sea, conquer Japan, and return to California by the Pacific, while a few corps *Furmes* subjugate Africa, and some squadrons reduce Australia and South America.

"These would be memorable conquests, and we ask that Mr. BENNETT be appointed Commander-in-chief of the armies charged with their accomplishment."

TOO MANY ELECTIONS.

It would, perhaps, not be extravagant to say that a chief evil of our political system has been the frequent recurrence of elections. They are various in kind, and succeed each other at very short intervals. The representative principle extends throughout the whole scheme of public service, with but few exemptions. We have town elections, State elections, and national elections, and we put almost every civil officer in his place by popular vote, from the President down to a village constable. Of late years our love of the elective franchise has even invaded the forum of justice; and regardless of allowing party passions and influences to disturb the sobriety and impartiality of the Courts, we have actually committed the folly of making the tenure of the judicial station depend on the ballot.

The bad consequences of all this are shown in several conspicuous forms. In the first place we are perpetually putting men in office and turning them out. And this process is pursued without any reference to the character of the officer or the interest of the public. The elections come round in the order of their appointment, and whether there is or is not any real necessity or reason for a change, the business of voting must be gone on with, and a change is generally made. One result is, that an unexceptionable man is often displaced to make room for one who is comparatively incompetent and unworthy. Thus it happens that we have but few persons in any public office who are either familiar with their duties, or are encouraged to perform them faithfully or honestly by any just hope of being continued in their places on the ground of their merit. Hence the welfare of the community, and the morals of its public servants, are made to suffer together.

A second notable effect of frequent elections is the creation of a class of men who make politics a trade; and the country is filled with them—their name is legion. They are always either seeking to get into some comfortable situation, where they do little work and draw large wages; or, being in, they are ever striving, by hook or by crook, to escape being thrown out. They rank in a certain gradation, from the highest to the lowest style of politician—from a "tidewalter" to a cabinet minister. They constitute a numerous and powerful body in the State, and practically engineer the whole machinery of elections. They determine the composition of all nominating conventions, designate the candidates to be voted for, and so arrange matters as to have themselves specially taken care of in the distribution of political patronage and the like.

As "Hamlet" said of the players, that a man had better have a bad epitaph than their ill will, so may every citizen, who is able and ambitious to serve the country in any civil position, better remain in retirement than attempt to gain his wish for public place without the favor of the potential gentlemen who settle all the preliminaries.

A third, and probably the worst mischief of our many elections, is the almost incessant agitation concerning politics to which they expose the public mind. They return so often that there is no interval for a healthy repose. As fast as we get over one disturbance of the kind, we are excited and harassed by another. We are carried forward in an endless round of contention.

We are hardly done with one heated political canvass before we are preparing the plans and engaging in the intrigues for another. This state of things is most pernicious in several respects. It keeps the whole business economy of the country in an unsettled condition. With the ever-present apprehension of sudden and radical changes in the administrative policy of Government, the entire system of our industry and commerce is rendered unstable and insecure.

This fact has been remarkably illustrated in past years by the disastrous financial crises that have followed violent or fundamental changes in the revenue laws of the nation. Thousands of manufacturers, merchants, and capitalists, who based their operations on either a high or low tariff, on the policy of protection or of free trade, have been ruined by an election which decidedly altered the composition of Congress as to those questions, and thereby caused a disturbance of the political measures on which the general commerce and labor of the country were dependent. The basis not being permanent, all that is built on it must suffer fluctuation, and any one knows that such a condition is unfavorable to industrial and commercial prosperity everywhere. It is moreover to be remarked that the necessity which requires the public attention to be given without intermission to political cares—to the contests of parties, changes of administration, and probable modifications of policy in municipal, State, and National Government—turns the thoughts of individuals too much from their private affairs. This is bad enough in its injurious influence on the general welfare, to say nothing of the demoralizing tendency of embittered party contests, which set neighbor against neighbor, and friend against friend, and disturb the peace and harmony, not alone of society at large, but even of the domestic circle.

For these, and a great many other like reasons, it would be well if the terms of service in all public trusts were greatly extended, and the number and frequency of elections proportionably diminished. There are many officials now chosen from year to year who might be elected to hold their places during good behavior; and there are others who, instead of being elected every two, three, or four years, as now, might be given a much less limited term, subject to impeachment for high crimes or misdemeanors in office. A reform of this kind, if effected, will certainly contribute very materially to the peace and happiness of the Republic, and speedily secure popular approval.

JEFF. DAVIS AND HIS EDITORS.

The Rebel President is likely to have a nice time of it with his subjects. His last message has stirred up a hornet's nest about his ears, and already they are whizzing around and planting their stings in his face. They did not take quietly the proposition that "the condition of freedom is much better for the slave than that of servitude;" or "that the Confederate Government has a right to acquire possession of the slaves by purchase or impressment with compensation, and then emancipate them without the consent of the States, or of the masters." That was a disturbance of their equanimity not to be borne, and so they are pitching into Mr. DAVIS unmercifully, accusing him of being a more effective abolitionist than Mr. LINCOLN.

But the last straw on the camel's back is his suggestion that the military be instructed to detail editors for conducting the newspaper press throughout the South. Mr. DAVIS wants men to fight, and has come to a conclusion directly opposite to that of ROMULUS, for he thinks the sword is mightier than the pen; and he intends to put those editors who have been fighting with goose-quills for four years past, in the fore front of battle for a while. This is something they did not anticipate. All the time that they have been filling their columns with denunciations of the "Northern tyrant," they were in blissful ignorance of the fact that their august master had "a rod in pickle" for their own backs; that he was concocting a plan to drive them into the service, with a musket on their shoulders and cornmeal in their knapsacks. But the rod has been exhibited, and the Richmond editors are in terror. Still they show pluck, and the fight has commenced.

DAVIS urges on his Congress that men are needed, and to the end that they may be raised, he advises a system of detail by the military of only such persons as are absolutely necessary to carry on the various mechanical, scientific, and educational professions of the South. He believes that there are large numbers of men who can be spared from the workshops, the mines, and the newspaper offices in the Confederacy; and to get hold of these men, the military authorities are to examine into the matter, and set aside certain persons to continue the work in the different branches of industry and the publishing offices of the Confederacy.

The editor of the *Enquirer* sees a fearful evil in the system, and styles it a "cesspool of corruption," from whose depths no man could come forth to assume his old position of influence and respectability before the people. He even grows frantic over the prospect, and exclaims:—"No! for God's sake put us in the "army—the trenches—anywhere; but save us "from the degraded position of a detailed "editor!" From this it would seem that the *Enquirer* man is no coward; it is not because he fears Yankee bullets or bayonets that he finds such fault with the idea. By no means. He dreads the greater evil, that of the loss of the freedom of the press. He does not want to be "an underling to an underling," just as if he has not been an "underling" for the last four years. But, after all, this rampant editor does see danger lurking in the obnoxious proposition, and he quotes the case of

"URIAH, whose beauteous wife,
Made DAVID seek his life;"

and intimates that the modern DAVIS, not DAVID, might take advantage of the license warranted by the new system to put some Southern URIAH of an editor in the "fore front of the hottest battle," for the purpose of getting rid of him forever.

This prospect is disagreeable, and the *Enquirer* writer enters his protest. If there is a BATHSHEBA in question, we do not blame him for exhibiting such concern.

How this war at home is to end remains to be seen, but if the Southern press can prove in the fight with "His Excellency" JEFFERSON DAVIS, that "the pen *is* mightier than the sword," they will gain a triumph of which they can afford to be proud.

ET TU, BRUTE?

The aiders and abettors of General MCCLELLAN, whose pen is mightier than his sword, inasmuch as he killed himself by his letter to the Chicago Convention, have been getting it hot and heavy through the columns of the New York *Daily News*. Indeed, the General is badly treated by some of the principal organs to which, it will be believed, he would have looked for countenance and support, refusing him consolation in his hour of defeat, and applying to his soul harrowing caustic instead of flattering unction. This is hard, indeed. The information that principle was trampled under foot throughout all the sequel of the Chicago nomination—that the expediency that whitled away nearly all traces of Democracy from the platform completed its work in General MCCLELLAN'S letter—that that Convention was marked by short-sighted cowardice—and that General MCCLELLAN had repudiated the principles upon which he had been nominated, and had substituted a hybrid platform, comes with a particularly good grace from lips unused to make such admissions. Contrast the tone with which MCCLELLAN is treated by the organs of his own party with that in which the Republicans now speak of him, and then ponder well whether he needs not to exclaim:—"Save me from my friends!" The condolements of a friend are as difficult to smile under as the hisses of an enemy; but when a satellite escapes from its orbit, and makes a rush at the sun around which it revolved, the grace required to contemplate the anomaly with equanimity must be great indeed.

AMUSEMENTS.

To-night begins the second week of the Circus. Mrs. Charles Warner and her energetic husband may congratulate themselves upon giving the public a first class circus entertainment, well worthy the patronage of the good Philadelphians. The building has been thoroughly renovated, and everything looks as neat and clean as a new pin. The list of performers embraces the best in the United States. The feats of the Denzer Brothers are truly wonderful. Mr. Charles Sherwood's amusing act of "Pete Jenkins" has never been equalled, and cannot be excelled. This gentleman and his worthy family are a certain feature of the entertainment. Baron Stone's fearless bareback riding astonishes all, while Samuel Stickney's funny sayings and doings keeps the people in a merry humor.

MARRIED.

PARKER—MISHET.—At Washington, 7th instant, at the church of the Epiphany, by the Rev. Dr. Hall, GEORGE S. PARKER, of Boston, to ALICE, daughter of the late M. Mishet, of Philadelphia.

DIED.

HOMAN.—On the 7th instant, at Fifth Corps Hospital, City Point, Va., SAMUEL C., son of Jesse and Sarah Homan, of wounds received October 27th, before Petersburg, in the 20th year of his age, a member of Company K, Ninety-first Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

The relatives and friends of the family, and any members of the Alexander's Regiment in the city, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 837 Race street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 1 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

MONTGOMERY.—On the 7th instant, in the 4th year, VICTOR JOHN ADAIR, only son of John A. and Mary A. Montgomery.

Funeral from his parents' residence, Round Island, Oil Creek, Venango County, Pa., on Tuesday, 15th inst., at 2 P. M.

PITCHER.—At Geneva, N. Y., November 5th, Capt. MONTGOMERY PITCHER, son-in-law of the late Brigadier-General James S. Wadsworth.

WATERHOUSE.—Killed, on picket duty, before Petersburg, on the 25th ultimo, J. A., only son of C. O. and Susan M. Waterhouse, aged 21 years, 2 months and 7 days.

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. S. CARRYL.

MASONIC HALL,

No. 719 CHESNUT Street.

COURTNEY & WILLITTS.

Nos. 14 and 16 S. SEVENTH Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Manufacturers of

BEAUTIFUL

COTTAGE FURNITURE,

And the only articles made in this city.

Also, Dining-room Furniture and Bedding, constantly on hand. 9-19-mths-2m

BUSINESS ITEMS.

"Well, well, I'm becoming Bald, and can't help it," is frequently expressed by those whose hair is leaving them. Now this is all a mistake. Jayne's Hair Tonic, faithfully applied, will preserve the hair from falling off, remove all dirt and dandruff, prevent premature grayness, cure eruptive diseases of the scalp, and by its continued use restore the head with new and beautiful hair. Prepared only by Dr. D. JAYNE & SON, No. 242 Chesnut street.

Eye, Ear, Throat Diseases, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Nervous Affections treated with the utmost success by Dr. Von MOSCHZISKER, with his newly constructed apparatus. An illustrated prospectus of the same, containing some valuable testimonials, is to be had gratis, on application at his office, No. 1027 Walnut street.

Perry & Co., Clothing, Third and Chesnut.

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Superior Flour.—

The "Harper's Ferry"
is the best Flour that comes to this market.
Fresh lot, just received, by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth streets.

Pianos! Pianos!

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

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chestnut streets.

MICHAEL JACOBS,

BANKER,

No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

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STOCKS AND SPECIE BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. 10-25-6m

WILLIAM PAINTER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 110 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Dealers in Government Securities of all kinds. Foreign and Domestic Exchange, Gold, Silver, and Uncurrent Money bought and sold.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.

Interest allowed on Deposits; Collections promptly made. 10-27-1m

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Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. fuh17

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

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

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET. PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICAN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

LEONARD GROVER.....Director.

THE LAST WEEK MOST POSITIVELY OF GROVER'S GRAND GERMAN OPERA COMPANY. CARL ANSCHUTZ.....Conductor.

GRAND REPERTOIRE For the 1st nights of the REMARKABLY BRILLIANT SEASON. Selected to close with the coming return season of such unparalleled prosperity.

In announcing the closing nights the Director begs to express his very high appreciation of the liberal patronage bestowed upon the Grand German Opera during the past season, and to announce with regret that the current week must positively terminate the season, as engagements for many months in existence preclude the possibility of continuation.

THIS (MONDAY) EVENING, November 14, 1864, MARTHA.

Only time, Grand Opera by Von Flotow. Fourth act postponed.

EARL FORMES.....as.....Plunkett
His very celebrated assumption, originally and expressly composed for him by Von Flotow.

FRANZ HUMMER.....as.....Lionel
In which he has this season gained the warmest encomiums of the Boston public.

MADAME JOHANNA ROTTER.....as.....Martha
Her very popular assumption.

MLLE. SOPHIA DIGNA.....as.....Nancy

ANTON GRAFF.....as.....Sir Tristam
Favorables cast for the Company.

"Martha," with the cast given it by the Grand German Opera Company, has everywhere ranked as one of the most brilliant and spirited productions known to the operatic stage.

TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 15th, 1864, only time of Mozart's immortal Opera,

DON GIOVANNI,

With the great New York and Boston cast, embracing the strength of the Grand German Opera Company, so heard to give a brilliant finale to the New York season, which it received a degree of commendation never before given to a case of Mozart's chef d'œuvre in that city, and attracted one of the largest houses of the entire season.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, Nov. 16th, only time of LES HUGUENOTS.

Grand Opera by Meyerbeer, with a very great cast.

The time and attention, study and rehearsal, lavished in the production of this great Opera, the most difficult in its entire class of any modern repertoire, is happily over. The Opera has received already two representations this season in Boston, the second of which is regarded as the most perfect presentation ever given in America. A highly satisfactory performance may be looked forward to on WEDNESDAY.

THURSDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, only time of STRADELLA.

Grand Opera by Von Flotow. Presented with a degree of brilliancy and vivacity never obtained in the Opera, except at its first production. FORLI is his comic association, MALVOLIO, originally and expressly composed for him by Von Flotow. MADAME ROTTER as LEONORA. The entire strength of the main portion of the Grand German Opera Company is engaged in the cast.

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, only time of MIREILLE.

Grand Opera by Gounod, composer of "Faust." Presented for the first time in America. From lack of sufficient rehearsal on a one act and selections from "Sicilien" were given in Boston. This city will, therefore, be the first, as it was with "Faust," to witness the entire presentation of Gounod's latest opera.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Nov. 19th, GALA FAREWELL MATINEE. FAUST, ENTIRE.

Admission to Matinee, One Dollar. Seats may be secured without extra charge.

Seats may be secured at the regular prices for any of the above nights at Gould's Music Store and at the Academy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Lessee and Manager.....JOHN T. FORD.
(Also of Holliday Street Theatre, Baltimore; Ford's New Theatre, Washington, and the Alexandria (Va.) Theatre.

A GREAT DRAMATIC FEAST.

Engagement, for 24 nights only, of the eminent Tragedian,

MR. EDWIN FORREST,

who will render, for the first time in Philadelphia, his brilliant personation of

CORIOLANUS,

IN

SHAKSPEARE'S GRAND ROMAN TRAGEDY OF THAT TITLE.

Commencing on MONDAY NIGHT, November 21.

The Company to sustain Mr. FORREST has been very carefully selected, embracing, among others, the celebrated Tragedienne,

MADAME PONISI.

The scenery used will be several of the productions of MR. J. RUSSELL SMITH, of Philadelphia, with newly painted drapery by MR. HAMBLIN, of Philadelphia, and several new Roman scenes, embracing THE TRIUMPHAL RETURN OF CORIOLANUS, by Mr. CHARLES S. GEYER, of Baltimore.

The Machinery by Mr. JOHN DUNKLE, of the Academy.

The Costumes, Banners, Insignia, &c., &c., were made expressly for this play at a cost of over $400.

For further particulars, see the future advertisements. 11-12-6t

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE.

HOUSE CROWDED FROM PIT TO DOME.

Third week. Third week. Third week. Third week. Third week. Third week.

Of the Brilliant Engagement of MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, UNCLE PAT'S CABIN, YANKEE COURTSHIP, And JOHNS' DAY, MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS in his Celebrated characters.

Seats secured six days in advance.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 14 and 15, LAST WEEK OF MRS. D. P. BOWERS, Who will appear in the new 4 act Play of LADY AUDLEY'S SECRET. To conclude with the popular comedy of THE TAILOR OF TAMWORTH. SATURDAY AFTERNOON, November 19, TWELFTH GRAND FAMILY MATINEE, Last week of FORTY THIEVES.

Friday Evening, Farewell Benefit of Mrs. D. P. Bowers. Monday Evening, November 21, will be produced, after four months' active preparation, Bouricault's beautiful drama of FAUVERETTE.

LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
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LUCILLE WESTERN AS LEAH, THE FORSAKEN.
CHESNUT STREET OPERA HOUSE.
WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
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MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14.
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MONDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 14. 11-11-6

CHRIST REJECTED.

This admirable Picture, the greatest production of the painter WEST, is now on exhibition at the

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,

No. 1025 CHESNUT Street,

Together with the entire collection of the Institution.

Admittance, TWENTY-FIVE CENTS. 11-12-2m*

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—

S. W. corner TENTH and CHESNUT Streets.

WEDNESDAY, November 16, 1864,

At half-past three o'clock,

FIRST CLASSICAL MATINEE,

BY THE

PHILADELPHIA CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB,

Messrs. GAERTNER, JARVIS, CROSS, PLAGEMANN, and SCHMITZ.

PROGRAMME.

Trio in E flat, Opus 1, No. 1.....Beethoven
Quartette, Opus 71, No. 1.....Haydn
Piano Solo (by request).....Chopin
(a) Etude de Concert.....Rubinstein
Quintette, No. 5, in G minor.....Mozart

Subscription list for the season of twenty-five Matinees is at the Music Store of Mr. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chesnut streets, where room cards for public or private performances, at one of our rooms, can be made for the series of CLASSICAL CLUB.

Single Tickets, to be had only at the door, Fifty Cents. 11-11-4t

NATIONAL CIRCUS,

WALNUT STREET, ABOVE EIGHTH.

UNDER THE DIRECTION OF MR. CHARLES WARNER (formerly Mrs. DAN RICE).

Mr. F. H. ROBSTON.....Equestrian Director.

SECOND WEEK OF THE SEASON.

IMMENSE AUDIENCES AND GREAT EXCITEMENT.

IRRESPERSIBLE SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER.

During the week the celebrated EATON STONE, the SHERWOOD FAMILY, Mrs WARNER (Mistress of the School of Message), the DE KEER BROTHERS, the great Rubonia Leaper, Mr. BURBICK, the renowned TOM KING (the Master of the Classics), the inimitable Jester, S. STICKNEY, &c., will appear in a variety of pleasing Equestrian Acrobatic and Equestrian scenes, to which they have power.

Admission—First Tier, 50 cents; Second Tier, 35 cents. Performances commence every evening at 7½ o'clock.

MATINEES on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, commencing at 2½ o'clock.

This week's programme rich and attractive.

GEORGE STITES, JR.,

MANUFACTURING MACHINIST

AND

ENGINEER,

10-10 No. 1621 N. SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

No. 63 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our saleroom. 1-21 ALFRED JENKS & SON

LATEST.

WOOD & CARY,

No. 725 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. 725 CHESNUT STREET.

THE SCHOMACKER

PIANOS,

ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

CELEBRATED FOR THEIR

SUPERIOR TONE AND FINISH,

KNOWN TO BE THE

MOST DURABLE INSTRUMENTS MADE,

AND SOLD UPON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

AT THE WAREROOMS,

No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

We respectfully invite our friends and the public generally to call at our warerooms and examine our extensive assortment of highly improved Square and Grand Pianos. We have received the highest premiums at all the great exhibitions ever held in this country, including the Prize Medal at the World's Fair, Crystal Palace, New York, and have credit testimonials from the best artists in this country and Europe.

We feel satisfied that there are no Pianos made in this country superior to our own.

As Philadelphia manufacturers we pride ourselves in having achieved a reputation for our instruments unexcelled by any other makers in this country. It is a well-known fact that our Pianos have for many years maintained their high reputation, notwithstanding the powerful competition of the Eastern makers.

New York and Boston Pianos have been flooded into this market through their agencies, and heralded by them as the only Pianos in the country; yet at the same time these same agents very seldom continue to sell any one maker's instruments for any length of time, for the reason that they are inferior, and they are compelled to take hold of other makers', perhaps still more inferior, although puffed up by them as celebrated Pianos, when at the same time such makers have never been known or heard of in their own cities. The consequence is, that our citizens are often induced to purchase such inferior instruments, without considering their own or the general interests of their city.

The advantages our citizens have in encouraging home manufactures certainly should not be overlooked, for the following reasons:—

First. It is acknowledged that Philadelphia is the great manufacturing city of this country, and celebrated for its superior and skilful workmen.

Second. The purchaser obtains the piano directly from us, the manufacturers, and saves the amount made by the agent, who usually claims greater profits than the manufacturer.

Third. The agent's responsibility amounts to nothing, there is no redress; the instrument he sells is made for the market, and the purchaser must run the risk. We ask, on the other hand, we, as the manufacturers, are held responsible, and cannot elude the responsibility like the agent. Our reputation is at stake at all times, and it is therefore to our interest to turn out none other than first-class instruments.

Fourth. Admitting that such instruments might be equal to our own when new, they cannot give the same satisfaction, or wear the same length of time, for the reason that the agent depends upon others to keep such pianos as he sells in order, and will of course not expend any of his profits to do so, whilst we, the manufacturers, have our own excellent workmen, who fully understand the business, and will promptly give their attention, and the pianos be made to wear much longer.

Our establishment is one of the most extensive in this country, and when our new improvements now in progress are completed, it will be one of the largest in the world. Our object is to make this branch of industry one of the great institutions of this city.

Our instruments also possess great improvements over others, and our extensive facilities for manufacturing enable us to keep on hand a large stock of material, and procure the best machinery, &c.

If persons desirous to purchase will give us a call, we will prove all that we have said in regard to our pianos. There are, of course, always differences of opinion, and prejudice of minds, and those who are interested in the sale of other pianos who may differ from us; to such we have only to say, that it would give us much pleasure, at any time, to test our instruments with any other make which they may choose to name.

We again ask our friends and the public to call and examine our superior Pianos. We feel satisfied that no house in this city can compete with us, our prices being reasonable and terms accommodating.

N. B.—Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

PIANOS TO RENT.

Orders for Tuning promptly attended to.

SCHOMACKER & CO.,

11-7-wmtf No. 1021 CHESNUT STREET.

HORSES! HORSES! HORSES!

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE, FIRST DIVISION, WASHINGTON, November 10, 1864.

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at Gleason Depot, in open market, till December 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $150 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel in charge First Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office.

11-11-12t

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—WASHINGTON BUTCHER, Commission Merchant and Wholesale Dealer in Provisions and Produce, has associated with him in his business his son, HENRY CLAY BUTCHER. The style of the firm will be

WASHINGTON BUTCHER & SON,

Nos. 145 and 148 N. FRONT Street,

Philadelphia, October 24, 1864. 10-24-1m*

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing between MICHAEL C. BOYER, AMOS SMITH, SAMUEL R. SILY, and M. H. CRAWFORD, trading under the name, style, and title of the "West Engine Company," of Germantown, Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, was the seventh day of July last, dissolved by mutual consent, by the withdrawal of said Samuel R. Sily.

Any future business of the concern will be settled and concluded by the remaining partners, under the old title of the "West Engine Company."

(Signed,) M. C. BOYER, AMOS SMITH, M. H. CRAWFORD, SAMUEL R. SILY.

November 10, 1864. 11-11-10t

DISSOLUTION.—THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the firm of SAMUEL N. DAVIES & SON, is this day dissolved. The business will be settled by the undersigned, at No. 225 DOCK Street.

CHAS. E. DAVIES, Surviving Partner.

Philadelphia, September 30, 1864.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a Co-partnership under the firm of DAVIES BROTHERS, for the transaction of a general Banking and Brokerage Business, at No. 225 DOCK Street.

CHARLES E. DAVIES,
PETER A. DAVIES.

Philadelphia, October 1, 1864.

U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and Government Securities generally, bought and sold. 11-1-1m

Soldiers' Paper and Claims on Collaterals negotiated. Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission.

REDUCED PRICES,

A PARTNER WANTED, WITH A CAPITAL of from $800 to $1000, in a safe and lucrative business. Address N. D., at this office. 11-4

FURNISHED HOUSE WANTED, IN west Walnut, or Locust, or Arch, or Chesnut street. Address "Furnished House," at this office. 10-6

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

HARRIET FURBOW vs. JOHN L. WILSON.

Vend. ex. June 7, 1864, 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 messuage thereon erected, situate on the N. E. corner of Fourth and Wharton streets, in the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on Wharton street 20 feet, and extending in length or depth northward along Fourth street and between parallel lines at right angles to Wharton street to the 10 inches in an alley 3 feet 6 inches wide, leading eastward from said Fourth street, will attend to the duties of his appointment on MONDAY, the 21st of November, at 4 P. M., at his office, No. 151 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.

10-31-2w* M. H. THORP, Auditor.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE City and County of Philadelphia.

Estate of MARIA L. CROUSE, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that the widow of said decedent has filed in said Court her petition, and an appraisement of personal estate which she elects to retain under the act of April 14, 1851, and the supplements and that the Court will approve the same on Friday, November 18, 1864, unless exceptions be filed thereto.

HENRY A.