Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

THE SITUATION.

From the Tribune.

The movement of General Sherman is discussed very generally as if it were a perfect independent operation, and as if its failure or success were to be determined wholly without reference to the conduct of the war at other points. Sherman is earnestly compared to Napoleon's marching on Moscow, and to Charles XII on his Russian career, and to Frederick the Great penetrating Bohemia in the second Silesian war, and we know not how many other generals to whose schemes that which he has now undertaken has no essential likeness whatever. In opposition to all these vague and unmilitary analogies, it is worth while to remember that the army under General Sherman is but one of the many which obey the direction of Lieutenant-General Grant; and that Sherman is certain to receive the powerful co-operation of other armies which have to move and act as parts of one machine guided by one will.

Richmond papers report that Lee has already sent a considerable force to the defense of sundry points threatened by Sherman. We may safely assume that if he had done anything of the kind the Richmond papers would have asserted the direct contrary. The army which Lee commands is now holding a line of probably not less than thirty miles in extent. To hold it, his force is attenuated to the last degree compatible with safety. When he decides to divide his army, he at last decides to abandon some portion of this line; and the position is such that the abandonment of any part necessitates the evacuation of Petersburg, and the surrender of all those military advantages for the sake of which that otherwise worthless town has been so obstinately defended. Since, therefore, we have not yet heard of the occupation of Petersburg by our forces, we may conclude that the whole of Lee's troops are still in the trenches near Richmond.

It is stated again that Early has finally abandoned the Shenandoah to Sheridan, and that the latter, no longer needing a large army, has detached two corps to the James. On the latter point we express no opinion, but we deem the report about Early so far wrong as this: that he cannot and will not withdraw from the valley the forces necessary to defend Lynchburg. That he has wholly given over any purpose of attacking Sheridan is probable enough. But the very dilemma shows how even the inactive army of Sheridan is strengthening the hands of Sherman, in his far away march through Georgia. Early can go neither to Richmond, nor to oppose Sherman.

As for Hood and Beauregard, they can hardly be mentioned without a laugh. Never was an army so ludicrously out of place as that which these mad-cap leaders hurried off to the West, while the scene of danger was with equal rapidity lifted to the East. It is hinted that Beauregard has sent his main body to Corinth, and thence down the railway in order to get it once more transported into Georgia and towards Macon; but the plan is too hopeless. A stern chase is a long chase, and no remaining railway help could bring those forces within three days march of Sherman's columns. On the other hand, Beauregard finds his projected invasion of Tennessee impossible in the face of a large and watchful army under Thomas; and in fact can neither hurt nor run with safety.

Three great armies, therefore, are seen to be actively helping Sherman—the armies under Grant near Richmond, under Sheridan in the Shenandoah, and under Thomas on the northern frontier of the Tennessee. They together occupy and control the total forces of the Rebellion, and they insure to Sherman an open country for his advance, or they stand waiting to seize the first point at which his movement shall cause to be abandoned. The truth is that the Rebellion at last finds itself confronted by an enemy too strong to be beaten at all points, and the only question now is which point it shall first surrender.

SHERMAN'S PERILS.

From the Times.

The Rebels might not be able to send any portion of their army from Virginia in time to impede or harass the march of General Sherman through Georgia. But from such points as Wilmington, Charleston, and Savannah, from the local garrisons all along the seaboard of North and South Carolina, a force of perhaps twenty thousand men might quickly be gathered on the flank of the Savannah before Sherman could reach it.

Add to these the militia of Georgia, who are already in the field under Cobb, and the militia of the adjoining States—constituting a force certainly twenty thousand in number. These forty thousand men might hope to obstruct Sherman's advance, in his long march, for days, if not for weeks, during which time they might suppose he would be able to get round into the western part of Georgia, in Sherman's rear.

There have been rumors that the forces under Breckinridge in Southwestern Virginia, and those of Early in the Shenandoah Valley were both diminishing, or else disappearing, and that portions of them were being sent off for work somewhere else. May it not be that Lee has actually been hastily sending troops from Petersburg to the Shenandoah, and that Breckinridge's and Early's forces will supply the places of those who have been sent away? We suppose General Sheridan is keeping a bright lookout for Early.

We never doubted that perils environed Sherman's extraordinary campaign. We could hardly believe that his march would be entirely unobstructed. But we devoutly trust that his genius and his glorious army will cut their way through all obstructions.

Death of the Oldest Paris Dandy.

Major Fraser is dead; Major Fraser, an old boy, who from 1827 to 1864 inhabited Paris, and who, when in town, was rarely to be seen anywhere than on that small but choice section of the *boulevard* which extends from the Chaussee d'Antin to the Rue Laffitte. Who was Major Fraser? The Parisians would reply that he was the fashionable eccentric Englishman, who dressed oddly, rode well, loved to make queer wagers, and was a member of the Jockey Club. But his story is curious, and few people knew it. Major Fraser was the great-grandson of the Simon Lord Lovat executed for high treason in the reign of George II.

One of his family then settled in France and took service in the French army. Major Fraser's father emigrated to Portugal in 1790, and took a Portuguese wife. The issue of this marriage made Fraser a Jew in the world. Two daughters, yet living, became the wives of rich noblemen. The one is the Princesse de Bombelles, and the other the Marquise de Gargalle, of Naples; one son was a secretary of embassy in Austria; the other, Henry Frederic Fraser, was the Major Fraser who has just gone to his grave. He was born at Badajoz, in Portugal, where he lived up to the age of eleven years.

He had then lost both father and mother, and was committed to the care of M. de Lebrun, the tutor of Prince Felix de Schwartzenberg. The two pupils were sent together to Russia, where they entered the military service as cadets. Their friendship, dating from early, was continued in Paris. The latter used to be fond of recounting how he took part in the battle of Leipsic, and rode into Paris with his regiment of Russian hussars. But of late years he left off telling these stories, because they made him out to be older than he wished to be thought, and he was a singularly well-preserved man for his age. He left the Russian service in 1827, with the rank of major, and ever after lived in Paris, in an apartment in the large house on the Boulevard des Italiens, belonging to the Marquis of Hertford. The furniture of these rooms was simple, and not in proportion to the high rent of lodgings in that quarter. He was little to be seen in them beyond an old, a large map, a bearskin, a few books, a large assortment of polished boots, and a barrel of Xeres wine always on tap for the accommodation of friends.

One day, when his bed was broken, he replaced it by a coffin, in which he was wont to say that he slept better than in bed, because he was not apt to tumble out when disturbed by the nightmare to which he was very subject. He once won a bet with Lord Henry Seymour that he could ride to Brussels and back in thirty-six hours, and he did it. Another time he rode from Paris to Compiegne and back every day, for 40 days running.

Though all this he was an accomplished scholar, habitually capped Latin verses with Jules Janin, and was the friend of Alfred de Musset, Balzac, and Romieu. He was a member of most of the gambling clubs in Paris, but never played himself. Notwithstanding his eccentric and, as it is supposed, frivolous life, he had a practical eye for the industrial pursuits of the presentage. He was a director of several railways, and died lately from a fever caught in Portugal, whither he had gone to organize a company.—*Paris Letter.*

The Constitution of Nevada provides that the judgment of three-fourths of a jury, in civil cases, shall be sufficient to settle the verdict.

HOW HE WORMED IN, AND HOW HE GOT OUT.

Among the items of the experience of Pardon Worsley, the chief witness for the Government in the trial of those persons charged with furnishing goods to him as a known blockade-runner, we glean the following from his own narrative.—

While engaged in peddling fruit around the camps within the defenses of the Potomac, he was approached by several Southern ladies, who had for a long time earnestly desired a pass through our lines, and although their application to the authorities was backed by some of the first citizens of Washington, it failed of its purpose. Mrs. Chancellor, one of the ladies alluded to, by dint of strong pressure, to introduce him to Mosby, induced Worsley to consider her proposition.

Worsley was permitted to take the ladies through the lines. This, Worsley says, was in April last, and was his last passage through into Rebel territory. He accomplished his purpose easily, failing however to see Mosby, who was out on a raid. But, on the representations of Mrs Chancellor, who was grateful for the safe convoy home, her husband, who was post-guard of the town of Middleburg, used Worsley with kindness, and gave him and his driver the following pass:—

"Mr. Pardon Worsley and James Shaw, the owners of the wagon and team now in my charge, came to Middleburg as an agent and driver to bring a Southern lady, one of them my wife, the other a lady from Rappahannock county, Va., from Washington, who had procured passes to come home. These gentlemen have always shown every reason to believe a loyal zeal for Washington, having never crossed with the Rebel army, and I hope will not be molested by any Federal officers without cause, and should they need any assistance to continue in business, I recommend them to Southern ladies.

"W. A. CHANCELLOR.

"MIDDLEBURG, VA., April 9, 1864."

Worsley returned to Washington, reported progress, and was permitted to proceed as best suited him, until he had gained an interview with Mosby.

Taking with him articles he knew he could sell, he made another trip, arriving in Middleburg May 7, 1864. Immediately on his arrival he disposed of all his wares, and was urged to continue his trips. Mosby being again absent, Mrs. Chancellor had used her influence with him to the extent of getting him to name a day on which he would meet Worsley; meantime he instructed his adjutant to issue a pass to Worsley, which was worded as follows:—

"Mr. P. Worsley and James Shaw have permission to bring goods out from Washington, and sell to the citizens of Fauquier and Loudon counties.

"G. H. BLACKWELL.

"By order of Colonel J. S. Mosby.

"May 7, 1864."

Taking with him orders for a variety of goods, he returned to Washington, obtained another load, and arrived at Middleburg on the day appointed; met Mosby, who not only received him cordially, but invited him to a dinner, at which two hundred of his men participated, and upon which occasion Worsley was, by Mosby, appointed an sutler to his battalion. At the same time the following pass, which Worsley has since used on every trip he made, was given to him by Mosby:—

"HEADQUARTERS FORTY-THIRD VIRGINIA P. S. BATTALION, May 23, 1864.—Mr Worsley having obtained permission to import goods into this section from the Federal lines, all Confederate soldiers and citizens are forbidden to interfere with him in any manner, under penalty of being treated as robbers. JOHN S. MOSBY,

"Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding."

From that time forth, and for several trips Worsley was not molested, though not altogether unsuspected. In fact, he was told that watches were set to detect, if possible, by what routes he came within their lines with his goods. Thereafter he left Washington at midnight, and traveling by the most unfrequented routes by night, and hiding in the woods by day, he succeeded in eluding the vigilance of the Rebels. Another plan for his detection was then arranged.

An application for a safe-conduct through the Federal lines was applied for by Fanny Noland, a sharp-witted, daring, and malignant she-Rebel. As Worsley had carried other women through previously, he could not refuse her without being suspected; so he consented at once to do so, and brought her to Washington, where she had many friends; and doubtless some who read these lines will remember her introduction of Worsley to them as her tried and trusty friend. From that time he was almost overwhelmed with letters from Washingtonians and others to be carried to their friends in rebeldom.

Fanny accompanied him on his return trip, and he says it was the most hazardous one he ever undertook, never once appearing on a traveled road; he kept in by-paths and on roads made through the woods by wood-choppers, until he struck the Middleburg pike, where they heard that Federal scouts were approaching Middleburg by the Leesburg pike. He whipped his horse into a gallop, and arrived in Middleburg a few minutes ahead of the scouts. Upon their arrival they proceeded to arrest many of Moseby's men; but knowing Worsley, they foolishly passed him and his goods by untouched.

No sooner had they departed from the town than one of Moseby's officers went to Worsley, as he sat upon a piazza, and calling him "a spy," and seizing him by the throat, told him to prepare to die, charging him with prearranging the descent of the scouts upon them; it was in vain he protested his innocence; the threat was about being carried into execution, when Fanny Noland interposed to save Worsley; asserting his entire ignorance of the affair, and telling the officer he would have to shoot Worsley through her body. The officer finally granted a brief respite, that she might go and see Mosby, which she did, and so satisfied that personage of Worsley's innocence, that he went and released him, and apologized for the rough treatment of which he had been the victim.

After that, and until the last trip he made, Worsley thought himself clear of all suspicion. On the occasion he referred to, however, a friend had informed him that heavy orders for goods had been given him, with the intent, when he should return with the goods, to hang him and confiscate his goods. Of course he did not return.—*Wash. Chronicle.*

The Sailor's Fair at Boston.

A BOX OF ARMS AND TROPHIES WITH AN AUTOGRAPH LETTER FROM GENERAL GRANT.

From the Boston Advertiser, November 21.

A box of arms and trophies has been received from General Grant for the Sailor's Fair, accompanied by the following autograph letter, which will probably be raffled for:—

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, November 16, 1864.—To the Managing Committee of the Sailor's Fair, Boston:—I have just shipped, per Adams' Express, a box of trophies from the battle-field to your address, which please accept as a donation from the armies operating against Richmond to the Sailor's Fair, held in your city. Hoping the offering may prove an acceptable one, and that it will contribute to the benevolent and patriotic purpose designed by your fair, I subscribe myself your obedient servant, U. S. GRANT, Lieutenant-General.

The cash donations to the fair already amount to $51,400. About $600 has been received from the different departments of the Charlestown Navy Yard. The suit of naval uniform made by Boston tailors for Admiral Farragut has netted $100 for the fair. The receipts at Monitor Hall last week were $1871·96, making $3192·76 since the opening. About $2000 has been received from the *Kearsarge*. The receipts at the ticket office of the theatre have been $28,539, and the entire gross receipts from all sources thus far are roughly estimated at $290,000.

PERSONAL NOTICES.

From the latest Richmond papers received.

☞ TO E. W. H., NO. 1004 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.—Your personal of October 19th received. Colonel Alex. H. has so far recovered as to return home, and leaves to-day with his father and mother. Mrs. H. informed us that L. C. J. C., and H. and families are in Savannah; she heard from them a few days since all well; your friends are all well. Julia will write by next flag of truce. S. F. M.

RICHMOND, November 11, 1864.

☞ DIED, NOVEMBER 1, AT CULPEPPER C. H., of diphteria, after an illness of four days, WILLIE CHANCELLOR, eldest son of William H. and Mary V. Ewell, aged 7 years, 9 months and 18 days.

"Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven."

A. LAWRENCE.

☞ MRS. FRANCES H. WHITE, MINERSVILLE, PA.—Why don't some of you write? Have not heard from you since you left. How is Libby and the baby? Colonel B. was exchanged before we knew he was a prisoner. Uncles and families well; aunts Ann and Lucy also; the latter's two daughters are doing well. Would like to receive my dresses, etc., via Nassau, directed to Uncle William. Answer through New York *Sun*, and insert five times.

MOLLIE.

☞ DIED.—ON THURSDAY LAST, AT SIX O'CLOCK P. M. at his residence in Vicksburg, Thomas McCarty, Sr., in the sixty-sixth year of his age.

☞ TO E. R., WILMINGTON, DEL.—YOUR PERsonal received to-day. Delighted to hear from you. U. S. arrives here October 26, sailing 3d and 11th in November. He will here November 7 to return South. M. G. has written by flag of truce. Rest well. Love each other.

November 17, 1864. THE CAGE, AMELIA.

☞ JOHN WESTWOOD, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Have just seen your personal of October 26. Am very well and delighted to hear from you. Write at once by flag of truce, and let us have your address, so that we can write you through same channel. Communicate frequently. All send their love. EMMA ELLIOTT.

RICHMOND, VA., November 10, 1864.

TELEGRAPHING EXTRAORDINARY.—The longest message that has been transmitted over the wires since the inauguration of telegraphing, passed over the wires from Nevada Territory to Washington, on last Thursday. It consisted of some 17,000 words, and cost the sum of six thousand dollars for its transmission. It required fourteen hours steady work to send it.—*St. Joe Herald.*

Colonel Mosby to General Sheridan.

From the Richmond Dispatch of Monday.

The following is a copy of a letter sent to General Sheridan by Lieutenant-Colonel Mosby. It shows at once the moderation and humanity of that gallant and energetic officer. The fate of his men, brutally murdered by the enemy, has been avenged on the command guilty of the atrocity. The multitudes of other captives taken by him have been treated as prisoners have a right to expect, and the proposition is indirectly submitted to Sheridan that this shall be the course on both sides, for the future; all that is necessary to secure it being the observance by the enemy of the rules of war.

NOVEMBER 11, 1864.—Major-General P. H. Sheridan, Commanding United States forces in the Valley.—General:—Some time in the month of September, during my absence from my command, six of my men, who had been captured by your forces, were hung and shot in the streets of Front Royal, by the order and in the immediate presence of Brigadier-General Custer. Since then, another (captured by a Colonel Powell, on a plundering expedition into Rappahannock) shared a similar fate. A label affixed to the coat of one of the murdered men declared that "this would be the fate of Mosby and all his men."

Since the murder of my men not less than seven hundred prisoners, including many officers of high rank, captured from your army by this command, have been forwarded to Richmond; but the execution of my purpose of retaliation was deferred in order, as far as possible, to confine the operation to the men of Custer and Powell. Accordingly, on the 6th instant, seven of your men were, by my order, executed on the Valley Pike—your highway of travel.

Hereafter any prisoners falling into my hands will be treated with the kindness due to their condition, unless some new act of barbarity shall compel me reluctantly to adopt a line of policy repugnant to humanity.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN S. MOSBY, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Beverly Johnson on the Abolition of Slavery.

Delighted to hear the result of yesterday's election. A new era is now dawning on our State. Slavery ended, and she will be, as Washington said she would be in that event, the "garden spot" of the United States.

He said so in a letter to St. John Lincoln in 1796. It is done also in the whole country (as I think it will be), great as our prosperity has been in the past, and high as has been our name with the nations of the world, both will be immeasurably, almost, enhanced.

God grant it may be so.

YOURS, BEVERLY JOHNSON.

FOREIGN JOTTINGS.

—The Grand Duke of Tuscany has protested against the project of making Florence the capital of Italy, as contrary to the rights reserved to him by the treaty of Zurich.

—The Paris journals state that the Hungarian General Kuplin, having "won 57,000 francs in one hour and a quarter at the Casino of Spa," has gone to London to be married.

—The municipal junta of Palermo has caused Garibaldi's portrait to be hung up in the room in which the General, at the time of his dictatorship, used to give audience.

—The insurance companies of Great Britain have all united in a determination refusing to pay for any of the damages resulting from the recent great gunpowder explosion at Erith.

—Bishop Crowther, the new black Bishop of the Niger, has been received in Africa with much cordiality. He made an address to the pastors and people of Sierra Leone.

—There are now building for the through broad-gauge routes from New York to St. Louis (1200 miles) one hundred and fifty locomotives, five thousand freight cars, and elegant passenger cars in proportion.

—It is proposed to turn a large portion of Carlisle Castle into warehouses and manufactories; but the citizens have sent in a petition to the Government protesting against the desecration of the ancient fortress.

—It will take two years to complete the removal of the capital of Italy from Turin to Florence. What the continental people call the cabinets of ministers will only be removed from Turin at present. The archives, the offices of the different branches of the military and civil administrations, will follow. Turin, therefore, will not feel the shock of the transfer so suddenly as it had been supposed.

—Garibaldi is encountering another storm of popularity. The love and admiration of republican heroes are not yet dead in Europe. He is overwhelmed with personal attentions, and enriched by the offerings of his friends. The poor, and naked, and outcast walk past the General's corridor. He shakes hands with all. Women torment him by kissing his face. Strangers force their hands and their company on him, and sit staring at him. He endures all with a patience truly wonderful.

—An invention has lately been brought out a Paris, by which it is claimed that printing can be conducted without the employment of ink. The process consists in the introduction between the paper and the type of a sheet of some fabric on which is deposited lampblack and glycerine. It is thought, too, that by increasing the number of the latter intermediate sheets, and enhancing the pressure, a great number of impressions may be obtained simultaneously. The process is merely a modification of an old method.

—The Mexican ladies place a certain kind of lightning-bug in their hair to imitate diamonds. Six of the insects were lately sent to Paris, and at a meeting of the Academy of Sciences experiments were made as to the light emitted, and an analysis of its quality. It is proved to be sufficiently strong to admit of reading by the light of one *cucujo*, which, although of the nature of that of the glowworm, exceeds it in intensity and steadiness, casts no shadow, and has a slightly yellow tinge. Serious efforts are to be made to acclimatize and propagate these *insectes bijoux*.

—Railway accommodations are lessening in Europe, while here they are increasing. It seems that, either from want of agreement or want of consideration, there is only one fast through train a day between Paris and Vienna, while in former years there were two trains. Four years ago, when there was no bridge across the Rhine, and passengers had to go by omnibus from Strasburg to Kehl, the time between Paris and Munich was less than it is at present. The rule which is thus inaugurated on the great railroads is observed faithfully on the minor branch lines; and though the railway map of Germany is filling up rapidly, and the blank spaces are less than before, the scantiness of accommodation, instead of diminishing, seems to increase.

—Since the announcement that Florence was to be made the capital of Italy, property there has greatly enhanced in value. As an instance, it may be mentioned that two days before the news of the transfer of the capital had been spread, a Turinese banker had entered into a contract with a Florence gentleman for buying a house. The owner had asked £5000 sterling, and the banker had offered £4000. Whilst they were negotiating, the great news reached Florence, and the banker, who wished to have the house, was obliged to pay £12,000 for it. A small room, which let for ten francs per month, has now gone up to sixty francs at once. Florence can no longer be called the cheapest as well as the loveliest city in Europe.

—Queen Maria Christina, of Spain, is about to return to that country. She has long been subjected to great misfortunes, political and personal. She has lost her property, and, what is said to have still more sensibly affected her, has lost the children who shared her exile and misfortune. She is understood to have resigned herself almost entirely to devotion; and it is felt in Madrid by all parties, that now the circumstances of the nation have so much altered as almost to preclude the possibility of her exercising any active political influence in the court, it is not decent to deprive the daughter on the throne of the society of the mother who contributed so largely to secure it for her.

—Sterne's father was a shiftless, roving Irish officer in the early part of the last century. He served in Marlborough's wars, and was cast adrift, like many greater people, by the caprice of Queen Anne and the sudden peace of Utrecht. Of him only one anecdote remains. He was, his son tells us, "a little smart man, somewhat rapid and hasty in his temper; and during some dignified officer's being set into a squabble with another young officer, a Captain Phillips. The subject, it seems, was a goose; but that is not now material. It ended in a duel, which was fought with swords in a room. Captain Phillips pinned Bridgin Sterne to a plaster wall behind; upon which he quietly asked, or is said to have asked:—"Do you wipe the plaster off your sword before you pull it out of me," which, if true, showed at least presence of mind.

—The London journals print 248,000 copies daily. The total sale of copies of weekly journals amounts to 2,203,206, of which number 1,110,000 copies are issued by newspapers partly political, partly literary; 510,400 copies thereof are purely political; 252,800 are issued as sporting sheets; 47,000 copies are devoted to agriculture; 44,000 copies are devoted to architectural and polytechnic arts; 40,750 copies are issued by periodicals devoted to general literature; 16,000 copies are issued by periodicals exclusively devoted to medicine, chemistry, pharmacy, etc.; 12,000 copies devoted to law; 8500 to music, and 183,700 to theology. The statistics of magazine literature, inclusive of reviews, both weekly, monthly, and quarterlies, show still more astonishing results, they having quadrupled within five years.

DRY GOODS.

OWEN EVANS & CO.,

No. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

HOW'S GOLD? DOWN!

THAT MEANS MORE CHEAP DRY GOODS!

WILL OPEN ON TUESDAY,

From the late New York Auction Sales, bought at the rate of Gold, 146, a large assortment of Dry Goods.

French Silk Striped Brocha Long Shawls, $15, cost double to import.
20 pieces Lupin's Merinos, all colors, $1 75, worth $2 25.
20 pieces Lupin's heavy Twilled Cashmere, $1 62½, worth $2.
20 pieces rich Plaids, heavy Twills, $1, double width.
10 pieces Lupin's and Turkish Plaid Poplins, $1 12½, double width.
Have now open at our counter a few pieces of Black Paris Cloth, Lupin's Cloths, Poplins, which we intend closing out at immense sacrifices.
American Delaines, odd styles, 37½ cents; new style, a little more.

BLACK SILKS. COLORS IN DRESS SILK.

Heavy Black Silk, $1 37½ to $2 50, low cost prices.
Great Greatest and Fair do Silk Silks, at our low prices.

Brocha and Blanket Shawls.

1200 Brocha and Blanket Shawls, at low prices.
100 Brocha Striped Shawls, $6, cost double to import.
100 Long and Square Black Thibet Shawls, low.

CHEAP BALMORALS. SHIRTING LINENS.

100 Misses' Balmorals, $1 75 to $225, handsome.
1000 Heavy Wool Balmorals, $2 62½ to $4 75.
500 Black and White Mosaic Balmorals, $3 75 to $5.
1000 Gilbert's handsome and fine Balmorals, $4 50, worth $5.
120 pieces Shirting Linens, 50 cents, 62½ cents, 75 cents, and $1, all prices.

SHIRTING AND CLOAKING CLOTHS.

MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES.

Black and White Shirting Flannel, $1, cheap.
All kinds Shirting Cloths closing out cheap.
Boys' Cassimeres, $1 25 to $2 00, all very cheap.
Men's Cassimeres, $1 75 to $2 50; they are very cheap.
Ribbed Tricot Cloths, all-wool, for Ladies' Cloaks and Men's wear. The prettiest article imported this season.
All-wool Frosted Beavers, $3 50, heavy, for Ladies' Cloaks.

MUSLINS, FLANNELS, CALICOES.

Muslins at our usual low prices, no rise.
All-wool Flannel, 50 cents; can't be bought now for that price.
Shaker Flannel and Domets, 50, 75, 87, $1; won't shrink in washing.
Calicoes, 22, 31, 37 cents; less than wholesale price now.
Purples, Mourning Black, and White Ground Chintz, cheap.
20 pieces Canton Flannels, 37½ cents; a bargain for these times.
Canton Flannels, 40, 49, 50, 53, 60, 75 cents.

OWEN EVANS & CO.,

CHEAP MAMMOTH DRY GOODS HOUSE,

No. 45 N. EIGHTH STREET.

P. S.—Selling off cheap, Hoop Skirts, White Goods, Linen Cambric, Linen Handkerchiefs, Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, Shirt Bosoms, 25 cents.

CASSELBERRY'S.

11 No. 45 N. EIGHTH Street.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

S. E. Cor. NINTH and ARCH Streets.

THE GREAT BLANKET STORE.

BLANKETS AT RETAIL.
BLANKETS AT WHOLESALE.
BLANKETS FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
BLANKETS FOR HOTELS.
BLANKETS FOR THE ARMY.
BLANKETS FOR THE NAVY.
BLANKETS OF ALL SIZES.
BLANKETS OF ALL QUALITIES.
BLANKETS THE CHEAPEST IN TOWN.
BLANKETS TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

AT THE

BLANKET STORE,

9-28-3m S. E. corner NINTH and ARCH Streets.

FANCY SHIRTING FLANNELS,

PLAIN COLORS,

PLAIDS, AND

SHADES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET.

11-21-3t Above Willow.

103 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.—105.—Second door above Arch. Great Reduction in our immense Stock of Staple and Fancy Trimmings, comprising the best and most fashionable assortment of Ladies' Dress Cloak Trimmings, Ornaments and Buttons of our own make and importation, Silk and Merino Scarfs, all styles of Silk and Chenille Head-Dresses; Nutts cheaper than elsewhere; Bugle Gimps and Bugle Buttons, Cloth Mexico and Silk Gloves, Kid Gloves of the best makers, Black and Colored Veils, Shawls and Scarf Borders, all widths; Fancy Back and Side Combs, Silk Belt Ribbons, Jet, Steel, and Gilt Belt Buckles, Cloak Tassels of all colors and styles; Magic Ruffings of all sizes and styles at greatly reduced prices; Woollen Goods, as Sontags, Nubias, Hoods; Ladies', Children's, and Misses' Stockings at the cheapest prices; Hair Nets, Waterfall Rolls, and Waterfall Nets (our own improved methods); Black and White Laces of all grades and styles; Black and Colored Velvet Ribbons, in great variety at reduced prices; Ladies' and Gents' Neckties, in great variety, extremely cheap, &c., &c., &c.

Ladies come, one and all, and convince yourselves before buying elsewhere, that it is well worth to your own interest to purchase your Trimmings at the Cheap Store of WILLIAM LONNERSTADTER, No. 103 N. EIGHTH Street, Second door above Arch, next to the corner. 10-9

SHAKER FLANNELS,

OF ALL GRADES AND WIDTHS,

At the lowest prices.

Superior Goods at 75 Cents Per Yard.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street.

11-21-3t Above Willow.

HOOP SKIRTS

628 Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street. 628

Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

8e4-1y WM. T. HOPPER.

DRY GOODS.

H. STEEL & SON,

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH STREET,

Have just received from the Auction Sales of last week in New York a large lot of Dress Goods, Cloths, and Cassimeres, and will sell them at lower prices than they have been offered any time this season.

FRENCH REP POPLINS.
FRENCH EMPRESS CLOTH POPLINS.
FINE FRENCH MERINOES.
RICH PLAID POPLINS.
RICH PLAID CLOTHS.
6-4 BLACK QUEEN'S CLOTHS.
5-4 ENGLISH MERINOES, $2, worth $2·50.
6-4 ENGLISH MERINOES, $1·50, worth $2.

Dress Goods, all grades and qualities, at as low prices as any in the city.

HANDSOME SILKS.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS.

MOIRE ANTIQUES,
CORDED TAFFETAS,
POIL DE SOIES,
PLAIN AND FIGURED SILKS,

at exactly as low prices as any other WAR No premium on Gold.

GREAT BARGAINS IN SHAWLS.

1200 Blanket Shawls, bought at a tremendous loss—

All Prices, from $7 to $13,

as low as they were sold last winter.

Black Beaver, Brown Union Beaver.

Gent's Black Beaver Mixed, Black and Mode Diagonal Ribbed Cloths, Habit Cloths, and one of the choicest assortments of

CASSIMERES

that can be found in the city. Prices low. 11-22-3t

BASKET'S PATTERN CASSIMERE,

FOR SUITS,

IN BLACKS AND CHOICE SHADES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,

11-21-3t Above Willow.

BEST QUALITY

OF

LIGHT KID GLOVES.

A small lot of No. 7, 7½, 7¾, 7⅞, and 8, slightly out of order, suitable for evening wear, at

$1·25 PER PAIR,

BEING ABOUT HALF THE USUAL PRICE.

WARBURTON & SON,

11-1 10ths No. 1004 CHESNUT STREET.

BLANKETS,

BLANKETS,

BLANKETS,

OF ALL GRADES AND SIZES,

At the lowest prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

11-21-3t Above Willow.

SOUTH STREET.

CHEAP DRY GOODS EMPORIUM,

No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

Now on hand and for sale, a full and complete stock of Fashionable Dress Goods, consisting of Poplins, Merinoes, Empress Cloths, Reps, Alpacas, Mohairs, De Laines, Black Silks, &c. Also, a full assortment of Domestic Goods, Flannels, Cloaking Cloths, &c., all of which we offer to purchasers at from 10 to 15 per cent. below the prices for which these goods are sold in more fashionable localities. We invite buyers to call, examine, and compare our Goods and Prices with those of other Stores.

P. T. QUINLAN,

11-1-1m No. 429 SOUTH STREET.

CLOAKING CLOTHS!

FROSTED SEALSKINS,
CHOICE COLORS BEAVERS,
BEST SHADES FELTS,
CHINCHILLA CLOTHS,
VELOUR CLOTHS,

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET

11-21-3t Above Willow.

FYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND ARCH,

OPEN FINE GOODS FOR THE HOLIDAYS.

Lycus Velvets,
Frost Beavers,
Velvet Beavers,
Chinchilla Cloth,
Tricot Beavers,
Fries Cloths,
Lupin's Merinos,
Lupin's Poplins,
Sublime Black Silks,
Richest Fancy Silks,
Lupin's De Laines,
Lupin's Cashmeres,
Lupin's Wool Plaids,
Lupin's Tamise,
Lupin's Parissiens,
Lupin's Thibet Shawls,
Vienna Broche Shawls,
Paris Broche Shawls,
London Open Centre Shawls,
Large Premium Blankets,
Melodeon and Piano Covers,
Damask Table Linen,
Towelings and Napkins.

NEW GOODS DAILY.

10-25mwfslm

BROCHE SHAWLS.

IN NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS,

From the Late Auction Sales.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,

11-21-3t Above Willow.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—A CARD.

Mr. FORREST desires to express his sorrow with the cast that his engagements will prevent his PERFORMANCE OF OTHELLO on Monday next, and to announce the engagement of Mr. FORREST for twenty nights, commencing on Twenty-first night, Monday, December 5, when he will appear in ALL OF HIS SHAKESPEARIAN AND OTHER CHARACTERS, and immediately after his Washington, which he appears at the close of his engagement here.

Under no circumstances, therefore, can CORIOLANUS be again produced this season, after the 5th inst., it having been withdrawn, which will be done after a very brief run. 11-23-3t

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS GREAT SUCCESS
GREAT SUCCESS GREAT SUCCESS

of Boucicault's great Sensational Drama, in 5 acts, at

FAUVRETTE, FAUVRETTE,
FAUVRETTE, FAUVRETTE,
FAUVRETTE, FAUVRETTE,
FAUVRETTE, FAUVRETTE,
FAUVRETTE, FAUVRETTE,
FAUVRETTE, FAUVRETTE,
FAUVRETTE, FAUVRETTE,
FAUVRETTE, FAUVRETTE,

OR LAPPE THE SNOW,
OR UNDER THE SNOW,
OR UNDER THE SNOW

THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY
THE MAGNIFICENT SCENERY

was rendered by

LONG CONTINUED APPLAUSE
LONG CONTINUED APPLAUSE

from the Fashionable Audiences in attendance last evening. The Most Mechanical Effects, and most especially

THE FALL OF THE AVALANCHE
THE FALL OF THE AVALANCHE
THE FALL OF THE AVALANCHE

were the theme of nouveau and delight. The

Beautiful Costumes, Beautiful Costumes,
Beautiful Costumes, Beautiful Costumes,
Superb Music, Superb Music,
Superb Music, Superb Music,
Charming Songs, Charming Songs,
Charming songs, Charming songs,

and the

EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS,
EXCELLENT CAST OF CHARACTERS,

all received the warmest commendation from the audience.

Don't Forget, Don't Forget,
Don't Forget, Don't Forget,
Don't Forget, Don't Forget,
FAUVRETTE, FAUVRETTE,
FAUVRETTE, FAUVRETTE,
THIS EVENING, THIS EVENING,
THIS EVENING, THIS EVENING,
Seats Secured Seats Secured
Seats Secured Seats Secured
Seats Secured Seats Secured
Three Days in Advance.
Three Days in Advance 11-22-3t

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

HOUSES PACKED NIGHTLY.
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK
LAST WEEK

of the brilliant engagement of

MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
MONDAY, TUESDAY, and WEDNESDAY,
THE LAKES OF KILLARNEY,
AND
YANKEE COURTSHIP,
MR. AND MRS. BARNEY WILLIAMS
IN BOTH PIECES.
GREAT BILL FOR THANKSGIVING.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS,

S. W. CORNER TENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

WEDNESDAY, November 23, 1864.
ALBECAST three o'clock.
SECOND CLASSICAL MATINEE
IN THE
PHILADELPHIA CLASSICAL QUINTETTE CLUB
Messrs. GARTNER, JARVIS, CROSS, PLAGEMANN, and SCHMITZ.

PROGRAMME.

Grand Trio in D Minor, Op. 49.....Mendelssohn
Quartette, No. 1, in G.....Mozart
Violin Solo, Concerto in E Minor.....Rode
Quintette, Op. 4, in E Flat.....Beethoven

Subscription list for the Season of Twenty-five Matinees is at the Music Store of Mr. J. E. Gould, seventh and Chesnuts streets, where engagements for public or private performances, in or out of Concert, can be made for the services of the Club. Programmes of Schools can make special subscription terms. 11-14-4t

Single Tickets, to be had only at the door. Fifty Cents.

"THE STATE OF THE COUNTRY."

THEODORE TILTON, Esq.,

OF THE

NEW YORK "INDEPENDENT,"

Will deliver a Lecture on