Evening Telegraph

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 14, 1864.

THE SONG OF THE JOURNALIST WHO READ THE SONG OF THE SHIRT.

Scratch, scratch, scratch,
Paragraphs, Items, and News,
Essays, Tales, and Reviews,
With the blackest kind of blues.

Scratch, scratch, scratch,
Marriages, Debts, and Dues,
Eology, Gossip, and puns,
Accident, Panic, and Pain.
Scratch, scratch, scratch,
With a vacuum in the brain.
Scratch, scratch, scratch,
Battle, Riot, and Raid,
Music and Cash and Trade,
Who is and who isn't afraid!

Scratch, scratch, scratch,
Apology, Challenge, and Sin,
Of It of Him and of He,
Invention, Humbug, and Truth,
Folly, Fashion, and Youth.

Scratch, scratch, scratch,
Suicide, Sermon, and Joke,
Metaphysics, Science, and Smoke,
With up-and and down-and stroke,
Rum and Vice and Shame,
Virtue, Honor, and Fame.

Scratch, scratch, scratch,
"It's easy as nothing to do."
"I could do it better than you,"
Such are the comments you hear.
To be considered a "Quizer"
And nothing at the end of the year.

Scratch, scratch, scratch,
"You're everybody's tool,"
The reader calls you a fool;
"The editor is an ass,"
So says the critical mass,
If the paper stops they howl;
If it's a minute too late they growl.

Scratch, scratch, scratch,
O! slave of the mighty Press,
The "devil" demands a "mess,"
For subscribers that never pay,
O! isn't it jolly, say?

AMERICAN SILKS.

HISTORY OF THE MANUFACTURE

How Silk Goods Are Made in the United States.

The discovery of the uses to which the cocoon of the silk worm might be applied undoubtedly originated with the Chinese. Twenty-seven hundred years before Christ, as their written records declare, an empress of that nation was the first to unravel the filmy thread, and to weave it into a web of shining cloth. Whether this be true or not, it is a well-attested fact that when the existence of the silken fabric of China became known in other countries, the manufacture was no longer in its infancy, or imperfectly executed, but had already attained an excellence which could only be the result of long and successful practice. Such, indeed, was its importance, that the people and their country, in ancient writings, were named Seres, and Serica, from the Chinese word Se, or Ser, which signifies silk.

The most imperfect notions were prevalent in Western Asia and Europe in regard to the true nature of silk. Some writers describe it as a sort of downy material combed from the leaves of trees, but no one had any real knowledge of it, though the silk in its raw state was for ages exported from China, and manufactured in Persia, Tyre, Berytus, and elsewhere, and thus the woven fabrics reached the several parts of Europe and Asia. The existence of the silkworm was unknown except to the Chinese and to some few learned men in the countries to which the fabrics were exported. Pliny and Aristotle mention its existence, and Pliny asserted that it was a native of Kos, an island of the Grecian Archipelago; yet the fact that Pamphyla, a native of that island, was the first to ravel the imported cloths for the purpose of spinning and weaving them anew into lighter fabrics, as guaze, seems conclusive against this assertion.

In luxurious Rome so beautiful a fabric was sure to be appreciated, though only the richer citizens could wear it, by reason of the expense. The heavier goods were here ravelled and re-woven into thinner fabrics for summer use. Men were forbidden to wear it, though a mixed material, called *subtericum*, was in use by both sexes. Its cost and the difficulty of obtaining it were so great, that in the second century Marcus Antonius sent ambassadors to China with a view of establishing commercial relations with that people. In this he was unsuccessful. The immense cost of these fabrics may be estimated by the fact that the possession of a silken garment is mentioned as one of the wanton prodigalities of the Emperor Heliogabalus, while Aurelian refused a silken dress to his Empress on the ground that it would cost its weight in gold.

The extreme antiquity of the discovery in India and China is testified by the fact that all the ancient languages of that region have names for "silkworms" and "wrought silks," and among the classes of the ancient Hindoos are those named "silkworm feeders" and "reelers of silk."

The growth of silk in China for four thousand years has been next in importance to that of rice. Certain ceremonies in regard to both were prescribed in the book of rites, by Confucius, two thousand three hundred years ago, and invested with religious authority. The Empress annually goes through the initatory process of gathering leaves for the food of the young silkworm, while the Emperor holds the plough at the annual ceremony of planting rice. Thousands of years ago a king was deified for encouraging the cultivation of the mulberry, and a queen for improvements in the art of weaving silk. Yet it was not till the middle of the sixth century that it became known in Constantinople and Eastern Europe that silk was the product of a worm. Some eggs of the worm were then brought thither by two Persian monks who had been missionaries in China, and had observed the various processes of rearing the silkworm and preparing the silk.

These eggs, which were conveyed in the hollow of a cane, at the proper season were hatched and fed upon the leaves of the mulberry tree. The monks continued to superintend at Constantinople all the processes of rearing the insects and manufacturing the silk. And from this small commencement the myriads of silkworms have sprung which furnished the material for one of the most important and constantly enlarging of modern manufactures.

For about six hundred years the Greek empire continued to be the great European seat of the manufacture. Thence it was carried to Palermo, and the Sicilians became possessed of the profitable art. From Sicily it spread into Italy, and Venice, Florence, Lucca, and Milan became celebrated for the beauty of their silk and the extent of their manufactures. In Venice, such was the esteem in which the manufacture of silk was held, that the business of a silk factory was considered no degradation to the higher classes of the inhabitants; and the three trades of silk manufacturer, glassmaker, and druggist were classed as noble employments, not unworthy of the highest aristocracy.

Nearly all the countries of Southern Europe proved favorable for the culture of the silkworm, and the manufacture and traffic in its productions spread with great rapidity. But it was not until 1840 that the manufacture was introduced into France, which soon supplied not only its own demand, but that of foreign countries. One hundred years later, during some of the wars that at that period desolated the Low Countries, many manufacturers and dealers in silk were forced to fly from their homes, and took refuge in England, renewing there the business to which they had been bred, and giving a strong impulse to its manufacture. The soil and climate of England are not apparently well adapted to the cultivation of the mulberry nor the rearing of the silkworm, but for the last three hundred years the manufacture of imported raw silk has been very extensive in that country.

About thirty years since an attempt was made to introduce sericulture into the United States. It proved a failure for reasons that can hardly be adequately stated. Among these, however, there are a few prominent ones that probably influenced the result beyond others. High wages and the difficulty of cultivating the mulberry, which is not indigenous, and requires much care in this climate, the sudden changes in the atmosphere, which affect the insects unfavorably, unless guarded against with great assiduity; and a natural repugnance to the handling and treatment of the worms. At all events, after a brief experiment, the project seemed to be abandoned, and has never been resumed on a liberal scale, so far as the culture of the *morus multicaulis* and the rearing of the *Bombyx mori*, or mulberry moth, from whose eggs the silkworm is hatched, are concerned.

THE ATLANTHUS SILKWORM.

Late experiments, however, show that another *Bombyx*, the *Bombyx cynthia*, or ailanthus silkworm, can be easily reared in this country, its proper food, the ailanthus tree, being readily cultivated here, and the insect being sufficiently hardy to withstand all the variations of our climate, and go through all its transformations in the open air without much care. The product of the silkworm is used in China for heavy fabrics, and most of the clothing—which is of extreme durability—of the lower classes is made from it. It is ordinarily manufactured in the form of spun silk, but experiments made in France have shown that reeled and manufactured in the ordinary way it is nearly, if not quite, equal in all respects to the goods made from the silk of the *Bombyx mori*. This worm, with proper care, produces two broods in one season. The ailanthus is easily propagated, both from the seed and slip, and the eggs being hatched in the warmth of a house, the worms need only to be carried to the plants, which can be set in hedges or clusters, when they will feed and moult, and spin the cocoons within about forty days, and without further attention.

Conditions of temperature, &c., being favorable, the first worms will be hatched about the 10th of June, and the second about the 30th of August, and the last cocoons will be spun about the 1st of October of each year. During the winter, cocoons designed for reproduction must be kept dry and of moderate temperature, and in the later days of spring placed in warm rooms, when the moth will speedily emerge. As the ailanthus will grow on soil unfit for cultivation, and as the little care required by the worms can be afforded by old people, or children, there is every reason to suppose that the cultivation of ailanthus silk must soon be extensively introduced. At the present high price and scarcity of cotton, the inducements for its culture are very great, as its product would supply the place of that staple in manufactures of wearing material, and could be produced at a very small cost.

With the exception of the carding or combing machinery, it could be entirely manufactured in cotton-mills. The fibre being stronger than that of cotton, it requires heavier cards, which could be added to the cotton machinery with little expense. Thus every inducement is offered to the American people to persist in the production of ailanthus, as the product of the *Bombyx cynthia* is named. Experiments have already been made in Pennsylvania, and in some of the New England States, which prove the entire practicability of this branch of sericulture. To Dr. Thomas Stewardson, of Philadelphia, is due the honor of having introduced and tested successfully this new product.

TRANSFORMATIONS OF THE SILKWORM.

The silkworm, during its brief insect life, passes through a variety of transformations. The eggs of the silkworm moth are extremely small and very numerous. The worm is hatched from them in about eight days, and, in about eight days more, having grown rapidly, it prepares for its first moulting. It remains quiet for three days, and is said to be sleeping. A gummy substance exudes from it, by which the old skin is fastened to a leaf, and then, after a violent struggle, it crawls out of this outgrown casing. Again feeding voraciously, it increases in size, and on the fifth day moults again. Four of these moults occur before it reaches its full size.

Arrived at maturity, the caterpillar is of a rich golden hue, and about three inches in length. It leaves off eating, and selects a corner in which to spin its cocoon. Several irregular threads are first passed backward and forward, by which to suspend the cocoon. A loose structure of floss silk is formed, and within that a closer one of oval shape. Within this the worm remains working, until it is gradually lost to sight. Taking no food, and emitting this large quantity of silk, its size diminishes one-half, and at the completion of its cocoon it again changes its skin, and becomes a chrysalis or aretia, and apparently inanimate. At the conclusion of three or four weeks it arouses from this corpse-like state, and emerges from the cocoon a perfect winged insect—the silkmoth. The moth lives but a few days, and takes no food. The female dies as soon as she has deposited her eggs, and the male does not long survive her.

REELING.

The cocoons from which the silk is to be reeled are subjected to a high temperature, either in the sun or in ovens, for the purpose of destroying the moth, which, in emerging, injures the thread. The cocoons are then placed in warm water to dissolve the gum, and a woman, with a wisp of twigs, loosens the fibres and seeks for the end of the thread. Then, taking as many threads as she desires, usually five, she attaches them to a reel, and winds off the silk. This is not wound regularly upon the cocoon, but in patches over its surface, and is often six hundred yards in length.

A regular, even motion of the reel must be maintained, not to break the filaments, and the temperature of the water must not decrease, lest the gum harden. In order to make this thread of uniform size, fresh cocoons must be added before the old ones are quite reeled off, as the filament is finer near the innerend. Three fresh threads added to two half-wound are equal to four fresh ones. Several of these threads are then wound from the reels upon the bobbins, and slightly "thrown" or twisted. And the article, in this state, is the "raw silk" of commerce. It is with this form of the material that our manufacturers usually commence their processes.

SILK GOODS MADE IN AMERICA.

The following is a list of the articles manufactured of silk in America at the present time:—Trim and organzine, sewing silks and machine twists, embroidery and purse silks, trimmings, cords and tassels, fringes and gimps, ladies' hairnets, neckties, beltings, upholstery goods, gauzes, foulards, sarsenets, heavy dress and mantilla silks, velvets and plushes, military sashes, carriage trimmings, and mixed goods in great variety.

The duty on thrown silk is thirty-five per cent., with ten per cent. added on all that comes from beyond the Cape of Good Hope. This includes most that comes to this country—Italian silks being little imported—and China, Japan, and Bengal furnishing nearly all that is manufactured here. Raw silk, which has not been thrown, is free.

The present tariff, with the high price of gold and rates of exchange, affords protection to the silk manufacture in this country; and even should a change come in these respects, the business once established, as it is fast becoming, will bid defiance to foreign competition. The annual consumption of silk manufactured goods in this country, for many years past, has been very large, and constantly on the increase. During the twenty years previous to 1860 the imports of silk amounted to $370,000,000. During the two previous years they amounted to $40,000,000, equal to one-third of all the dry goods imported. The revenue, during the twenty years previous to 1860, on silk goods, amounted to $90,000,000. The wealth to be gained from so large a manufacture would add immensely to the resources of our nation.

In 1860 the annual production of manufactured silk in this country was estimated at $2,000,000. It must have greatly increased by this time.

SEWING-SILK.

We have not space in this article to give any details of the woven fabrics made in this country, but shall confine ourselves to a description of the manufacture of sewing-silk and some kinds of trimmings.

The raw silk, while still in the "gum" and in the hanks in which it is imported, is first placed upon reels and doubled, that is, a number of threads are wound together upon a bobbin. The bobbins are placed together in a frame above the reels, the several threads are passed through an eyelet, and thus wound evenly upon the bobbins, to which a slight rotary motion is imparted, which twists the silk. This operation is called "throwing," or spinning. After this stage the silk is called "trim," and is the filling used for woven goods. If designed for weaving, or making trimmings, it is dyed at this stage.

It is again reeled into hanks and cleansed from the gum, which is a natural product of the worm, and which adds to its weight and renders it harsh and stiff. The cleansing is done by boiling it in water, with a considerable quantity of soap, for about half an hour, and then washing it thoroughly in pure water.

It is then again wound upon bobbins, and once more doubled and thrown. This is done by placing the bobbins in warm water and selecting two or three threads, which are passed through an eyelet, and on a set of dyers, revolving with extreme rapidity, and thence upon another set of bobbins. By this process the silk is twisted to a greater or less degree of tension, as desired. If for sewing silk, or twist for sewing-machine work, or buttonholes, it is twisted tightly. Floss silk and embroidery silk are twisted but slightly.

It is then reeled once more into hanks, the bobbins as before being placed in water. These hanks are then wound upon a double set of brass cylinders, one of which revolves a hundred times while the other revolves but seventy. This is to stretch and even the thread; and it is then ready for the dyer. Previous to the second twisting the thread is passed through a machine provided with a number of double steel blades, like blunt knives, which clean it from all knots and imperfections. The sewing-silk, which is of a dirty white color, is then sent to the dyers.

THE PROCESS OF DYEING.

In the process of clearing from the gum, silk loses twenty-five per cent. of its weight. When it passes into the hands of the dyer it is subjected to one of the "tricks of the trade," which is called "weighting." That is, certain dyestuffs are used in the early process, to give it "body," and restore the weight that has been lost in clearing it from the gum. That this can be very effectually done, and at a small expense, is proved by the fact that many dyers take silk to dye, restoring the weight received, and making their profit without compensation from the owners.

For giving silk a "body," three articles are principally used. These are sumac, nut-galls, and "divi-divi." The first is the native shrub, which, used as a dye alone, imparts a dun brown shade to the silk. The galls are mostly imported from Southern Europe, and the "divi-divi" comes from India. One of these is always used as the foundation for black and other dark colors. "Divi-divi" is not as expensive as galls, but more so than sumac. Either of these substances will restore the silk to nearly or quite its weight before it was cleansed from the gum, and yet, strangely enough, the same tub of dye may be used for a second or even a third quantity of silk, without losing much of its coloring qualities.

The silk is thoroughly washed from this dye, and then passed through the mordant. Nitrate of iron is the mordant used for most of the dark colors and for black. The silk is again washed in running water, after being removed from the mordant, and then placed in the dye. For blacks this is usually logwood. Formerly the chips were used, but now the extract, which is not much more expensive, and has the merit of greater convenience and certainty as to tint. The mordant will cause all the coloring matter to adhere to the silk, often leaving nearly pure water in the tub. Any substance is called a mordant for which the coloring matter has a strong chemical affinity.

The ground of all drabs and browns is made by sumac. Drabs are cleaned from this and dyed nearly pure blue as a shell. For browns of dark shade annatto is applied previously to the sumac. Yellow shades are obtained by turmeric.

"Nonreflected blue" is a preparation from indigo. "Chemic blue" is obtained by treating the indigo with sulphuric acid, and the blue is then "neutralized" by an alkali. Archil is a moss, or lichen, from the Canary and Cape de Verd Islands. It produces, when used alone, a purple color, but its use is now superseded for purposes by the aniline or coal-tar colors.

These are now universally used by silk dyers for all the brilliant tints of blue, purple, mauve, crimson, &c., and the processes are much less laborious and more satisfactory than they were formerly. These colors are still expensive, however, and this fact accounts for all silks and ribbons of what are called technically "high colors" commanding a higher price than those of subdued tints.

After dyeing, the silk is thoroughly cleansed, sometimes passing through a mixture of water, soap, and oil, to give brilliancy. It is then dried and "wringed," or stretched and shaken, and put up in bands. A band is a bank of silk containing a hundred skeins. A skein is sixteen threads.

Girls take the skeins, counting the threads and doubling them and tying them in a slip-knot in the centre, as we find them in the shops. During this process they are also assorted. Usually three or four grades of silk are found in the same lot. The fine and even skeins are separated from those that are coarser, or that are in any way imperfect. They are then put up in packages by weight—pounds, half-pounds, and ounces—and labelled for the market. Some of the sewing-silk is spooled instead of being made into skeins. Embroidery and saddlers' silk is always skeined. Ten and twelve ounces of sewing-silk is called a pound.

Machine twist and buttonhole twist are made of the best quality of silk. They are twisted in the opposite direction to sewing-silk, and are always three-threaded. They are usually spooled, but buttonhole twist is sometimes wound upon balls in strands of four or five threads.

No better sewing-silk than the American is made in the world. A few years since the Italian had the preference in this market, but is now entirely driven from it. As the result of various improvements and of experience, our native manufacture may be said to have reached perfection.

Paterson, New Jersey, is the principal seat of the sewing-silk manufacture. There are numerous large factories there, each sustained by a capital of from fifty to one hundred thousand dollars. Newark, New Jersey, has also a large trade in sewing-silk, and large quantities are made in the New England States and in Philadelphia.

Most of the labor in sewing-silk mills is done by women and girls. The hours are usually from a quarter before seven to a quarter past six, and they close at three o'clock on Saturday. The average wages of the female operatives is from five to eight dollars per week. Children of ten or twelve years earn from two and a half to three dollars per week for some of the least important processes. Some girls work by the piece at winding, and a skilful one can exceed the regular wages. The overseers of the different departments earn eight dollars. Spooling is mostly piece-work. Dyers earn ten or twelve dollars a week.

At most of the silk-mills trim and organzine are made to supply the trimming makers and weavers. They also make "supple," which is raw silk, or trim, dyed in the gum, and used by weavers for heavy fillings.

TRIMMINGS.

Trimming makers use very large quantities of trim and floss silk. The cords of various sizes in upholstery, and in the making of tassels, gimps, &c., are made of cotton covered with trim silk. These cords of cotton are stretched in a long frame and slowly twisted, while a man with a "jack" fastened round his waist moves along the line and covers them with the threads of silk that he holds in his hands. The jack is a wooden frame with a number of spools of silk placed in it, and revolving upon wires. These cords are then doubled and twisted, once or more, as required. For heavy ornamental cords, or for girdles, there are usually three of these strands twisted together. The finer cords are made into tassels, or gimps, or a variety of other forms, as fashion dictates. Worsted trimmings are made in the same way, the worsted taking the place of silk.

Out of these materials, with wooden shapes covered with the silk, sewing-silk, jet and steel beads, an endless variety of *passementerie* goods are made. Buttons are covered with the trim silk, or worked in a variety of stitches with sewing-silk, which is also made into tassels. It would be impossible to enumerate the variety of forms in which silk enters into the manufacture of trimmings. They are constantly changing at the caprice of fashion; but the product is in itself so essentially beautiful that no substitute for it can at present be found; nor is it likely that any will be.

Chenille is a very beautiful species of trimming, made from silk. A few threads of cotton are placed at regular distances in a frame or loom, as a warp, and woven with a filling of tram, of any desired color. After the weaving is completed, the filling is cut between these threads, a strong cord run through them, and by the aid of a brush the article assumes the soft round form of the chenille.

In making trimmings, men do the covering of cords, twisting, and heavy tassels. The rest is done by girls, many of whom are employed, and make from four and a half to seven dollars per week, working but eight or nine hours. Men make about fifteen.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

MUCH EXCITEMENT

Has been created in the neighborhood of Ninth and Chestnut streets, by crowds of well-dressed men

DODGING IN AND OUT

Of a small BEGAR STORE on the upper side of CHESNUT Street, below Ninth. It appears the proprietor has been CUTTING DOWN the prices of his Segars and Tobacco, 50 per cent. on all his stock, which by the way is of rare collection, thus (sel-fs-tf

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On his profits for the benefit of his customers, who always

GO FOR HIM

HOOPER'S ALE VAULTS,

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SCOTCH AND AMERICAN ALES AND BROWN STOUT.

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EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Patent applied for. Money invention, a Double Exhausting self adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that this Gas can be properly and safely administered.

DR. C. L. MUNNS,

3-19-1m No. 714 SPRUCE STREET.

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.

JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,

No. 715 MARKET STREET,

are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries. The superiority of their Oil, in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other brand in the market.

To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.

See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. 4-11

FOURTH EDITION

REBEL RAID ON THE BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD.

The Capture of a Train.

PASSENGERS ROBBED AND THE CARS BURNED.

BALTIMORE, October 14.—A party of guerillas captured the Western bound train last night on the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, robbed the passengers and burned the cars. No other particulars have been received.

DOINGS OF GUERILLAS.

OUTRAGES NEAR MANASSAS.

Presentation of Battle-Flags.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—A party of Mosby's guerillas, some four hundred strong, yesterday attacked an outer picket of eight men at White Plains, on the Manassas road and captured them, with the exception of two men.

The men belonged to the Second District Regiment, and were commanded by Lieutenant Joseph Smith, who was shot through the leg, and left on the ground for dead by the guerillas.

After they had stripped him of his clothing and robbed him of fourteen hundred dollars, entrusted to him for safe-keeping by his men, he was rescued by a body of our troops, who started in pursuit of the guerillas.

The scene of this Rebel exploit is the same at which the guerillas murdered the railroad employees on Monday last.

The guerilla gang also committed other outrages yesterday between Accotink and Burke's Station, and near the latter place killed William B. Moore and another private of the Sixth Heavy Artillery, and wounded one or two more.

The active measures now in progress of execution will prevent a repetition of these outrages.

The mail steamer *Manhattan*, from City Point, reports an unusual degree of quiet prevailing at the front.

The battle-flags of the 6th Virginia Cavalry, and 32d Battalion Virginia Cavalry, captured by Sheridan, were presented to the War Department to-day.

LATER FROM EUROPE.

THE "CALEDONIA" AT CAPE RACE.

CAPE RACE, October 13.—The steamer *Caledonia*, from Glasgow, with dates to the 5th instant, passed this point this afternoon.

The British news is not important.

The great prize fight has been postponed.

The steamer *Celia* takes the place of the *Atlanta*, and will leave London for New York on the 6th.

LIVERPOOL, October 5.—Sales of cotton for three days, 12,000 bales. The market is dull, with a decline of ⅛d.

Breadstuffs are firmer. Provisions steady. Produce quiet.

LONDON, October 5.—Consols closed at 88⅞@88⅞ for money.

AMERICAN STOCKS.—Illinois Central railroad, 86@61 discount; Erie railroad, 41@43.

Heavy Robbery of an Express Company.

BALTIMORE, October 14.—The office of Adams Express Company at Grafton, West Virginia, was robbed on the night of the 5th inst. of a package containing notes of the First National Bank of Pittsburg, of the denomination of $20. The notes were uncut, in sheets of four notes to each sheet, being two hundred sheets.

The notes on each were denominated by the letters A, B, C, and D, and each note on the same sheet bear numbered alike, commencing with 831 to 1000 inclusive, making 800 notes, amounting to $16,000. Besides this several small packages were taken, containing money amounting to $700.

The public are warned against receiving any of these notes, as they are the property of the Adams Express Company.

The payment of them has been stopped at the bank, and a circular describing them in detail has been issued by William B. Dinsmore, the President of the Company, and has been sent to brokers, banks, and postmasters, containing a special notice against receiving said note.

The Canadian Confederation.

QUEBEC, October 14.—The intercolonial conference continues to meet with closed doors. It is understood that an invitation has been sent to the Pacific colonies to join the Confederation. The discussions yesterday were in reference to the appointment of a head Confederate executive and governors of the several provinces. A proposition that these should be appointed by the Crown is said to have been favorably received. The delegates are receiving invitations to different cities. The removal of the seat of government to Ottawa has been much embarrassed by the stoppage of the Ottawa railroad on account of legal troubles.

LATEST FROM RICHMOND.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, October 14.—Richmond papers of the 12th instant received here show that the Rebels had not at that time heard the result of our elections. These papers contain no news from Hood's or Lee's armies.

THE PENNSYLVANIA ELECTION.

HARRISBURG, October 14.—The official vote of Dauphin county shows a Union majority of 684.

CHAMBERSBURG, October 14.—Coffroth (Democrat) has 58 majority in Franklin county, and 650 majority in the whole Sixteenth District, on the home vote.

LEBANON, October 14.—The official Republican majority in Lebanon county is 715.

THE MARYLAND ELECTION.

BALTIMORE, October 14.—The returns of the Constitutional election come in very slowly, and the result is doubtful.

The friends of the Emancipation ticket think it will be adopted by a small majority, unless the slaveholding counties give a larger majority against it than they anticipate.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, October 14.—Flour has a declining tendency; Ohio sells at $10 50@$10 75. Wheat ranges from one to higher. Whisky steady at $1 08.

NEW YORK, Oct. 14.—Chicago and Rock Island, 90; Cumberland, Preferred, 60; Illinois Central, 101; Hudson Central Bonds, 105; New York Central, 154; Michigan Southern, 71½; Reading, 104½; Hudson River, 100¾; Erie, 90½; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 76½; Fort Wayne, 98½; Canton Company, 38½; Cumberland Coal, 36½; Pacific Mail, 210.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c. at

JONES & CO.'S

OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,

Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets.

N.B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GOODS &c., for sale at

REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. ap6-3m

PIANOS, COTTAGE PIANOS, Melodeons, Organs, Harmoniums, and Melodeons, at

MARSH'S MUSIC STORE,

10-7-1m No. 1102 CHESNUT street.

KIN-NE-NO-NE-AW

INDIAN SMOKING TOBACCO!

This well renowned Tobacco is manufactured from the FINEST LEAF,

And earnestly recommends itself to all Gentlemen of Luxurious Taste.

Sold wholesale and retail at

HUNT'S POPULAR CIGAR STORE,

No. 414 CHESNUT Street, opposite State House.

10-1-6m

NET CASH DRUG HOUSE.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL

No. 119 Market Street

BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND STREETS.

DRUGGISTS, PHYSICIANS, AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS,

Confined entirely to business in the manufacture of Imported and Domestic Drugs, Popular Patent Medicines, Patent Coal Oil, Window Glass, Prescription Vials, &c., at as low prices as genuine first-class goods can be sold.

FINE ESSENTIAL OILS

For Confectioners, in full variety, and of the best quality.

Crushed Bengal Indigo, Madder, Pot Ash, Cudbear, Soda Ash, Alum, Oil of Vitriol, Annatto, Copperas, Extract of Logwood, &c., FOR DYERS' use, always on hand, at lowest net cash prices.

PURE SPICES FOR FAMILY USE.

Ground expressly for our sales, and to which we invite the attention of those in want of reliable articles.

Also, *INDIGO, STARCH, MUSTARD, &c.*, of extra quality.

Orders by mail, or city post, will meet with prompt attention, or special quotations will be furnished when requested.

WRIGHT & SIDDALL,

Wholesale Drug Warehouse,

jel3-1y No. 119 MARKET Street, above Front.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH.—J. ISAACS, M. D., Professor of the Eye and Ear, treats all diseases appertaining to hearing and blindness with the utmost success. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office, No. 701 PINE Street. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. 10-8-

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain adoring eyes;
If to cause lovers sighs;
If to be a blooming lady,
Fading, dying in my beauty—BEAUTY!

If to have a host of friends;
If for love to sue or bend;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—WEALTH!

If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing life as long as death;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to grass—HEALTH!

If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish all three.

Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. aug 4-f

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—

DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES,

Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions from whatever causes, and always successful as a preventive.

These Pills are nothing new, and have been used by the Doctor for many years, both in France and America, with unpublished success in every case; and he is urged by many persons who have used them, to MAKE THE PILLS public for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family where health will not permit it. Females peculiarly situated, or those imposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above acknowledgment, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to a healthy female. The Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompanying each box.

Price $1 or six boxes for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the following druggists:—

Wright & Siddall, No. 119 Market street.

A. Marshall, corner of Thirteenth and Market streets.

Zeigler & Smith, corner of Second and Green streets.

Updegraff & Co., 232 S. Second street.

Johnson Holloway & Cowden, and

S. C. Dickson, Camden.

At retail by all druggists.

Ladies, by sending ONE DOLLAR To either agent, can have the PILLS SENT CONFIDENTIALLY. By mail, to any part of the city or country, free of postage.

S. D. HOWR,

9-22-2m No. 245 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, N. Y.

SHIPPING.

STEAM WEEKLY TO LIVERPOOL, touching at Queenstown, Cork Harbor.—The well known steamers of the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia Steamship Company are intended to sail as follows:—

ETNA, Saturday, October 15.

LINDISFARNE, Saturday, October 22.

CITY OF WASHINGTON, Saturday, October 29.

And every succeeding Saturday, at noon, from Pier No. 48 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin.....$100 00 Steerage.....$30 00
First Cabin to London 110 00 Steerage to London..... 90 00
First Cabin to Paris..... 190 00 Steerage to Paris..... 80 00
First Cabin to Hamburg 150 00 Steerage to Hamburg..... 70 00

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Bremen, Rotterdam, Antwerp, &c., at equally low rates.

Passage from Liverpool or Queenstown—First Cabin, $150; steerage, $35. Children under twelve years, $100; steerage, $70. Those who wish to send for their friends can buy tickets here at these rates.

For further information apply at the Company's offices, JOHN G. DALE, Agent,

No. 113 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA STEAMSHIP LINE.—Regular Steamship Line, sailing from each port on SATURDAYS, from first wharf above PINE Street, Philadelphia, and Long Wharf, Boston. From first wharf above PINE Street, on Saturday, October 8, 1864.

The steamship SAXON, Matthews, will sail from Philadelphia for Boston, on Saturday, October 8, at 10 o'clock A. M.; and the steamship NORMAN, Baker, from Boston for Philadelphia, on same day, at 4 P. M.

These new and substantial steamships form a regular line, sailing from each port punctually on Saturdays.

Insurances effected at one-half the premium charged on sale vessels.

Freights taken at fair rates.

Shippers are requested to send Ship Receipts and Bills Lading with their goods.

For Freight or Passage (having fine accommodations) apply to HENRY WINSOR & CO.,

jel-tf No. 362 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR NEW YORK.—DESPATCH and Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal. The steamers of these lines are leaving daily at 12 o'clock M., and 6 o'clock P. M., from third pier above Walnut street.

For freight, which will be taken on accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO., No. 124 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

RAILROAD LINES.

1864. ARRANGEMENTS OF NEW YORK LINES. 1864.

The Camden and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' Lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

Will leave as follows, viz.— FARE

At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation.....$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express.....3 00
At 12 M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation.....2 25
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express.....2 25
At 4 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger).....1 75
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger) 1st Class Ticket.....2 25
50 Class do.....1 50
At 11 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st Class Ticket.....2 25
50 Class do.....1 50

For Mount Holly, Bordentown, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 6 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4, and 6 P. M. The 3:30 and 6 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

For Tacony, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, and Burlington at 7 P. M.

Steamboat Trenton, for Bristol, Burlington, Beverly, Torresdale, and Tacony at 7:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 3 A. M., (night) via Kensington and New York, Washington and New York Mail.....$3 25
At 12:15 A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express.....3 00
At 4:30 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express.....3 00
At 6:45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Washington and New York Express.....3 00

Sunday lines leave at 4 A. M. and 6:45 P. M. There will be no line at 4 A. M. (Night) on Mondays.

For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, Manch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7:15 A. M. This line connects with the train leaving Easton for Manch Chunk at 3:30 P. M.

For Lambertville and intermediate stations at 3 P. M.

For Bristol, Tresco, &c., at 7:15 and 11:45 A. M., and 3 P. M.

For Bohlersburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford at 9 A. M., 3, 5:45, and 8 P. M. The 9 A. M. line runs to Bristol.

☞ For New York and Way Lines leaving Kensington Depot, take the cars on Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The Cars run into the Depot, and on arrival each train runs from the Depot.

Fifty pounds of baggage only allowed each passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company will not be responsible for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

Graham's Baggage Express will call for and deliver baggage at the Depots. Orders can be left at No. 3 WALNUT street.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

August 8, 1864.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA WILL LEAVE

From foot of Courtlandt street, at 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden, at 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M., and 12 (Night) via Jersey City and Amboy.

From foot of Barclay street, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

From Pier No. 1 North River, at 12 M., 4 and 8 P. M. (Freight and Passenger) via Amboy and Camden.

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA.

INCREASED DESPATCH.

The Camden and Amboy Railroad and Transportation Company's Freight