MNTON FLANNEL Of various grades, CHECKS. 44 PLEACHED MUSLINS. BROWN MUSLINS. TICKINGS, and CORSET JEANS, For sale low, net cash, by
GEO. GRIGG,
219 CHURCH ALLEY. do8

OTTON YARN. STPERIOR COTTON YARN, No. 10,

FOR SALE BY

FROTHINGHAM & WELLS. CHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHINSON. No. 112 CHESTNUT STREET, COMMISSION MERCHANTS FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

WHOLESALE HOUSES. TWOOD, WHITE, & CO., No. 509 MARKET STREET. Invite attention to a large and varied assortment of PRINTS, of desirable Fall Styles. MANCHESTER DE DELAINES, New Colorings and Styles. BALMORAL SKIRTS,
High colored, and in large variety.

STRIPED SHIRTING FLANNELS, LS, In large variety, no27-12t manelphia, Nov. 26th, 1862. DRY GOODS JOBBERS. THOMAS MELLOR & CO., NGLISH AND GERMAN IMPORTERS, 40 AND 42 NORTH THIRD STREET.

HOSIERY, GLOVES. SHIRTS AND DRAWERS, 4-4 LINENS. FANCY WOOLENS, LINEN C. HOKFS. MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRT FRONTS. GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. MANNEL AND CLOTH OVER-FINE LINEN AND MUSLIN SHIRTS.

On hand or made to order, of the most approved cut, GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS, The largest and best assortment in the city. INDERCLOTHING, HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES. &c. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. G. A. HOFFMANN,

No. 606 ARCH Street. OHN C. ARRISON, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF GENTLEMEN'S FINE FURNISHING GOODS, Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

First Store above Market Street. (FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE'S.) selling FINE GOODS at MODERATE PRICES will be P.5-The celebrated IMPROVED-PATTERN SHIRTS. judy popular, can be supplied at short notice. FLANNEL AND CLOTH OVERSHIRTS, In Great Variety.

TEORGE GRANT, MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, No. 610 CHESTNUT STREET.

TINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY. NOVELTIES FOR GENTLEMEN'S WEAR. J. W. SCOTT, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE, No. 814 CHESTNUT STREET, Four doors below the Continental

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS. COURTH-STREET CARPET STORE, No. 47 SOUTH FOURTH STREET,

J. T. DELACROIX trites an examination of his stock of Carpetings, in which will be found 250 PIECES BRUSSELS CARPETINGS. it less than present cost of importation Also, 200 pieces extra Imperial, three-ply, superfine

tedium, and low-grade Ingrain, Venitian, Hall, and Sair Carpetings at retail, very low for cash. noS-2m HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS. WILLIAM YARNALL, PEALER IN HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS, No. 1020 CHESTNUT STREET,

AFRI for the sale of HALEY, MORSE, & BOYDEN'S PATENT SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES-WRINGER, Believed to be the best CLOTHES-WRINGER in use. It will wring the largest Bed Quilt or smallest Hand-erchief drier than can possibly be done by hand, in very Nuch less time,
N. B.—A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

SEWING MACHINES. THE WILCOX & GIBBS WHEELER & WILSON

SEWING MACHINES, 628 CHESTNUT STREET.

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. Northeast Corner Fourth and RACE Streets, PHILADELPHIA,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS, MANUPACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD, AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTO FOR THE CELEBRATED FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at

YERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. CABINET FURNITURE. (ABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-JARD TABLES MOORE & CAMPION, No. 261 South SECOND Street, in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are BILLIARD TABLES.

d have now on hand a full supply, finished with the ORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which pronounced by all who have used them to be superto all others. For the quality and finish of these Tables the manu-ferturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

(AUTION.

The well-earned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES das induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer them as "FAIRBANKS' SCALBS," and purchasers have thereby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. Fairbanka Scales are manufactured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., and are adapted to every branch of the business, where a correct and durable Scales is desired, FAIRBANKS & EWING,

aploif Masonic Hall, 715 CHESTNUT ST. F. I. G. 🛞 ZINC, ARMY, AND TOILET MIRRORS, The best in the world for finish and durability.

PERSONS IN WANT OF BRITAN-NIA or SILVER PLATED WARE can find a superior article at WM. VAN DYKE'S, 633 ARCH Street, Philadelphia. AMAICA RUM.—13 PUNCHEONS iust received and for sale, in bond, by
CHARLES S. CARSTAIRS,
Old 126 WALNUT St. and 21 GRANITE St.

ON THE PRINSPIVANIA BUILT, of choice quality, constantly received and for sale by RHODES & WILLIAMS, 107
S. uth WATER Street.



FOR HOLIDAY GIFTS.

EXPENSIVE SHAWLS.

RICH BROCADE SILKS.

FASHIONABLE POPLINS.

RICHEST PRINTED REPS.

SCARLET BROCHE SCARFS.

NEW FANCY POCKET HDKFS,

TISEFUL AND ACCEPTABLE

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR

PRESENTS.

E. M. NEEDLES,

No. 1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

COMING HOLIDAYS,

FOR PRESENTS:

Ladies' and Gents' Colored Bordered Handkerchiefs.

Do do Henstiched do
Do do Henstiched do
Do do June 234 and 3 inch wide hems.
Do do Printed Borders,
Do do French and clear Lawn,
Do do French and clear Lawn,
Ladies' Handkerchiefs, of all kinds.
Gents' Handkerchiefs, of all kinds.
The Best assortment of Handkerchiefs in the city.

FOR PRESENTS:

Thread Lace Veils, \$2 and upwards. Cambric Lace Veils, 75c. and upwards. Pointe Lace Collar Sets, \$1.50, and upwards. French Work do, all prices.

PRESENTS

ALSO.

20 dozen Cambric Handkerchiefs, Embroidered With

uitials, just received. 20 dozen Cambric Ruffled Handkerchiefs, Embroidered

n Colors. 10 dozen Valencienne Lace Handkerchiefs; 50 dozen Gents' and Children's Printed-bordered Hand-

erenies.

10 dozen Ladies' Ivory Initial Guff Buttons.

20 pieces 8-4 French Muslin, 2 yards wide, for Party

dresses, at old prices,
A Complete Stock of WHITE GOODS at LOW
PRICES.
Linen Napkins at Old Prices.

IMPORTERS AND CASH DEALERS IN

DRY GOODS,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

727 CHESTNUT STREET.

SILKS, SHAWLS, AND DRESS GOODS,

ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO THIS SEASON.

FINE FROSTED BEAVER CLOAKS.

FINE BLACK TRICOT CLOAKS.

EXTRACANCET SHANKSLS.

SUPERFINE FROSTED BEAVERS.

COOPER & CONARD,

1013 MARKET STREET STILL

HARRET SILLIA
Brown MUSLIN at 14c, by the piece; Heavier Bleached and Blee; one case Very Heavy, Wide, 18/2c, by the piece, worth 20 by the case; Finer and Closer do. 24 inches wide, at 20c, by the piece; several cases full yard wide, at 20c, Extra Fine at 25c.
One case 1/2 yards wide, bleached, first-rate quality, at 25c, by the piece.
One case 1/2 yards wide, bleached, first-rate quality, at 25c, by the piece.

36, by the piece.
One case 1½ yards wide, heavy bleached, at 25c.
One lot 2½ yards wide, good quality, at 50c. worth 62½

cents.

Heavy Brown Muslin at 20 and 22c; the Very Heaviest, 25c; as well as every quality in the market.

One lot good Canton Flannel at 22c.
One lot good Bleached Canton Flannel at 22c, worth at least 25c.

Heavy Bleaked Canton Flannel at 25c.

One lot good bleached Canton Fannel at 22c.

One case extra Heavy Brown, at 35c.

Two cases superior Heavy Brown, at 314c.

One case Hamilton Brown, nearly yard wide, 35c.

One case Hamilton Bleached, very heavy, at 314c.

These Goods are all much cheaper than the case price.

Having bought them early in the season, I am able to sell them very cheap.

One lot heavy Colored Canton Fannel, suitable for Societies, at 25c; 30 pieces Calico, for Comfortables, at 114c, by the piece; 1,000 pounds Jute Laps, for filling Comforts, at 25 cents per pound.

GRANVILLE B. HAINES.

de8-6t

No. 1013 MARKET Street, above Tenth.

EDWIN HALL & BROTHER, 26 S. SECOND Street, will open this morning a few pieces

f
44 Cloak Velvets, pure silk, real Lyons.
One piece at \$5.50.
One piece at \$10.50.
One piece at \$10.50.
One piece at \$12.
One piece at \$15.
These Velvets, were left over from last season, and are or sale much below the present cost of importation.de9-6;*

TLANNELS.—GRAY FLANNELS AT

HIANNELS.—GRAY FILANNELS AT
45 and 50 cts; Red do. 314, 324, and 35—these are
by the piece; one bale very heavy gray twilled at 50 cts,
worth 69, at least; all wool white at 25 and 32 cts; Ballardvale do. in all the qualities; Shaker Flannels, warranted unshrinkable.
Striped Flannels, for Fancy Shiris; and an excellent
assortment of all kinds, which I am selling very cheap.
GRANVILLE B. HAINES,
de8-6t
1013 MARKET Street, abovee Tenth.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND

ARCH, have a fine stock
Blankets, Extra Size.
Blankets, Ribbon Bound.
Blankets, Wholesale.
Blankets, Dark Orays.

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND

ARCH, always keep the best makes of Long CLOTH SHIRTING MUSLINS by the piece; also, good LINENS for Collars and Fronts.

4-4 SHAKER FLANNELS FOR SKIRTS.—These Flannels are unshrinkable, and extra stout for Winter Skirts. EYRE & LANDELL, de3-tf FOURTH and ARCH Streets.

CHOICE DRY GOODS-JUST RE-

CEIVED,
Brown Poplins, Plain and Figured.
Brown Wool Poplins, Double Width.
Merinees of all Shades.
Wool D'Laines, Plain and Figured.
Cotton and Wool D'Laines—a nice line.
Figured Merinees.
A full line of Plain Shawls.
A full line of Gay Shawls.
One lot of Black Figured Mohairs, at 25c.
Six lots of Brown Alpacas, choice.
A full line of Cassimeres.
A full line of Yesting.
JOHN H. STOKES,
ocs

GOSHEN GLADES, WESTERN, AND

DE COMPLETE CO

CLOAKING CLOTHS.

S. E. COR. NINTH & MARKET Sts.

MEDIUM-PRICED CLOAKS.

BOYS' FINE CLOTHING.

SUITS MADE TO ORDER.

FINE CLOTH CLOAKS.

Have just received, and are now offering, magnificent

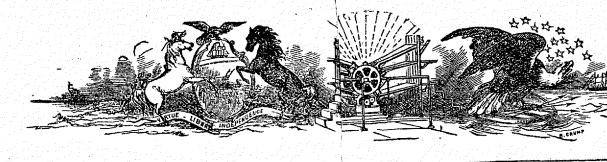
JAMES R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

lines of

In all other kinds of Lace Goods:
Lace Coiffures and Barbes.
Babies' klobes and Waists.
Laces by the yard.
All kinds Lace Sleeves.
Do Bands and Flouncings.
Do Embroideries.

FINE BLUE MERINOES.

FROSTED BEAVER CLOAKS.



PHILADELPHIA, TRSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1862.

Decemi862

We are bare of news, and obstacles hearred

writing. All creation appeared in soahg the

rain of Friday, and the snow of yesteind to-day engenders freezing fingers. In our expec-

tation of moving many tents are withouls, and

those possessing them are crowded voluble

and spitting officers of the grand army, levery

sentence is rounded with an ejection bacco

juice. The scanty rooms of farm-houses their

fires surrounded by chilled provost guaho de-

fend the premises from marauders, and (is un-

attainable. I succeeded in finding one a fire

is lit in two rooms. One of these is di to a

Yankee soldier, who is mending a clor the

household, and upon whose operations dirty

children are gazing with enwrapt ist. I

here obtain a low chair, and write uponpl. A

little black mg, stunted in growth, and so as a

dog, is stretched before the fire in front (He

varies his position, in canine style, by times

lifting his head, and winking, in as of

comfort, at the glistening embers, andeiv-

ing a pat on the head or a seri with

by an "army widow," whose husband, alth mid-

dleaged, joined, for a consideration of \$400 Con-

ters to a young Michigan Captain and sev sol-

personal magnetism. This is often seen whilem

will not regret parting from this spot. I sur-

rounding people have been robbed by our hy of

nearly all their provisions, and have not scient

to last them through the winter. Fifty celhave

hitherto wrung an unwilling meal from th, but

now they refuse their meagre accommodationen at

that price. My late landlady dismissed me di ago;

the house I am now at sold me one meal, d no

more, and after a sulky acquiescence amounther

neighbors, for "once only," I have beeinally

compelled to go two miles for a mouthful of inted

pork and corn-dodgers, seasoned with sugars rye

coffee. My last hostess owns a handsome far and a

house in Fredericksburg, and yet asked mell had

not a pair of old shoes or boots to give her. bihing

is as scarce as provisions, and even the iterial

with which to weave their home-made garants is

FUTURE PROSPECTS.

The wind to-day is polar and violent Move-ments, which have not yet transpired, has be on

foot in other portions of the army, but suposition

leads to the belief that all is quiet, and, is t these

headquarters, that the soldiers are intersally

crowding around their fires, and awaiting the thaw

which this mild climate will speedily bring. A day

like this is worth fifty rains, and far essinjures health. What we are to do but few klone Our

task is difficult, and strategy is evidently at work.

Gunboats came to Port Conway, seventer miles

below. Part of the army was to cross under their

cover, and pontoon bridges went down theremani-

festly to aid that purpose, while new bridgeboats

arrived here to supply their places, in case a ros

ing should be made by onother grand division at

Fredericksburg. Franklin, with his two lymy

corps, was reported on Thursday on the narch

from Stafford Court House to Port Coway

and speculation was rife as to whether he would im-

mediately cross and advance upon Lee's flack, or

whether he would remain near his base of supplies

and draw Lee down upon him, while, in the mean

time, we crossed at this point and attacked Lee in

the rear. Sumner's and part of Hooker's grand di-

visions, it was thought, would execute this latter

movement, while one of Hooker's army corps pro-

would Lee leave his supplies to make a descent of

seventeen miles upon Franklin, or would he stag at

the gunboats had vanished from Port Conway, and

the pontoons were returned from below to this neigh-

borhood. New food for wonder. It would be

useless to ask Burnside for a solution, but we

are told in high quarters that the strings are

pulled in Washington. Burnside, therefore, bland,

and comparatively irresponsible, quietly awaits or-

ders and the arrival of supplies. Lee, who seemed

to be sending forces down the river to obstruct

Franklin, is, doubtless, puzzled at our movements

and pauses. His earthworks daily rise in the far-

off distance; bodies of men mysteriously leave cer-

tain points, and are replaced by others; and loun-

gers in the town, both civilian and military, stroll

listlessly to the wharves and contemplate the few

wagons or soldiers that our position behind hills

may have left unhidden. The blow we are to strike

may be given in three days, and may not for three

weeks, but the nearer the approach to the 1st of Ja-

nuary, the day of freedom in the rebel States, the

heavier and surer will be its weight. After that period

I look for uninterrupted success. A great principle

will be our watchword, and the sword of the archangel

will be drawn in our aid. In the Revolution we self-

ishly demanded liberty for ourselves, and denied it

to others. We struggled for seven years, and ob-

tained our wish only through a foreign power. We

have now struggled nearly two years to preserve the country we then gained, but still without a thought

beyond ourselves. We have lost a hundred thousand

men, and are ridiculed for our soulless blunders,

both at home and abroad. But we are wiser, and

more open to moral truth, than our ancestors, and

slowly perceive our error. We cast off our wicked

acquiescence in the bondage of others, and proclaim

freedom. In this we find the key-note of success,

and will march to victory under the banners of

justice and eternal right. "The proclamation will

not work," says the Breckinridge Democrat. It will work. Always when a reform is proposed, certain individuals deny its availability. Proof comes alone

with testing. Let this experiment be tried. The

weak argument that the President can give freedom,

only so far as our armies penetrate, is, worthless. If

his proclamation is not known already to the negroes

of the South, it will be so to all in but a few weeks

from its issue. An escaped slave from Mississippi,

who lately entered our lines, had heard of it. News

affecting the interests of a great class flies quick

shall hear that Southern slaves will announce them-

selves as free to their masters or mistresses, and ask

they will go to some locality where they car. This may not be the case at once with all, butthe ex

ample of some will gradually act on others, and

slaveholders in the rebel army will feel comfelled to

return home and support their families, as thei

slaves no longer do so. Intelligent escaped negroes

in our army unanimously confirm this oft-repeated

theory of anti-slavery advocates. It is urged that

not appreciate it. Not so. The reality of being free

will awaken the negro to another life. Like the

dawn of love in the soul of a youth, it will render him a higher being, with new hopes and new aspira-

tions. His first impulse will be, that the laborer is

RAIDS UPON FARM HOUSES

A Pennsylvania brigadier writes an indigiant let

er, in The Press of 29th inst., against my assertion

that his brigade took cabbages and chickens from

"MY MARYLAND."

gush of rebel sentiment is adapted is by no means

language, entitled "Don't hug me now-some other

MEN FROZEN.

two men from a New York regiment, and one from

a Rhode Island regiment, in Wilcox's army corps, were frozen last night while asleep, and were found

this morning dead. Particulars have not yet trans-

News of the recent capture of Captain Wilson and

several men of the 8th Pennsylvania Cavalry has

doubiless, days ago, reached you by telegraph.

Rush's Lancers passed by here this morning on a

Mayer's store, Jonathan Zellar's drug store, Mayer

A report reaches these headquarters to-day that

German officers assert that the air to which that

worthy of his hire.

time."

now unattainable.

SURROUNDING DISTRESS.

ers of hostile armies meet under a flag of tr

acquiescence. The house is pled

RETAIL DRY GOODS. FANCY ARTICLES. EYRE & LANDELL, OLARK'S ONE-DOLLAR STORE, 602 CHESTNUT STREET. FOURTH AND ARCH,

HAVE MARKED SOME FINE GOODS AT LOW Pins, Ear Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Guard Chain, Neck do., Gold Thimbles, Finger Rings, encus, ens with case, raceicis, Icdallions, harms, earl Port Monnaics, do. POINT LACE COLLARS AND SETS.

other places from \$2 to \$5 cach:
YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR!
Ladies' Sets, new and beautiful styles. s' Armiets,
Neck Chains, different styles,
Neck Chains, different styles,
Sieveve Buttons, do. do.
Studs, do. do.
Pins, do. do.
Scarf Pins, do. do.
Scarf Rings, do. do.
Finger Rings, do. do.
Funger Rings, do. do.
Pen and Case. Studs, do. do.
Pins, do. do.
Pins, do. do.
Scarf Pins, do. do.
Scarf Rings. do. do.
Finger Rings, do. do.
Finger Rings, do. do
Pen and Case,
Pencil, revolving.
Tooth Pick, revolving,
Watch Keys,
Chain Hooks,
Chain Charms,
Pocket Books,
Bill Books,
Port Monnales, &c.
SILVER-PLATED WARE
R CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR!
TTable Spoons,
Dessert Spoons,
Tea do.
Forks, GLOVES OF FIRST QUALITY ONLY. Asks the special attention of Purchasers of PRESENTS o his extensive stock of articles suitable for that pur

NOTICE.—In order to meet the wants of our numerous customers, we shall keep a stock of the finest Plated and All-Gold Jewelry, together with an assortment of heavy-plated Silver Ware, and a variety of Photograph Albums and Fancy Goods, which we will sell at prices which will defy competition. Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call and examine our stock. Every attention paid to visitors whether they wish to purchase or not.

Remember CLARE'S

ONE-DOLLAR STORE,
noll-2mif 602 CHESTNUT Street.

MEDICATED SAFEGUARD. SOMETHING FOR THE SOLDIERS! AN ACCEPTABLE HOLIDAY PRESENT! A PROTECTOR AGAINST DISEASES INCIDENT TO LIFE! THE SOLDIER'S "BEST FRIEND" WHEN FACED BY HIS "WORST ENEMY." DR. D. EVANS' PATENT ABDOMINAL SUPPORTER AND MEDICATED SAFEGUARD, WITH "MONEY BELT" ATTACHMENT! THE MOST USEFUL SANITARY DEVICE OF THE AGE! APPROVED BY THE It is at once light, simple, cheap, comfortable, durable,

Any of the above will make a useful and beautiful Christmas Present, and Buyers will find it to their edvantage to inspect my stock before making their turchases, as, with few exceptions, it is offered at OLD Prices, and cheaper than present wholesale rates. de2-tf and whalebone are arranged so as to prevent the Safeguard from wrinkling or rolling up, or getting out of
place when the wearer is in motion. It does not take up
room in the knapsack, as it is worn on the march, and
gives strength to the soldier.

The MONEY BELT ATTACHMENT is made of fine
water-proof rubber cloth, stamped with a patriotic device, and affords a safe and convenient receptacle for the
soldiers' bills and private papers.

Price according to size and finish; No. 1, \$1.50; No.
2, \$1.

Sent free of message any received. 2, \$1. Sent free of postage. on receipt of the price.

The friends of our brave men in the field, wishing to tender them an acceptable holiday present, and at the same time do them and their country a real service, need only send the Medicated Safegnard; it will assuredly prove the most appropriate and valuable Gift they can be stow.

prove the most appropriate and valuable Gift they can bestow.

B Persons purchasing Safeguards for Presents can have them mailed direct without extra charge.

B None genuine unless stamped Dr. D. Eyans.

Descriptive Circulars mailed free.

Liberal commissions allowed agents and persons forming clubs. A few experienced Canvassers wanted. None others need apply to G. G. EVANS Co.

Agents for the United States.

No. 439 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

No. 212 BROADWAY, New York.

No. 90 WASHINGTON Street, Boston.

18 WASHINGTON SUILDING, Washington.

Also for sale at OAKFORD'S under the Continental Hotel: P. BROWN'S, corner Fifth and Chestnut streets; WARBURTON'S 430 Chestnut street; WILSON & CO.'S, 415 Chestnut street, and by Dealers in Military Furnishing Goods, and Druggists generally.

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PARTICULAR NOTICE.—GEORGE G. EVANS continues, as heretofore, to fill all orders for Books published in the United States. An except Forest, Philadelphia. WINES AND LIQUORS.

A CONDUCIVE TO TEMPERANCE." STRICTLY PURE. (Los Angeles-" City of the Angels.") CALIFORNIA WINES. Equal in quality and cheaper in price than the Wines of the Old World. WHITE, OR HOCK WINE—Very delicate—fine in flavor—superior as a Dinner Wine to the famous Rhine.

MUSCATEL—Very choice—of exquisite bouquet—an excellent Dessert Wine.

ANGELICA—A highly Inscious, naturally sweet Wine—greatly admired by Ladies—valuable in the sick-chamber—recommended by the medical faculty.

PORT—Of fine flavor—very similar to the Old Wines of Lisbon.

SOLE AGENCY, No. 42 South FIFTH Street, above Chestnut, (Late Office of "Blood's Despatch.") G. G. EVANS, Agent For the sale of Konler & Fronling's Wines, from the Old Established Vineyards of Los Angeles, Southern California.

N. B.—The present high Tariff, Exchange, Insurance, Freight, &c., on Foreign Wines, amounting to 130 per cent, over the original cost, has induced certain suprincipled dealers to manufacture and offer spuridus brands. We desire to caution our friends against this imposition, and to assure them of the strict purity of Messrs, Kohler & Fronting's California Wixes. In addition, it has been proved that in bringing these Wines to this market by sea, round Cape Horn, the six months voyage improves them at least fifty per cent.

OLD WHISKY! are constantly receiving D RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES, WE CHALLENGE COSPARISON.

Our Whiskies, to purity, mellowness, and delicacy, are
EMIXENTLY THE BEST IN THE WORLD,
And we sell them at about HALF PRICE.

OUR RETAIL DEPARTMENT

Has already become a considerable feature in our business, and to continue it in its present state, and to enlarge it, we shall sell, notwithstanding the Tax, about as cheap-

SCOTCH WHISKY.—25 PUNCHEONS
James Stewart's fine PAISLEY MAIT, imported direct. In bond and for sale by GEORGE WHITELEY, ocl3-2m 137 South FRONT.

LIQUEURS.—50 CASES ASSORTED LIQUEURS, just received per ship Vandalia, from Bordeaux, and for sale by JAURETCHE & LAVERGNE, sei 202 and 204 South FRONT Street.

JOAKING CLOTHS.

SUBLIME QUALITY.

Johanny's Frosted Beavers.
Medium-priced Frosted Beavers.
Yhick and fine French Beavers.
Tricot, Castor, and Union Beavers.
Mohair and Sealskin Cloakings.
Snperfine Cassimeres, viz.:
Silk Mixes—Black, neat fancies—
Boys'—Extra heavy—Union—Meltons, &c., &c.
64 Coatings and Overcoatings.
Novelties in fancy Vestings.
Movelties in fancy Vestings.

MalMORALS.
One hundred pieces 25-cent Delaines.
Anction lots fine Black Alpacas.
Fine Merinocs and Popilns.
Black Popilis, S7c., &1, &1.25.
Fine Blankets and Flannels.
BOYS' CLOTHING.
Experienced Cutters, good Cloths, and
Good work—Garments made to order.
COOPER & CONARD,
no23-if S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET Streets. THE GREAT CLOTHES WRINGER. "PUTNAM "SELF-ADJUSTING CLOTHES WRINGER" EVERY FAMILY SHOULD POSSESS A OLOTHES WRINGER.

BECAUSE, 1st. It is a relief to the hardest part of washing-day.
2d. It enables the washing to be done in one-third less ime.
3d It saves clothes from the injury always given by 4th. It helps to wash the clothes as well as dry them. WE BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE TO PROCURE

vell as articles theven in internals, and over the eigenveniform pressure.
FORTH. The patent fastening by which the machine stightened to the tub, we believe to be superior in simblicity and efficiency to any yet offered.
Firth. It will fit any tub, round or square, from one-nial to one-and-a-quarter inches in thickness, without he least alteration. RETAIL PRICE:

A. H. FRANCISCUS,

No. 433 MARKET St. and No. 5 North FIFTH St., Herring.

2,500 Boxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring.

150 Bbls. new Mess Shad.

200 Boxes Herkimer County Cheese, &c.
In store and for sale by

MURPHY & KOC In store and for sale by MURPHY & KOONS, jalt-tf No. 146 North WHARYES. NEW YORK CITY.

Secretary's despatch, concerning the fitting out of rebel pirates from British ports, indicates that Mr. Seward is not always the "cold-nosed statesman" of the Times. He has certainly gained fayor in this community by his decided way of talking at Earl Russell; for the reckless exploits of the "Alabama nave joined our merchant-class to the masses in their bitter feeling against perfidious Albion, and were war declared against the transatiantic knaves tomorrow, the Government would lack none of the moral and material aid the moneyed men of New York could give it. There is a strong pressure from this city upon the Administration to permit general privateering (under the style of a "militia of the seas") for the protection of our commerce—not only from the "Alabama," but also from the swarm of rebel pirates known to be preparing in English waters for the rebels. Viewing the matter from a tenable political point of view, I am inclined to believe that British "neutrality" is not only tending to reunite the North and South on the basis of a combined war

war. A RIOTOUS REGIMENT.

THE BOOK PUBLISHERS. scarcity of stock in the country," is a large paper of paper-making material at almost any price. His object in this is to procure from the Government heavy paper contract which is now in abeyance Of course, when he has drained the country of ma-

SCENE IN CHURCH. Jersey courts a few weeks ago. McCabe caused Miss McIvor to be arrested on charge of setting fire

Fredericksburg and await an attack upon his flank - Since then, the injured fair has constantly vowed headquarters were located but three miles below us; the performance.
the gunboats had vanished from Port Conway, and OUR COLORED OITIZENS of this city, instigated by their organ, the Anglo-Afvican, have decided, in various social meetings, to celebrate New Year's Day as a sort of carnival, in bels by the President's proclamation. These people have a keen perception of what is going on, and appreciate the benefits likely to accrue to their race from this foul rebellion. The Interests of the Iron Men of Penn-

> naces, 150 charcoal and coke furnaces, 102 abandoned furnaces, 1 bloomery forge, 3 abandoned bloomery forges, 110 refinery forges, 44 abandoned refineries, 91 rolling mills, and 5 abandoned rolling mills. So that four years ago there were in operation 445 iron establishments of various descriptions, governed and controlled by at least 445 men or copartnerships of men; and altogether, in and out of blast, there were 600 mills built for the purpose of carrying on the several branches of the manufacture of iron. These mills are, it may be taken forgranted, insured against loss by fire. There are other iron establishments in Pennsylvadia to be added to this list—xiz: Machine shops, foundries, and nail mills. naces, 150 charcoal and coke furnaces, 102 abandoned These will number at least 100 more.
>
> Where are the seven hundred mills insured, and what is the rate of insurence? The rate will average to the color of the col

I am, truly, your obedient servant,
STEAM ENGINE.
MONTGOMERY Co., Dec. 4, 1862.

side over the engraved denomination of five thousand The numbers are printed on each side in red ink original, but borrowed from a poetic effusion in their

Treasurer of the United States.

A PATRIOTIC FAMILY.—When the camp of Col. Dan McCook's 52d Ohio was pitched near this city, some six weeks ago, Elder B. F. Perkey was attached to Co. C. His great-grandfather fought with General Braddock and Colonel George Washington at the memorable battle of Braddock's Fields, in 1755, and was also with Gen. Wolfe at the taking of Quebcc, in 1760. His grandfather was engaged in the struggle for independence through the war of the Revolution, and his father and grandfather were with Anthony Wayne in the wars of the Northwest Territory. His father was, in addition to the wars of Wayne, in the war of 1812-15. Two of Elder Perkey's brothers, and several cousins, fought under Generals Scott and Taylor through the Mexican war. At the commencement of our national troubles Elder P. was sick, but cheerfully gave his two sons—all the children he has—to the service of our dear country. They have been in all the principal conflicts in Western Virginia. The younger one was wounded in that fearful "bayonet-charge led by General Tyler," in March last, was discharged from the service in May, and re-enlisted in the 104th Ohio in August, and is now with that gallant regiment in the field. His elder son has, since that time, and in addition to previous engagements, passed through the battles of Front Royal, Cross Keys, Port Republic, Manassas or Bull Run, and Antietam.—Louisville Democrat.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA

Rebels Despair of Taking Newbern–Rebel Loss at Williamston – Governor Vance on Dislikes–Whisky and the Confederate Government-North Carolina Legislature. The Newbern (N. C.) Progress, of December 3, contains the following items: WHAT THE REBELS THINK OF NEWBERN. The Fayetteville Observer says: "We learn that a portion of our troops at and about Kinston, including Captain Starr's light battery, from this place, recently went within five miles of Newbern, and attacked the Yankees at Tuscarora, driving them of a set huming their carmy and attacked. and attacked the lankees at Tuscarora, driving them off and burning their camp.

"Newbern is too strongly fortified to be successfully assailed by any force at our command. The Yankees have thrown up strong breastworks in the rear of the town, extending the entire distance from the Neuse to the Trent. On this many heavy guns are mounted, and every tree has been cut down and every hill leveled in front of the works. Besides which, they have light batteries in the town and gunboats commanding the open space in front of the which, they have light batteries in the town and gath-boats commanding the open space in front of the works from both rivers."

We should be highly pleased to see the rebels at-tempt to retake Newbern, and no doubt every "Yankee" would be very glad to see them over the

GOV. VANCE VS. WHISKY. Governor Vance recently said that he had determined that not another still should be run in this State during his term. He thinks, as all other honest people do, that bread is better than whisky. REBEL LOSS AT WILLIAMSTON. The 26th Regiment North Carolina State troops, at the recent skirmish at Williamston, lost 2 killed, 14 wounded, and 3 missing. GOV. VANCE AND THE C. S. G.

Gov. Vance is after the Confederate Government with a sharp stick. He growls at their conscription act; at their imprisoning citizens of this State with-out charges, or even the form of a trial; at their ex-North Carolina for the support of the re hausting North Carolina for the support of the rebel army, while the North Carolina troops are suffered to go without clothing, shoes, and subsistence. LEGISLATURE OF NORTH CAROLINA. The Legislature met on the 17th ultimo at Raleigh, and organized by the choice of the following officers:

In the Senate, Giles Mebane, of Alamance, speaker; C. R. Thomas, of Cartaret, and L. C. Edwards, of Granville, clerks; W. J. Page and C. C. Tally,

doorkeepers.
In the House, Hon. Robert B. Gilliam, of Granville, speaker; Henry E. Colton and John A. Stanly, clerks; and Messrs. Webster and Hill, doorkeepers. On the 18th, Governor Vance's message was delivered in the two houses. W. W. Holden was In the Senate, on the 19th, bills were offered to ime a tax of twenty-five per cent. on the net income he speculators—not a bad idea—to repeal the or the spect "stay law." In the House, on the 20th, a bill was offered to prohibit the sale of property under execution of gold and silver, until the banks resume specie payment, and permitting the tender of Confederate

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Wilson's Zouaves—Native Colored Soldiers Guarding the Sugar Plantations—Busi-ness—Election of Congressmen—The Can-didates—Batch of Butlerian Orders, &c. "BILLY WILSON'S ZOUAVES."

New Orleans, Nov. 30.—I regret to say that a soldier of Wilson's Zouaves, named Jack Williams, has got into a serious scrape, involving his life. The other evening he attacked a Mr. James Parker, near the Halfway House, between the city and the lake, clapped a pistol to his breast, and, in the good old style of Claud Duval and Dick Turpin, demanded. "Your money or your life." As Mr. Parker valued his life beyond the "filthy lucre," which it seems Jack does not, he stood and delivered, parting with nearly one hundred dollars. Williams has been arrested, and will be tried for the offence, which, according to a recent order of the commanding general, is punishable with death. It is a pity that such a thing should have occurred, as the members of the reis punishable with death. It is a pity that such a thing should have occurred, as the members of the regiment have, as soldiers, redeemed the character they lost as citizens. The boys were said to have been a little wild on arriving here, but they are rehave sobered down considerably. 'THIRD LOUISIANA NATIVE GUARDS.

THIRD LOUISIANA NATIVE GUARDS.

The 3d Louisiana Regiment of Native Guards (colored) has been detailed for picket duty on the sugar plantations, to protect the operatives in sugarmaking. This arrangement has been arrived at in order that the white troops may be left unshackled to operate in the field. Consequently there need be no fear of ill consequences from white men feeling a repugnance to fight by the side of blacks. EFFECTS OF GEN. WEITZEL'S EXPEDITION. EFFECTS OF GEN. WEITZEL'S EXPEDITION.

The object in sending General Weitzel's brigade up the river, to cut through Berwick's bay, has been achieved, and the route has been opened up all the way through. It is said that the citizens in that quarter are beginning to feel in better humor with the Government than before, and many of them have taken the oath of allegiance. Sugar-making is progressing under the auspices of Government, and the sugar is being brought down in the transports as fast as made. One hundred bales of cotton were also brought down from the neighborhood of Berwick's bay a few days ago. Berwick's bay a few days ago.

BUSINESS IN THE CRESCENT CITY. BUSINESS IN THE CRESCENT CITY.

Business in New Orleans, which was generally suspended during the summer months, was wont to be resumed on the 1st of November. This was accompanied by the opening of the theatres and such of the hotels and restaurants as confined themselves to the lucrative winter business. This year all that dull as Fifth avenue, New York, and the five miles of steamers and sailing vessels that once crowded the levee three or four feet deep have disappeared as by the touch of an enchanter's wand. Such are the bitter fruits of rebellion. There are, however, rumors of a revival of business, with the reopening of bitter fruits of rebellion. There are, however, rumors of a revival of business, with the reopening of the Mississippi, though not to the extent of former years. Still, the hotel keepers and restaurant Bonifaces begin to brighten, in the hope of making up the losses they sustained during the reign of Secesh. Berk's House, in Camp street, has already reopened, and there are rumors that the princely St. Charles will follow suit. The Park Hotel continues to be the rendezvous of the officers of the army and navy, many of whom take their meals there; and the City Hotel seems to be receiving an increased number of

Hotel seems to be receiving an increased number ELECTION OF REPRESENTATIVES. The election for two representatives in Congress, to be held December 3, in accordance with an order of Gen. Shepley, gets but little notice from the papers even as late as November 29. Benjamin F. Flanders is advertised as the candidate of the "Union Association" in the First District; in the second, Jacob Barker and Wm. R. Greathouse announce themselves a condidates

THE SEVENTH VERMONT. General Butler has restored to the Seventh Vermont Volunteers their flag, as will be seen by the following order: HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 20. GENERAL ORDERS NO. 98.

The commanding general, upon the finding of the board of inquiry upon the conduct of the Seventh Regiment Vermont Volunteers at the battle of Bathe fine of the series of the was led into a mistake by the official reports of that action as to the loss by that regiment of its colors, it proving to have been the camp color left in camp, and not the regimental color, that was brought off the field by the Massachusetts battery. lor, that was brought on the setts battery.

He therefore has pleasure in ordering the regimental colors to be restored to the regiment, not doubting that it will in its next action earn for itself a position and name which will be a credit to itself, its State,

and country.

By command of Major-General Butler.

GEO. C. STRONG,

A. A. General and Chief of Staff.

The following comic notice appears in the Delta of the 29th: RAN AWAY FROM THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS

-FIFTY CENTS REWARD! Ran away from dis chile, an' leff him all alone to take care of hisself, after I had don worked twen-y-six years faithfully for him,

Massa Bill is supposed to have done gone off wid de secshers, for to hunt for his rights; and I speck he don got lost. Any person 'turnin' him to me, so dat he can take care of me—as he allers said "Niggar couldn't take care of hisself"—will be much obliged to dis pile. to dis chile.

N. B.—Persons huntin' him please look in all de "last diches," as I often heard him talk about goin' Since the last steamer left New Orleans for New York (November 20), the following official orders have been issued: THE BANK OF NEW ORLEANS.

HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21, 1862. GENERAL ORDER No. 100. The Bank of New Orleans, having been fully examined, and its circulation having been made secure, the commanding general, convinced of the good faith of its present board of directors, permits it to resume its usual course of banking business.

By command of Major General Butler:

GEORGE C. STRONG,
A. A. G., and Chief of Staff.

EXPENSE OF KEEPING NEGROES IN JAIL. HEADQUARTERS DEP'T OF THE GULF. NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 21, 1862. GENERAL ORDER No. 99. A commission, to consist of Colonel T. W. Cahill, commanding U. S. forces in New Orleans and Algiers; Colonel H. C. Deming, acting Mayor of New Orleans; E. H. Durell, chairman Bureau of Finance, New Orleans, is hereby appointed to determine the amount due as jail expenses from the United States, on account of negroes already released from the police jail, to be employed by the Government.

leased from the police jail, to be employed by the Government.

Hereafter no negro slave will be confined in that jail unless such expenses are prepaid; the slave to be released when the money is exhausted.

It is also ordered that a list of the reputed owners of slaves now in the police jail be published, and that all slaves whose jail fees are not paid within ten days after such publication be discharged. This is the course taken in all countries with debtors confined by creditors, and slaves have not such commercial value in New Orleans as to justify their being held and fed by the city, relying upon any supposed lien upon the slave.

By command of Major General BUTLER.

GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff.

[To the above order is appended a list of the slaves [To the above order is appended a list of the slaves confined in jail, together with the names of the owners, and the amount of jail fees due.]

CONFISCATION EXTENDED. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, NOV. 25, 1862. GENERAL ORDER No. 101. The provisions of General Order No. 91, current series from these headquarters, are hereby extended to embrace all the State of Louisiana east of the Mississippi river, except the parishes of Orleans, Plaquemines, and St. Bernard.

By command of Major General RHTLER

Major General BUTLER. GEO. C. STRONG, A. A. G., Chief of Staff. DISMISSED FROM THE SERVICE. HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULP, New Orleans, Nov. 19. GENERAL ORDER No. 97. GENERAL ORDER No. 97.

Captain Franko, of the 12th Regiment Connecticut Volunteers, having been tried and found guilty by a military commission of receiving bribes, and sentenced by the commission to be dismissed the service of the United States, said sentence is approved by the commanding general, and ordered to be earried into effect.

By command of
Major General BUTLER.

R. S. DAVIS, Captain and A. A. A. G.

THE TOWN OF GRENADA.-Grenada, Mis-THE TOWN OF GRENADA.—Grenada, Mississippi, is situated ninety-nine miles in a direct line from Memphis by the Mississippi and Tennessee Railrod. It is on the Yallabasha river, at the head of steamboat navigation. This river, at a point ninety miles below, unites with the Tallahatchie, to form the Yazoo. Before railroad communication was established, Grenada was one of the learned to Mississippi for exporting cotton. It largest ports in Mississippi for exporting cotton. It is one hundred and ten miles north of Jackson, the capital of the State.

THREE CENTS. THE FRENCH IN MEXICO.

Occupation of Tampico by Admiral Graviere-General Forcy Still at Orizaba-Departure of General Lorencez for Paris-Great Preparations of the French for an Advance Upon the City of Mexico. OCCUPATION OF TAMPICO.

HAVANA, Dec. 4.—Letters received from Tampico announce the occupation of that place by the French. Admiral Jurian De la Graviere took possession on the 22d uit., without meeting any resistance. The French force, composed of the 81st Regiment of the Line, 300 marines, and a field battery, arrived at the mouth of the river on the 21st uit., and disembarked as the following day proceeding up the river to the mouth of the river on the 21st ult., and disembarked on the following day, proceeding up the river to the town in launches. On their approach the Government authorities and employees left the place. The consuls went immediately to the admiral, requesting him to guarantee tranquility and order in the town, which he assured them should be done.

The fortifications at the entrance of the river and of the city had been dismantled, but it being known that the cannon had been carried up the river in some schooners, a gunboat was sent in pursuit, and it was expected would overtake them and get possession.

sion.

The French force consisted of 2,000 men, and according to private letters, they were well received by the inhabitants. The fort at the entrance of the river has been occupied by some companies of the expeditionary French force. FOREY AND LORENCEZ.

FOREY AND LORENCEZ.

In other respects nothing further appears to have been done by the French. Gen. Forey continued at Orizaba, and his predecessor, Gen. Lorencez, had left for France in the French merchant steamer Floride, which brought the news of the occupation of Tampico, having touched at Santiago de Cuba, on her vorage home. The Prense, of Havana, says that Gen. Forey had put in movement a part of his forces in the direction of Puebla, but gives no particulars.

The delay is attributed to the want of means of transport, but this deficiency has been, it appears, partly supplied. The Diario dela Marina says on this point as follows:

"We mentioned recently that a pretty large quantity of materials for the railroad of Vera Cruz, which it is proposed to extend to Orizaba, had been contracted for in the United States. We can now contracted for in the United States. We can now add those materials had begun to arrive. In fact, we read in the Vera Cruzano of the 11th ult. that, on the evening before, there had anchored in the port the American vessel Forest King, from New York, laden with sleepers, other articles, and three engineers. Other ships, with like cargoes, were shortly expected."

ARRIVAL OF MULES, &C.

The Redactor, of Santiago de Cuba, mentions in its paper of the 25th ult., that there left that port on the 22d ult., for Vera Cruz, the Bremen merchant vessel Elizabeth, having on board for the French expeditionary army sixty-five mules, with their harness on, thirty bundles of hay, five sacks of corn, and a hogshead of molasses. The French war-steamer Jura also arrived in the above port, from Vera Cruz, on the 23d ult., for the purpose of coaling, and of taking on board 500 mules.

The Redactor mentions, with reference to the news received by the Jura, that Gen. Forey would not move from Orizaba until he had all the necessary means collected for making an attack. The Diario de la Marina adds, in explanation: "We know, and have already mentioned it, that what are mostly wanting are mules and wagons."

The Verdadero Eco de Europa, published at Orizaba, ARRIVAL OF MULES, &C.

The Verdadero Eco de Europa, published at Orizaba, in the interior, says of the French: in the interior, says of the French:

"It is said that the population flock in masses to work in the useless fortifications that are being constructed in Puebla and the capital, and rather to frighten than to defend themselves behind them, while degrees are unblished abliging the difference of the capital of the capital

while decrees are published obliging the citizens of all classes to work on them, or to be excused by paying a weekly poll tax to save themselves from the ostracism of twelve days' hard labor at the galleys. ARRIVAL OF THE MEXICAN COMMISSIONERS. Among the last arrivals from Europe at Vera Cruz were Padre Miranda, on his return from his political visit to Paris and London. He left Vera Cruz on the 1st ult. for Orizaba, where he arrived safely. He was accompanied by Gen. Don Benito Fleuro, who like-wise proceeded to Orizaba. ACTIVITY IN THE FRENCH ARMY.

The correspondent of the Prensa, of Havana, observes that the greatest activity prevailed in the military preparations of the French, but that the expedition for Puebla appears still very far off, goes on slowly, and nobody can divine when it will take place.—N. Y. Times.

The Emancipation Proclamation. WASHINGTON CITY, Oct. 22, 1862. To the Editor of the Baltimore American:

To the Editor of the Baltimore American:

The calm and disappointed temper which you have brought to the discussion of the President's Emancipation Proclamation, leads me to hope that you will not exclude from your columns evidence tending to show the beneficence of the measure, however contradictory to the results at which you have arrived. In your editorial of Tuesday last, on "The Fate of the Negro in this Country," you come to the gloomy conclusion that the emancipation of the negro must impel him, through appalling miseries, to inevitable extinction. If this conclusion be just, the emancipation proclamation is indeed a "tremendous fact," at the bare contemplation of which the philanthropist might well be affrighted. Among other proofs of the probability of the result you predict, you cite from a foot note to Professor Cairnes' book, an extract from the work entitled the "West Indies," giving an account of the state of the emancipated slaves in the island of Trinidad in 1841, three years after the emancipation had become complete in the British colonies.

This extract represents that the negroes had, for the most nart, shandoned the estates; had taken posnity of towins, without purchase or lawful right; had migrated so frequently as to defeat all attempts at the time and content of the nonlation, had when

nity of towns, without purchase of rawlin right; had migrated so frequently as to defeat all attempts at taking a census of the population; had, when guilty of crimes, evaded justice by absconding to places where they were unknown, or to the dense forests adjacent to the cleared lands; had become forests adjacent to the cleared lands; had become drunkards; had exacted high wages, only to be spent in amusements; revelry, and dissipation—these high wages inducing diminished cultivation of food, a corresponding increase in price, and the necessity of importation from the neighboring islands; and, finally, had steadily refused to enter into contracts which would oblige them to remain in the service of a master state which the service of a master state which the state of the slavery ly, had steadily refused to enter into contracts which would oblige them to remain in the service of a master, since this would too much resemble the slavery from which they had just emerged.

I shall say nothing of the inherent feebleness of some of these specifications, nor of the contradictory nature of at least one of them; nor shall lattempt to answer this indictment by any speculations of my own, which, at best, must be inconclusive and unsatisfactory. On the contrary, admitting at once "that upon the abolition of slavery there was a large falling off in the production of sugar; that the negroes were little inclined to submit to any corcion, while the planters had not learned to treat them as free laborers, who were to be entited, not forced, to toil;" and that, for a time, there was much confusion in West Indian affairs, consequent on the measure of emancipation; yet, let us candidly consider the present state of the West India Islands, as we have it authentically represented in the Edinburg Review for April, 1859, in the article entitled "The West Indies as they Were and Are." And, by the way, before I proceed, permit me to commend the whole essay to your particular attention, since, for one who feels so deeply as you do the danger threatening the slaves from endowing them with the boon or curse of freedom, it must be not a little consolatory and reassuring. From the most authentic sources, the writer gives a particular account of the progress of each of the eighteen islands since the emancipation; but I propose only to make such extracts as directly apply to the allegations contained in your citation.

"Trinidad is highly flourishing. The whole trade has increased from a yearly average under slavery of £810,636 to £1,239,241 in 1856, an increase of £428,605. In 1852 the croop (of sugar) was the largest ever shipped from the island, and it has been extending

of £810,636 to £1,239,241 in 1836, an increase of £425,605. In 1852 the crop (of sugar) was the largest ever shipped from the island, and it has been extending ever since—marked improvement in the cultivation of the sugar estates. Export of sugar rose from an average of 310,797 cwt under slavery, to one of 426,642 in the seven years ending 1634."

EThus, you see, how completely the island of Trinidad has emerged from the calamities immediately consequent on the emancipation, which calamities, however, were not caused by the emancipation, but by the inability or unwillingness of both planters, and negroes to adapt themselves to the new condition of things. Not only is Trinidad prosperous, but all the other islands as well, some more, some less; Jamaica, least of all, from special causes stated by the reviewer. My other citations relate to the whole group.

"In the year 1857, the Colonial Bank received

the reviewer. My other citations relate to the whole group.

"In the year 1857, the Colonial Bank received bills from the West Indies to the amount of more than £1,300,000, and less than £3,000 were returned. Nor was there a single failure in the West India trade during the severe commercial crisis in the autumn of that year. Furthermore, coffee, cotton, wool, sugar, rum, and cocoa, are all exported in increasing quantities. The total exports from Great Britain to the West Indies in 1857 were valued at half a million more than the average of the preceding ten years, and actually, in that year, equalled her exports to Sweden, Norway, Denmark, Greece, Azores, Bladeira, and Morocco all combined. The exports and imports together of the West Indies amounted in the four years ending with 1857 to just £35,500,000, and in the four years ending with 1857 to just £37,000,000; an increase of £4,500,000 in four years. In the year 1857, the total trade to and fro of these islands was valued at £10,735,000, and the value of sugar alone imported from them into the United Kingdom, in that year, was not less than £5,618,000.

"These official statistics and reports absolutely demonstrate the fact that the West Indies are rapidly advancing in wealth and prosperity; nor must the supposed that they are merely 'putting money'

the season at lone imported from them into the United Mingdom, in that year, was not less than £2,618,000.

"These official statistics and reports absolutely demonstrate the fact that the West Life around it was a statistic to a statistic and reports absolutely demonstrate the fact that the West Life around it was an interest to a statistic and the general character the fact that the West Life around it was an interest to a statistic and the general character and the general charac

predible—results."
Since no permanently evil consequences have fol-

lowed the emancipation of the slaves in the British

West Indies, and since you have appealed, justly as I think, to the analogy between those islands and the rebellious States of this Union fronting thereon the Atlantic and the Gulf, let us candidly dismiss from our minds all apprehensions of calamities to flow from the emancipation proposed by the President. The worst that can happen from the measure will be that those who can force the negro to sure will be that those who can force the negro to labor for nothing will be compelled to pay him a reasonable compensation for his toil from which reasonable compensation for his told, from which they (the employers) will reap not less; if not greater profit. The moral condition of both races will be infinitely elevated; and, what is more than all, the life of our nation will not be sacrificed, as an atonement, to offended justice by that divine deather than the contraction of the sacrification of the sacrif cree which has gone out against every people that has been guilty of the inexpiable crime of the en-slavement of man.

"History is full of shipwrecks of peoples and of "History is full of shipwrecks of peoples and of empires, customs, laws, religious; some fine day the mysterious hurricane passes by and sweeps all away. The civilizations of Judea, Chaldea, Persia, Assyria, and Egypt have disappeared one after another." So says Victor Hugo, and he asks, "Why? we know not. What are the causes of these disasters? we do not know. Could these societies have been saved? was it their own fault? did they persist in some fatal vice which destroyed them? How much of suicide, is there in these terrible deaths of a nation and of a race? Questions without answer! Darkness covere the condemned civilizations. They were not seaworthy, for they were swallowed up; we have no the condemned civilizations. They were not sea-worthy, for they were swallowed up; we have no-thing more to say; and it is with a sort of bewilder-ment that we behold, far back in that ocean; which is called the past, behind whose colossal billows the centuries, the foundering of those huge ships, Baby-lon, Nineveh, Tarsus, Thebes, Rome; under the ter-rible blast which comes from all the mouths of dark-

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ness."

These shipwrecks of people and nations, these disasters, these terrible deaths of a nation and a race, can all be accounted for; all these startling quescan all be accounted for; all these startling questions can be answered by one and the same word—slavery! To be satisfied of this, dear sir, read in Mommsen's History of Rome—the chapter on the management of land and capital. This may not be the exact fitle of the chapter, but it indicates the topic. Read it, and you will feel that you can answer those frightful questions of the great novelist.

Let us not palter with this great argument; let us wipe out this befouling spot; let slavery die; let the nation live; let us fear the justice of an avenging God, and stand before His awful presence regenerated and redeemed.

R. J. MEHGS.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS.

GEN. WASHINGTON'S WILL.—The following letter is published in a Washington paper:
FAIRFAX C. H., VA., Dec. 5, 1862.
EDITOR REFUELICAN: A statement appeared in your paper to-day that Washington's will was some time since stolen from the office here, and has been sold to the British Museum. sold to the British Museum.

I am assured by a gentleman here, in whose statement I have entire confidence, that so far from such being the fact, the will in question is now in Oulpeper county, Va. It was removed by the former clerk of the court, Mr. Alfred Moss, in whose posterior of the court, Mr. Alfred Moss, in whose posterior in the court of the court, Mr. Alfred Moss, in whose posterior in the court of the court clerk of the court, Mr. Alfred Moss, in whose pos-session he saw it in May last; and subsequently, in September, he saw Mr. Moss, and was assured by him that it was still safe.

Although my informant does not feel at liberty to divulge its exact locality, for obvious reasons, there need be no uneasiness about its safety; but that when peace shall reunite our country, and afford security, this interesting relic of our country's father will be restored to its proper resting place in this country, the home of Washington. father will be restored to its proper resting place in this county, the home of Washington.

Vours. truly,

JOB HAWXHURST. LOSSES AT ANDIETAM AND SOUTH MOUNTAIN.—It may be proper, in the interest of historical accuracy, to correct the statement which Gen. Halleck makes in respect to our losses in the battles of South Mountain and Anticomparison. losses in the parties of South Intuliaria and Anterdam, though it can hardly be necessary for our regular readers. In summing up the casualties of these battles he says:
"Our loss in the several battles of the South Mountains and at Antietam was 1,742 killed, 8,056 "Our loss in the several battles of the South Mountains and at Antietam was 1,742-kiled, 8,066 wounded, and 913 missing, making a total of 10,721." General McClellan's figures, in his despatch to General Halleck from Sharpsburg, dated September 29th, were as follows: At South Mountain, 443 killed, 1,806 wounded, 76 missing—total 2,325. At Antietam, 2,010 killed, 9,416-wounded, 1,043 missing—total 12,469. Entire loss in both battles, 14,794, instead of 10,721, as Gen. Halleck reports it.

We are unable to account for General Halleck's detailed error in killed, wounded and missing, except on the theory that he added up only the casualties of a portion of the corps and divisions, and omitted wholly a large part—nearly or quite one-third.—Nat. Intelligencer.

WEDDING NOTICE. - Morgan, we as was married a few days ago, to a young lady in Mur-freesboro. Marriage is said to be a lottery, and, as a lottery is very like a faro bank, we suppose that is the reason why Morgan married. We advised Mor-gan, a few weeks ago, to marry, and are happy to see that he has taken part of our advice. Now let him adopt the rest of our advice, and join the chu

min adopt the rest of a data of the devil out of his own property, but still be cheating the devil out of his own property, but still be ought to do it.

"While yet the lamp holds out to burn,
The d-dest sinner may return." We send our best sympathies to Mrs. Morgan. She has the sympathies of every decembran, in her new position. Unless the devil has a spouse, we don't know of a being who can realize her dreadful. don't know of a being wind can realist the way of a crib, small night-caps, or other little articles necessary to prepare a young couple for a successful matrimonial voyage, just let her send to us, and we'll accommodate her.—Nashville Union, 4th. THE LAST GREAT FRENCH DUEL.-The THE LAST GREAT FRENCH DUEL.—The Duke de Gramont-Caderousee has been acquitted on all the counts of killing Mr. Dillon. The evidence, of which we give a curious description elsewhere, certainly showed that, so far as any technically unfair advantage was taken at all, it was taken by the second of Mr. Dillon, who admitted that he tried by signs to give him instructions how to proceed in the duel, contrary to the laws of that lawless procedure. Tenarrathe turnit and physical confage. It was admitted by the Duke's friends that the choice of swords was certainly a sentence of death on Mr. Dillon, with little risk to the Duke; and by Mr. Dillon's friends that the choice of pistols would have been a sentence of death on little risk to Mr. Dillon; and so each side contended for the weapon Dillon; and so each side contended for the weapon which would have insured its own triumph in the act of murder. Mr. Dillon and Viscount de Noc remains to be tried.

were as anxious for pistols as the Pulse de Gramont for swords. It was a combat between the mean fear of public ridicule and the less mean fear of death; and the meaner motive conquered. As far as we can understand, the man who perished was the more culpable of the two. The civil claim of Mr. Dillon's relatives on the Duke for compensation question of the intermarriage of deaf mutes was the subject of a paper recently, read before the French Academy of Sciences by Dr. Boudin, who took the ground that the infirmity is not hereditary. The parents of deaf and dumb children, he observed, are generally in perfect health, and, moreover, deaf and dumb parents not connected with each other by ties of consanguinity very rarely have deaf and dumb children. He quoted an observation made by Dr. Perron, of Besancon, of two brothers of the name of Vallett, splendidly constituted, and enjoying the Vallett, splendidly constituted, and enjoying the most perfect health, who married two sisters, their cousins german. The elder has had several children, only one of whom, now aged twenty, is desf and dumb. The younger brother has had six children, the first, third, and fifth of whom could hear and speak, while the second and fourth were deaf and dumb; the sixth, still in its cradle, does not seem sensible of any noise they may happen to make in the room. These cases are utterly in contradiction to the doctrine of inheritance. RETIRED FISTIANIO HERO.-A distinguished

RETTRED FISTIANIO HERO.—A distinguished character has withdrawn from public life. Mr. Tom Sayers, the hero of Farnsborough Heath, whose bout with Heenan resulted in a drawn game, announces his intention "never again to fight, or second any man who may fight." Reposing upon his laurels, Mr. Tom Sayers relinquishes the further pursuit of fame, subsides into the quiet but "respectable vocation of keeper of a tavern, and declares himself forever out of the "ring." Battered in many hard contests, damaged as to nose and eyes in the practice of that noble art of self-defence, which is the Briton's pride and boast, and considerably disfigured in general personal appearance in consequence of his devotion to his peculiar pastime, he no longer threatens, the "champion of America," and there is no reason to apprehend the recurrence. and there is no reason to apprehend the recurrence of an "international fight" with all its disgusting but popular adjuncts. WHAT'S MOHAIR?—"Mohair, mohair! what's mohair!" said an old lady near us the other day, adjusting her spectacles, and looking critically at an article which a polite shopman was spreading before her upon the counter. "Mohair, madam. Mohair—ah—ahem! Mohair is the hair of a little animal called the mo, found in Siberia, very rare, indeed, and is used in the manufacture of these goods." (There we you don't say so; well. I'll fake this." deed, and is used in the manufacture of these goods."
"Dear me, you don't say so; well. I'll take this,"
said the old lady, completely satisfied with the description of the "little animal called the mo," and
convinced with the shopman's eloquence. As for
ourselves, if we hadn't walked to the shop door,
looked out attentively, and applied ourselves vigorously to a pocket handkerchief, we fear there
would have been a cachinatory demonstration in
that actablishment unbeaming the dignity of the that establishment, unbecoming the dignity of the THE WORLD OF LONDON.—There are three thousand eight hundred streets in London, which, if they were placed in a straight line, would ex-tend three thousand miles, or twice the distance from Calais to Constantinople. If a person should undertake to walk through all these streets, and undertake to walk through all these streets, and should walk ten miles a day each working day, it would require a whole year, and meanwhile a new city, with from 60,000 to 70,000 inhabitants, would be built. There are more Scottish descendants in London than in Edinburgh, more. Irish than in Dublin, in Rome, more I lews than in Palestine; 80,000 Germans, or, more than the population of Leipsie, and twice as many as of Potsdam; 30,000 French—as many as in Boulogneor Havre; 6,000 Italians, and a large number of Asiatics, and many who still worship idols. A great missionary field is thus brought to the heart of the world's metropolis.

said to be eminently atted for the position.

INCIDENT OF THE DRAFT.—Out of eight names to be drawn from the box in Theresa, Dodge county, Wisconsia, there were drawn five Juneaus; three sons—Nacisse, Frank and Eugene—and two nephews of the late lamented Solomon Juneau, founder of Milwaukee.

A DEVASTATED REGION.—There is a belt of country stretching through the entire length of Northern Arkansas, so completely eaten out that nearny can occupy it, until the grass of another season shall afford lorage for draught animals.

DRY GOOPS FOR WIN'T

Rep. Poplins,
French Merinos,
Colored Mousselines,
Poult De Soies,
Foulard Silks,
Blanket Silks,
Blanket Silks,
Black Bombazines,
Worsted Plaids,
Cheap Delaines,
French Chintzes,
Shirting Flanneis,
Broche Shawls,
French Chintzes,
Crib Blankets,
Crib Blankets,
SHARPLESS BROTHERS,
CHESTNUT and EIGHTH Streets.

WL. AND CLOAK STORE.
No. 715 North Transcence. No. 715 North TENTH Street.
We have just opened, next door to our Dry-good.
Store. a

SHAWE AND CLOAK STORE,
Where there will always be found a complete ass nt of Long and Square Blanket Shawls. Bruche Long Shawls. Striped Broche Shawls. Striped Broche Shawls.

Also, the newest and latest styles of
FALL AND WINTER COVERINGS,
Of Water-proof, Melton, Black French Habit.
Black French Tricot, Black French Beaver.
Plain and Ribbed Frosted Beaver Cloths.
Coverings made to order at short notice.
BALMORAL SKIRTS!

BALMORAL SKIRTS!

BALMORAL SKIRTS!

BALMORAL SKIRTS!

500 Full large-size at \$3.00, worth \$3.50.

300 " \$3.50. \$3.50. \$4.00.

500 " \$4.00.

These age the cheapest Balmorals in the city. B. M. S.
The best brand Silk-finished
VELVET RIBBONS. Sole Agent, BENJAMIN M. SMITH, 155 DUANE Street, near West Broadway. These are the cheapest Balmorals in the city.

BEASONABLE DRESS GOODS, OF EVERY VARIETY.

H. STEEL & SON,

no. Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH st., ab. Coates.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 52. ARMY OF THE POTOM Special Correspondence of The Press.] THE LACK OF NEWS HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE Pic,

Silver-plated Ware, Jewelry, Photograph Albums, Travelling Bags, Pocket Books, Port Monnaies, Cabas, &c., for 50 to 100 per cent less than the regular prices. The following is a partial list of articles which we sell at ONE DOLLAR EACH. The same goods are sold at other places from \$20 to \$5 cast.

Cream Cups,
Syrup Cups,
Syrup Cups,
Butter Dishes,
Castors with Bottles,
Salt Slands, &c.
YOUR CHOICE OF ANY OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES
FOR ONE DOLLAR,

PRESS, THE PUBLIC, AND THE FACULTY! It is (it once tight, simple, cheep, comfortable, durable, and reliable, acting not only as a remedy for disease, but also as a preventive! It is endorsed by the highest authority in the land! Among the enhuent practitioners who have examined and approved its medicinal properties are Surgeon General Hammond, U. S. A.; Surgeon General Dale, of Massachusetts: Dr. Hall, of "Hall's Journal of Health"; "Dr. John Ware, of Boston; Drs. Bellows and Mott, of New York; and all the prominent members of the faculty of Philadelphia.

The Safeguard is conveyed of Rad Flannel medicated. The Safeguard is composed of Red Flannel, medicated cotton being placed between two thicknesses of flannel and quitted in small diamonds. The elastic fastenings,

66 THE USE OF LIGHT WINES IS Direct from the Vineyards of Messrs. Kohler & Frohling.

GRAPE BRANDY-The pure juice of the Grape-of un-The attention of the Trade, Hotel-Keepers, Families, and Connoisseurs is invited to these Wines. To Invalids and Convalescents, they are particularly recommended by the Medical Faculty, recent Chemical Analysis by the State Assayer of Massachusetts having fully established their purity, richness, and excellence Indeed, in these very desirable essentials they are pronounced unrivalled, whilst their lowness of price certainly commends them to universal favor. We cordially invite all who are disposed to favor the introduction of really PURE NATIVE AMERICAN WINES to give us a call and examine Samples. FOR SALE, BY THE CASE, GALLON, OR SINGLE BOTTLE,

From our own and other celebrated Distilleries.
We are constantly receiving With which, for price and quality.
WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON.
WE CHALLENGE COMPARISON.

Monongahela Whisky, 60 cents per gallon,
Old Bourbon Whisky, 75 cents per gallon,
Old Rye Whisky, 81 per gallon.
Extra Old Rye Whisky, \$1.50 per gallon.
Extra Old Rye Whisky, \$2.50 per gallon.
Very Choice Old Rye Whisky, \$2 per gallon.
N. VAN BEIL,
118 North SECOND Street, nine doors above Arch.

CHAMPAGNE.—GOLD LAC CHAM-PAGNE, in quarts and pints, for sale by CHARLES S. CARSTAIRS, 0c2) Sole Agent, No. 126 WALNUT Street.

ONE OF THIS KIND, BECAUSE,

FIRST. The rolls being of vulcanized rubber, will bear hot and cold water, and will neither break nor tear off buttons.

SECOND. The frame being of iron, thoroughly galvanized, all danger from rust is removed, and the liability to shrink, swell, split, &c., so unavoidable in wooden machines, is prevented.

THIRD. The spiral springs over the rolls render this machine self-adjusting, so that small and large articles, as well as articles uneven in thickness, are certain to receive uniform pressure.

Forward The prient fastening by which the machine

No. 1, \$6.00; No. 2, \$5.00. Agents wanted in every county.
Reliable and energetic men will be liberally dealt "WOODENWARE ESTABLISHMENT"

scouting expedition. The collars of their coats stood up to protect their ears, and their aspect presented evidences of a cold ride. A PRIEND of THE PRESS in Lockhaven, Pa., has sent us the following list of buildings, &c., destroyed by the recent configration in that place: W. H.

& Ball's law office, H. T. Beardsley's law office, Eagleton Coal Co.'s office, Hopkin's daguerrean rooms, P. Anthony's tailor store. C. Schneider's dwelling and confectionery, Keller's brick building, next to Bank, containing restaurant, railroad office, Wholesale agent for Pennsylvania. | and Press office; Bank building, A. Grafius' dwelling MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD, and store, and four offices, along Water street; postoffice building and hat store, C. McCormick's law office, Jacob Graffus' store-room, and two offices above Schulze's new building, Simson & Nye's above Schulze's new building, Simson & Nye's building Clinton House Graves' restaurant Warhle office, Jacob Grafius' store-room, and two offices above Schulze's new building, Simson & Nye's building, Clinton House, Graves' restaurant, Marble Works, Haup's shoe shop, R. R. Budger's brick house, A. Farnwell's whole block, John F. Sloan's whole block, Jacob Brownie store, N. E. Johnson's block, and all the stables in the territory embraced.

[Special Correspondence of The Press.] NEW YORK, December 10, 1862. SECRETARY SEWARD'S BUDGET. The publication of Secretary Seward's diplomatic correspondence with our Ministers in England and France shows the public that the country has, once or twice, been nearer to a foreign war than the masses supposed; and the belligerent tone of the points of glistening bayonets.

upon "Old Neutrality" herself, but is also laying the foundation of a new party, whose stock in trade in the restored Union will be the policy of just such a The 49th Massachusetts, quartered at present in

East New York, is earning for itself an unenviable reputation. Becoming discontented with their food a day or two ago, the members completely demolished the cooking premises, tore out the front of the sutler's shanty, and helped themselves to what they federate service, as substitute for a man had could find. Yesterday some of them went with a been drafted. He is the second lord of the's afcomrade to a bar-room, where the latter wished to fections, and leaves four juvenile pledg her buy a pint of whisky for his canteen. On receiving charge. Reminiscences of her first husbanist in the liquor he complained that the bar-keeper had five hearty youths, scattered in the rebel se, or elsewhere, and three bouncing maidens, wiclear, swindled him as to its quantity, and was turned out of doors for his pains. Asking the aid of his comcomplexions and rosy checks form an agree expanions, he attempted to break into the place again, ception to the pallied rule of Southern clim The when the proprietor shot him dead. News of the friendly and sociable tone of the mother angushmurder quickly reached the camp, and there was a general turn-out to avenge it. The soldiers, accomdiers in the house, suggests no secret venorblitipanied by several officers, repaired to the hotel, and, cal hate, among enemies, always subsidefore upon finding that the murderer had fled, set fire to the building and burned it to the ground. A person in the outer crowd who said something in favor of the fugitive, was set upon and most severely beaten. Newspaper correspondents like myself, whave Such doings as these (and they are becoming too no claim on army rations, and eat at farmuses, common) may be justifiable in the abstract, but when

> to the community in suffering them to pass unnoticed. It is intimated by one of our dailies, are about to come to an agreement among themselves not to publish any books for six months if the swindling paper monopoly is not abandoned. From inquiries among the publishers to-day, I learn that nothing of the kind is intended. It would not affect the monopolists, for the newspapers must have all the paper they can make, and the school-book publishers, at any rate, could not afford to stop their presses for the required time. In fact, there seems no choice for editors and publishers but to submit to the extortion of the speculators with as much grace as possible. A fair example of the kind of persons who have managed to usurp the paper market, and keep up their big prices by stories about the "great maker who, though his stock is already large enough to last him fully two years, is buying up every bit

we consider that the actors are regiments of national

soldiers, there would appear to be a general danger

terial, he alone will be able to fill the contract, and he can command his own terms. Such is one mode of making a princely fortune from the necessities of war, and it is the operations of a few speculators like this one which are causing the present paper The Hedding Methodist Church, in Jersey City, was the scene of an "exciting tale" on Sunday afternoon last. At the conclusion of the services, and before the congregation could leave their seats, a prominent member of the sanctuary, named Mc-Cabe, was assaulted with a raw-hide by a rather good-looking young woman named McIvor, who slashed the deacon rather severely across the face before his brethren could interfere. The scene was the sequel of a cross-prosecution in one of the

ceeded to reinforce Franklin. The question was, to a house of his in which she was a tenant, and she resented the accusation by charging him with conduct not altogether worthy a member of the church.

> sylvania. To the Editor of The Press: Sir: Allow a citizen of Montgomery county to call the attention of your numerous readers in Pennsylvania, who are engaged in any way in the iron trade, to a subject which has hitherto not been discussed in the public newspapers of this State. In 1858 there were in Pennsylvania 93 anthracite furneces 102 abandoned

rage perhaps 2 per cent. on the \$100, certainly not less than 1½ per cent. What a saving, then, it would be to iron men to organize themselves into an insurance company of their own! An ordinary fire at a rolling mill will do but little damage to anything but the coarse frame and wooden work around it, yet insurance companies charge enormously for the insurance companies charge enormously for the privilege of indemnity. There is not an establishment in the State that would not save hundreds of dollars every year by a combination such as is contemplated in this hasty sketch, and no establishment visited by fire would lose by the co-operation of a men engaged in the iron trade, whose interests it would be to see that all damages should be speedily repaired and promptly said for.

What are these iron men to do? Meet together, or communicate with each other, as speedily as pos sible; organize an insurance company; apply to the sible; organize an instrance company; apply to the next Legislature for a charter, and proceed to insure themselves against future loss by fire and extravagance of rates of insurance. Let the owners of pigron furnaces, cast and wrought-iron establishments, consider the immense importance of this subject, to them, in every aspect it may be viewed—this saving of tens of thousands of dollars! In this brief communication, which is intended merely to direct the attention of the interested to the subject, no account of the natural increase of mills since 1858 is taken; the number now, of course,

is very materially augmented. The most flourishing business in Montgomery county, at this time, is the iron business. Large factories are idle, but the rolling mills, machine shops, furnaces, and foundries are in full blast. Why should these flourishing establishments be taxed for the burning down of idle mills and vacant tenements throughout the State? There is no reason why they should, and they need

Robbery of Treasury Notes and Certificates. TREASURY OF THE UNITED STATES,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1862.
On Thursday last, the 4th inst., there disappeared from this office a package of blank certificates of indebtedness, of the denomination of \$5,000, numbered from 14,501 to 15,000, both inclusive. No certificates farm houses on the march through this State, and considers that Pennsylvania may well be proud of her sons, &c. I can only say, that what I itated, and farm in regard to the vegetables and poultry, and that in respect to the seized horses, I received my information from one engaged in the act. I mentioned these incidents, without remark, so occurrences that always take place during the progress of an army, and by no means implicated the whole command of the general as participators. Raids you need to be a participators are looked upon by many the lost package differ from the genuine in having the los like them have ever been turned from this office, and command of the general as participators! Raids upon rebel property are looked upon by many soldiers as a right, and numerous men, otherwise honorable, are engaged in them. I do not find that Pennsylvania soldiers differ from others in this respect.

Induction in the content of the theorem is the lost package differ from the genuine in having the words above quoted, viz.: "If the order blank be not filled up, this certificate issued to — will be paid to bearer," engraved on the face of the certificate, beginning over the vignette, and there taking the place of the border, and continued below on each side over the engraved denomination of five thousand

The numbers are printed on each such it red incumer the \$5,000 denomination. The large denomination is in green ink. Certificates of the denomination of \$1,000, answering the description of those lost, have been and are being issued, but none of that denomination have been lost.

T. E. SPINNER,

Treasurer of the United States.