(RIB AND CRADLE BLANKETS. Large Crib Blankets.
Fine Cradle Blankets.
EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH. FYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH AND ARCH, have a fine stock of GOODS FOR FAMILY CUSTOM. Good Large Blankets.
Good Linen Sheetings.
Good Muslin by the piece.
Good Unshrinking Flannels.
Good Fast Colored Prints.
Good Table Linen and Towels.
Good Guality Black Silks.
Good Assortment Colored Silks.

CLOTHES-WRINGER. THE GREAT CLOTHES WRINGER. "PUTNAM SELF-ADJUSTING OLOTHES WRINGER' Inwarranted to be superior to any other in use.

EVERY FAMILY SHOULD POSSESS A CLOTHES WRINGER. BECAUSE. let it is a relief to the hardest part of washing day.
2d, it enables the washing to be done in one-third less ing 31 It saves clothes from the injury always given by witing.
44. It helps to wash the clothes as well as dry them.

WE BELIEVE IT ADVISABLE TO PROCURE ONE OF THIS KIND, BECAUSE,

RAT. The rolls being of vulcanized rubber, will be not and cold water, and will neither break nor team buttons. JOURN. The frame being of iron, thoroughly gal-Juzzed, all danger from rust is removed, and the lia-lity to shrink, swell; split, &c., so unavoidable in goden muchines, is prevented. fooden machines, is prevented.
THIRD. The spiral springs over the rolls render this makine self-adjusting, so that small and large articles, as fell as articles uneven in thickness, are certain to relive uniform pressure.
FOURTH: The patent fastening by which the machine slightened to the tub, we believe to be superior in similarity and efficiency to any yet offered.

Term. It will fit any tub, round or square, from one-aid to one-and-a-quarter inches in thickness, without the least alteration.

RETAIL PRICE: No. 1, \$6.00: No. 2, \$5.00. Agents wanted in every county. Reliable and energetic men will be liberally dealt

"WOODENWARE ESTABLISHMENT" A. H. FRANCISCUS. No. 433 MARKET St. and No. 5 North FIFTH St.

Wholesale agent for Pennsylvania.

(AUTION. The well-earned reputation of FAIRBANKS' SCALES liss induced the makers of imperfect balances to offer learn as "FAIRBANKS' SCALES," and purchasers have largeby, in many instances, been subjected to fraud and imposition. Fairhanks' Scales are manufactured only by the original inventors, E. & T. FAIRBANKS & CO., and its adapted to every branch of the business, where a

319 adapted to every branch of the business, where a sorrest and durable Scales is desired, FAIRBANKS & EWING, General Agents,
MASONIC HALL, 715 CHESTNUT ST. ROWEN & CO., LITHOGRAPHERS

AMD PRINT COLORISTS, Southwest corner of Sense hay description of Portrait, Landscape, Natural description, Architectural, Attograph, Map, or other Lithography, Architectural, Attograph, Map, or other Lithography, In the most superior manner, and the most readilate terms.

By hotographs, Portraits, Natural History, and Medical description, and Medical description of Plates, colored in the best style, and warranted to give satisfiaction. TERRA COTTA WARE. Fancy Flower Pots.
Hanging Vases.
Fern Vases, with Plants.
Orange Pots.
Ivy Vases, with Plants.
Cassoletts Renaissance.
Lava Vases Antique.
Conscis and Carlatades.
Marble Busts and Pedestals.
Brackets, all sizes.

With a large assortment of other FANCY GOODS, talkable for CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, most of which are to found at any other establishment. r establishment. S. A. HARRISON. 1010 CHESTNUT Street. UCIFER" OIL WORKS.

100 bbls. "Ludfer" Burning Oil on hand.

100 bbls. "Ludfer

VOL. 6.-NO. 131.

The boy reposes on his mother's knee,
And loves her equal to his very life:
But soon he plunges in the giddy world,
And louves that mother for a fickle wife.
The husband sighs away his honeymoon,
And vows his pure devotion cannot fade;
Within a year he seeks the gay saloon,
While tender glanges fly to ev'ry maid.
The poor lad sorrows that he is not vieb.

The poor lad sorrows that he is not rich,
And soeks a heaven in the eyes of men;
He madly rushes in the race for gold,
But fails to obtain the coveted gem.

But fails to obtain the coveted gem.
The poet nightly burns his penny dip,
And starves himself to reach a brilliant fame;
He sees the home-joy that the dollar gives.
And ends by asking, "What is in a name?"
And e'en the year—the great old year that's gone—
What festive clamor ushered in its birth!
But sixty-three coqueties upon the heart.
And cannous shoot the old flame from the earth.
Ab! such is 164—but as I start to muse.

Ah! such is life—but as I stop to muse,

Ah! such is life—but as I stop to muse,

I find extravagance must sometimes full;

For men of sense, who wish to save expense,

Will patronize the wonderful OAK HALL.

With the new year we increase our already extensive facilities to supply the best articles, at the very lowest prices. All who want first-class lleady-made Clothing can be better suited at OAK HALL than elsewhere. Thousands of customers during the last year will testify to this.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
It S. E. cor. SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

FANCY ARTICLES.

ONE-DOLLAR STORE.

602 CHESTNUT STREET.

Silver-plated Ware, Jewelry, Photograph Albums, Travelling Bags, Pocket Books, Port Monnaies, Cabas, dc., for 50 to 100 per cent less than the regular prices. The following is a partial list of articles which we sel at ONE DOLLAR EACH. The same goods are sold a

her places from \$2 to \$8 each:
YOUR CHOICE FOR ONE DOLLAR!
Ladies' Sets, new and beautiful styles.

Pins, Ear Rings, Sleeve Buttons, Guard Chain, Neck do., Gold Thimbles. Finger Rings, Pencils.

Pencils, Pens with case. Kracelets, Medallious.

Charms,
Pearl Port Monnales,
Morocco do.
Wire do.
Purses,
Card Cases,

Card Cases,
S'Arrulets,
Neck Chains, different styles,
Neck Chains, different styles,
S' Vest Chains, different styles,
O, Sleeve Buttons, do. do.
Do. Studs, do. do.
Do. Pins, do. do.
Do. Scarf Pins, do. do.
Do. Scarf Rings, do. de
Finger Rings, do. de

Studs, do.
Starf Pins, do.
Scarf Rings. do.
Scarf Rings. do.
Finger Rings. do.
Pen and Case,
Pencil, revolving,
Tooth Pick, revolving,
Watch Keys,
Chain Hooks,
Chain Charms,
Pocket Books,
Bill Books,

PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS, &c.

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These Portraits are produced by an entirely New Pro-cess, and are more beautiful and life-like than the finest brush paintings, and are furnished to Subscribers only, at a remarkably low price. What can be more appropriate for a

CHRISTMAS PRESENT

Than a pair of these Paintings? They must be seen to be appreciated, and the subscriber will call and exhibit them to any in this city who will address him, through the Post Office.

TAMES S. EARLE & SON,

PORTRAIT.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

PICTURE, and

PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.

Gast-I S16 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

Nos. 1 AND 3 NORTH SIXTH STREET.

JOHN C. ARRISON.

(FORMERLY J. BURR MOORE.)

GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS.

ALSO

SCARFS, NECK TIES, GLOVES, &c.,

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—OPENING a splendid assortment of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

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,

MANUFACTURERS OF

WHITE LEAD AND ZINC PAINTS, PUTTY, &c.

AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH.

CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-

MOORE & CAMPION.

No. 261 South SECOND Street.

In connection with their extensive Cabinet Business, are now manufacturing a superior article of

BILLIARD TABLES.

And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be superior to all others.

For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.

CARPETS AND OIL CLOTHS.

No. 47 SOUTH FOURTH STREET

J. T. DELACROIX

Invites an examination of his stock of Carpetings

which will be found

250 PIECES BRUSSELS CARPETINGS.

Also, 200 pieces extra Imperial, three-ply, superfine,

medium, and low-grade Ingrain, Venitian, Hall, and

Stair Carpetings at retail, very low for cash. no8-2m

SEWING MACHINES.

SEWING MACHINES,

SEWING MACHINES

have been greatly improved, making it
ENTIRELY NOISELESS,
and with Self-adjusting Hemmers, are now ready for sale
by FAIRBANKS & EWING.
715 CHESTNUT Street.

MACKEREL, HERRING, SHAD.

erring. 2,500 Boxes Lubec, Scaled, and No. 1 Herring. 150 Bbls, now Mess Shad. 250 Boxes Herkiner County Cheese, &c. In store and for sale by MURPHY & KO

111 &c., &c. 2,000 Bbis Mass. Nos. 1, 3, and 8 Mackerel, late-caught at fish, in assorted packages. 2,000 Bbis. New Eastport, Fortune Bay, and Halifax

ial4tf No. 146 North WHARVES.

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

628 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

At less than present cost of importation

WHEELER & WILSON

THE WILCOX & GIBBS

FOURTH-STREET CARPET STORE,

FRENCH ZINC PAINTS.

Dealers and consumers supplied at

J. W. SCOTT.

No. 814 CHESTNUT Street,

Four doors below the Continental.

suitable Presents for Gentlemen.

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EXTENSIVE LOOKING GLASS WAREROOMS AND

ENGRAVINGS,

OIL PAINTINGS,

WASHINGTON,

A. BARLOW.

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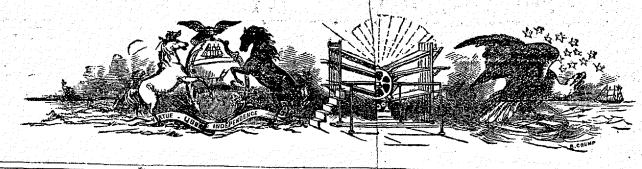
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CLARK'S

Take Me Back to My Good Old Mother.



PHILADELPHIA, SATRDAY, JANUARY 3, 1863.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1868. Parsons on Notes and Bills.* A new law-book by Professor Parsons invariably increases the lawyer's and the student's knowledge, by exhausting the subject it treats of, and probably ejects several previous works, which its full and late nformation renders obsolete. Henceforth "Byles on Bills" may shrink back on the bookshelf, as useful in its time, but ousted by a treatise infinitely superior. The late Chief Justice Parsons, who died nearly half a century ago, was so excellent a jurist that a posthumous collection of his judicial opinions

was published, at New York, under the title of Commentaries on the Law of the United States." His son and biographer, Theophilus Parsons the younger, is an accomplished man of letters as well as an able, reliable, and painstaking jurist. He has ocen Dane Professor of Law in Harvard University since 1847, and, though he has written several standard law-books, did not go into that line of authorship until after he had reached what Young ealls the "age of Wisdom," supposed to be between fifty and sixty years. Of his legal treatises the greatest praise is the simple fact that he tells all that any one can want to know on the subject he treats upon. Yet he is not diffuse nor wordy. His full knowledge overflows and fertilizes, but never inundates and The law of promissory notes and bills of exchange

may seem a very dry subject, but it is not so, as stated and illustrated by Mr. Parsons. The opening of but a too brief chapter, on the origin of notes and bills; communicates much which the antiquarian and the man of letters may read with advantage and pleasure. Then follow chapters, subdivided into sections, giving information on the following heads: Promissory Notes; the Essential Elements of a Negotiable Promissory Note; bills of exchange; persons who may be parties to notes and bills; Consideration; the rights and duties of the maker; holder; acceptance; presentment and acceptance; presentment for demand; notice of dishonor; excuses for want of notice; protest and re-exchange; transfer by endorsement; transfer by delivery of assignment; checks; bank-notes; instruments similar in character to notes and bills; guarantee, and other collateral agreements; payment by negotiable bill or note; payment, satisfaction, and release; lost note or bill; law of place; interest; usury; action; evidence; defences. This list will show how systematically the subject is treated, and what a wide field is covered. Mr. Parson states, "These volumes were stereotyped before the Statute of the United States imposing stamps was enacted. An appendix has been added at the close of the text of the second volume, immediately before the Index, containing an accurate reprint of the provisions of the Statute

the questions which the Statute suggests; and the English authorities upon those questions which have arisen under the English Stamp-Acts, and may arise under our own." There is a separate index to this stamp-act Appendix. The general analytical index to the whole Sugar Bowls,
Cream Cups,
Syrup Cups,
Butter Dishes,
Castors with Bottles,
Salt Stands, &c.
YOUR CHOICE OF ANY OF THE ABOVE ARTICLES
FOR ONE DOLLAR, work, occupies one hundred and seventy octavo pages of small type. Lawyers will appreciate the painful labor of compiling this key to the treasures of the work, which will greatly save their labor. One other feature of this work should be noticed. 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 CLARK'S

ONE-DOLLAR STORE, This is the Index to Cases cited, which fills 123 louble-column pages-making about 17,000 cases senarately referred to. There is only one slight drawback. Merchants, as well as lawyers, will consult these volumes, for promissory notes and bills of exchange constitute some of the motive power of trade and commerce. All puzzled by the much abridged manner in which the authorities are cited. For example, opening at page 51, volume II., we find, in one sentence of four lines, cases cited from "4 Taunt. 114; 13 East. 135; 2 Camp. 5; 3 Johns. Cas. 5; 3 Johns. Cas. 259; 16 Maine, 465; 5 Peck. 412; 20 Peck. 545." Surely, the names of these reports in full, with the contractions as above,

might easily be given in each volume, without

This work is superbly printed upon good, white,

occupying more than a few pages.

in relation to Bills, Notes, Letters of Credit, Drafts,

Orders, and Checks; together with an examination of

sized paper, upon which manuscript notes may be made without blot or blur-no mean advantage in a * A Treatise on the Law of Promissory Notes and Bills of Exchange, together with an Appendix, con-taining an accurate reprint of the provisions of the statute in relation to Bills, Notes, Letters of Credit, statute in relation to Bills, Notes, Letters of Credit, Drafts, Orders, and Cheeks, with an examination of the questions which the statute suggests, and the English authorities upon those questions which have arisen under the English stamp act, and may arise under our own. By Theophilus Parsons, LL. D., Professor of Law in Harvard University, author of Treatises on the Law of Contracts, on the Elements of Mercantile Law, on Maritime Law, and the Laws of Business for Business Maznute. J. D. Enppin. IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF LOOKING GETTAGENERS OF

Syo., pp. 2 The Broad-street Railroad Scheme and the Camden and Amboy and Trenton

Railroad Companies. As this subject is now exciting the community, it may be interesting to our citizens to read a short history of the companies who are endeavoring to ore the Camerity of the city of Philadelphia. Behistory of the companies who are endeavoring to over the Camerily of the city of Philadelphia. Betered, it is well known alloy Company was charlargest commercial seaport in the United States. We had all the China and most of the East-India trade. After the charter of this company this trade was diverted to New York; and they not only had the carrying of the passengers who went there to buy these goods, but also the freight to bring back. Their stock went up to one, hundred and sixty dollars per share, and their dividends and extra dividends amounted to at least twenty per cent.

A few years back a line of steamers was established from this port to Liverpool. The Camden and Amboy Company lost the carrying of the goods and passengers brought by these steamers from New York to Philadelphia, their stock fell below par, and their dividends from twenty to six per cent, with no talk about extra dividends; this line of steamers must be diverted to New York, the Camden, Amboy and Trenton Railroad Company must have the freight and passengers to and from Philadelphia, and Trenton, the Camden, Amboy, Philadelphia, and Trenton, the Camden, Amboy, Philadelphia, and trenton, the Camden, Amboy, Philadelphia, and trenton, the Camden, Amboy Company, by agreement, dividing their extra profits with the Trenton road, rose over fifty per cent. above par, and the dividends again lose to twelve per cent, while the citizens of Philadelphia had the mortification of seeing advertised a line, called the Liverpool and Philadelphia Steamship Company, stop at New York, Our good friends then thought they had us all

Philadelphia Steamship Company, stop at New York.

Our good friends then thought they had us all right. "But, horror of horrors," by the census of 1860 we have shown that Philadelphia is the first manufacturing city in the Union. This has alarmed the New Yorkers, and the Camden and Amboy Company, the former soliciting our manufactors to consign our goods to them on sale, alleging that our Southern and Western merchants come direct to New York: while the railroad companies have held New York; while the railroad companies have held

New York; while the railroad companies have held a meeting and proposed nothing less than to cafry passengers through Philadelphia in closed cars, not even making Philadelphia a way station. Their reasons for this are obvious, for should the merchants stop here to purchase their goods, the Camden, Amboy, Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad. Company would lose the carrying of these goods and passengers to and from New York.

A line of steamers might again be established between this port and Europe, and Philadelphia might again be what she once was, the first commercial city in the United States. As the lines run at present, passengers have the privilege of stopping in Philadelphia, or proceeding direct to New York, the through passengers are taken direct, with their baggage, to the Trenton depot, and make the through trip from Washington to New York in ten hours, which is in as short a time as they can do it, if they get the proposed illegal connection—with this difference, that passengers have the privilege of stopping if they please.

We will now come to the Navy Yard and Fair We will now come to the Navy Yard and Fairmount Company. This bill was passed during the last days of the session, was never signed by the Governor, and authorizes building a passenger road from the Navy Yard to Fairmount. The company, so far as known, never organized or complied with a single provision of their charter, which they sold to the Thirteenth and Fifteenth-streets Company, who have now, it is believed, sold it to the Cainden and Amboy Company, or their greents the preme of the

Amboy Company, or their agents, the name of the Navy Yard company being only used as a cat's-paw. Their charter does not authorize them in any way to connect the Baltimore with the New York comto connect the Baltimore with the New York companies.
Notwithstanding the decision of our courts, they are now tearing up our streets in violation of law. Whether the citizens of Philadelphia will stand by and see their factories closed, their merchants move to New York—for where trade goes business will follow; their city sink into a village, (which the New Yorkers now call it when speaking of it,) for no one would be so foolish to invest a single dollar in a place where he has no rights, no protection; their children sacrificed by being run over by locomotives; their streets, where they have spent millions of dollars, destroyed—all to fill the pockets of the greedy stockholders of a foreign company, and build up a city which has always been the enemy of their prosperity—remains to be seen. their prosperity—remains to be seen.

To the Editor of The Press: Sin: To-morrow having been suggested as a fitting lay for an appeal by our ministers of the Gospel to their congregations, on behalf of the British sufferers at Lancashire and elsewhere, I would respectfully state that there is much poignant want among the Highlanders at the Isle of Skye, who, in their far-off Scottish home, endure, without a murmur of complaint or cry for aid, the ravages of famine in their midst. their midst.

Cannot something be done, simultaneously, for this brave people of the North? Our citizens will not be behind our sister cities, we believe, in giving of their abundance to mitigate the distress that the lamentable rebellion in our land has brought about.

PHILADELPHOS.

A Conflagration at New York. A Conflagration at New York.

New York, Jan. 2.—The fire last night destroyed Wilson's cracker bakery on Fulton street. Loss over \$50,000. The coffee and spice mills adjoining were also burned. Loss \$6,000. The next building was also burned. It was occupied by various parties. Loss \$6,000. Nos. 75 and 77 were also burned. They were occupied by Dacori & Manari, Whiffield & Pluminer, Hafferty & McHugh. Loss \$5,000; also, the building No. 79, occupied by Smith Ely, whose loss was \$10,000, and J. O. Ely's paper store. Loss \$10,000. Broome & Smith's printing office, No. 73, was also burned. Loss \$5,000. The fire spread to Gold street, destroying building No. 58, occupied by King & McMahon, steam-pipe makers. Loss \$2,000. It then spread to Beekman street, damaging three buildings and contents to the extent of about \$4,000. G. W. Woodward, steam-pump maker, on Beekman street was burned out. G. W. Woodward, steam-pump maker, on Beekman street, was burned out. Loss \$34,000.

Fire at the Sea Shore. ATLANTIC CITY, Jan 2.—The house of Benjamin Turner, on Brigantine beach was destroyed by fire last night. Two boys are missing and supposed to have perished in the flames. Mr. Turner is well known to many Philadelphians who visit this region for many Philadelphians who visit this region for the purpose of shooting ducks and other sea-fowl, as an experienced and skilful gunner, as well as an accommodating and agreeable host, and they will hear with sorrow of his misfortune.

PROMOTION.—Lieut. George J. Schwartz, Collis' Zouaves, has been promoted to a captaincy, for gallant conduct at Fredericksburg.

BEPARTMENT OF THE NORTHWES

Hanging of Thirty-eight Sioux Murderer Incidents and Scenes in Prison—Prepartions for Death—The Death-song and Ecution—Awful Spectacle on the Gallow Burial and Other Incidents.

(Special Correspondence of The Press.)

Slaves, to observe this material and important fact, and to govern themselves accordingly. All unusual public demonstrations, of whatever character, will be, for the present, suspended. Provost marshals, turbance of the public peace. The slaves are advised to remain upon their plantations until their privileges that whatever benefit the Government intends will be secured to them, but no man can be allowed in the present condition of affairs to take the

sending word to his relatives not to mourn his loss. He said he was old, and could not hope to live long by adopted by which an equitable proportion of the under any circumstances; and his execution would not shorten his days a great deal, and dying as hid, innocent of any white man's blood, he hope would give him a better chance to be saved; therefore he hoped his friends would consider his deat but as a removal from this to a better world. "In the world have every hope," said he, "of going direct to the abode of the Great Spirit, where I shall always be happy." This last remark reached the care of Terroro. happy." This last remark reached the ears of Ta-zoo, who was also speaking to his friends, and he elaboraten upon it in this wise: "Yes, tell our friends that we are being removed from this world over the same

path they must shortly travel. We go first, but many, of our friends may follow us in a very short time. I expect to go direct to the abode of the Great Spirit, and to be happy when I get; there; but we are fold that the road is long and the distance great. Therefore, as I am slow in all my movements, it will probably take me a long time to reach the end of the journey, and I should not be surprised if some of the young, active men we will leave pehind us will pass me on the road before I reach the place of my destination." Locks of hair, blankets, coats, and almost every article in the possession of the condemned, were given away as mementoes, and thus the parting interview ended. MIDNIGHT IN THE CELL OF THE CON-

DEMNED.

Night came, the last which ever shed its darkness on the thirty-eight Dacotahs. We were permitted to visit the cell at midnight, and will never forget the scene which presented itself. The Indians were all fastened to the floor by chains two by two. Some were asleep, while others laughed and smoked as if nconscious of the morrow's fate. Some of them had adorned themselves with paint, and seemed quite proud of such a preparation for the gallows. The majority of them were young men, while here and there I descried a gray-haired man, not too old for crime. I could but notice the appearance of innocence which they all assumed. A stranger, or one unacquainted with their deeds of butchery and crime, would have supposed them unjustly judged and sentenced. As I entered the room these miscreants not only greeted me with smiles, but even held forth their hands to be shaken, which yet seemto be gory with the blood of babes and innocence. Disgusted with such an illustration of fallen humanity, I retired, leaving with them Father Rayoux; their spiritual adviser, who labored for their repentance during the remainder of the night. He met with some success, and several were baptized and received the communion.

PREPARATIONS FOR THE GALLOWS. At half past seven on the following morning the prisoners were prepared for their doom. Their irons were knocked off, and their elbows were pinioned behind and the wrists in front, but about six inches apart. The scene was much enlivened by their songs and conversation. As they were being pinioned they went round the room shaking hands with the soldiers and reporters, bidding them "good-bye;" &c. White Dog requested not to be tied, and said that he could keep his hands down; but, of course, his request could not be complied with. He said that Little Crow, Young Six, and Big Eagle's brother got them into this war, and now he and others are to die for it. After all were properly fastened, they stood up in a row around, the room, and another exciting death song was sung. They then sat down very quietly and commenced smoking again. Father Ravoux came in and, after addressing them a few moments, knelt in prayer, reading from a prayer-book in the Dakota language, which a portion of the condemned repeated after him. During this ceremony, nearly all paid the most strict attention, and several were affected eyested the most strict attention, and several were affected eyested the most strict attention, and several were affected eyested. These when their camps were captured, to the Indians formed part of the spoils they had the high had the managed traders.

murdered traders. nu the They received these evidences of their near an proach to death with evident dislike. When it had been adjusted on one or two, they looked around on the others who had not yet received it is an appearance of shame. There was no more singing, and but little conversation and smoking now. All sat around the room; most of them in a crouched to the remarks of Tather Rayoux, who still addressed them. Once in aware they prought their small looking glasses before their faces, to see that their countenances yet preserved the proper modicum of paint. The three half-breeds were the most of all affected, and their dejection of countenance was truly pitiful to behold. THE LAST DEATH-SONG—THE EXECUTION. At ten o'clock the condemned were marshalled in procession, and marched through files of soldiers to the gallows, which had been so constructed that all of the culprits could be hung at once. They marched eagerly and cheerfully to the fatal spot. As they ascended the scaffold they chaunted a deathsong, which was truly hideous, although it seemed to inspire them with fresh courage. One young fellow, who had been given a cigar by one of the re. porters, just before marching from their quarters, was smoking it on the stand, puffing away very coolly during the intervals of the hideous "Hi-yi-yi, hi-yi-yi," and, even after the cap was drawn over his face, he managed to get it up over his mouth and smoke. Another was smoking his pipe. The noose having been promptly adjusted over the necks of each, all was ready for the fatal signal. The scene at this juncture was one of awful in. terest. A painful and breathless suspense held the vast crowd which had assembled from all quarters to witness the execution. Three slow, measured, and distinct beats on the

drum, and the rope was cut, the scaffold fell, and thirty-eight lifeless bodies were left dangling between heaven and earth. One of the ropes was broken, and the body of Rattling Runner fell to the ground. The neck had probably been broken, as but little signs of life were observed, but he was immediately hung up again. While the signal beat was being given, numbers were seen to clasp the hands of their neighbors, which, in several instances, continued to be clasped till the bodies were cut down. As the platform fell, there was one, not loud, but prolonged cheer from the soldiery and citizens who were spectators, and then all were quiet and earnest witnesses of the scene. For so many, there was but little suffering; the necks of all, or nearly all, were evidently dislocated by the fall, and the after struggling was slight. The scaffold fell at a quarter past ten o'clock, and in twenty minutes the bodies had all been examined, and life pronounced extinct. THE BURIAL.

The bodies were then cut down, placed in four army wagons, and taken to the grave prepared for them among the willows on the sand bar nearly in front of the town. They were all deposited in one grave, thirty feet in length by twelve in width, and four feet deep, being laid on the bottom in two rows,

Bayou Goula - Battle at Port Hudson News from Mississippi, &c. IMPORTANT PROCLAMATION OF GENERAL BANKS. The following highly important proclamation of Major General Banks should be attentively perused

by all classes of the community:

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF, NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 24, 1862. To the People of Louisiana: In order to correct public misapprehension and misrepresentation; for the instruction of the troops of this department, and the information of all parties in interest, official publication is herewith made of the proclamation by the President of the United States, relating to the subject of emancipation. In the examination of this document to the served:

I. That it is the declaration of a purpose only—the full execution of which is contingent upon an official designation by the President, to be made on the 1st day of January next, of the States and parts of States, if any, which are to be affected by its provisions the examination of this document it will be ob visions.

11. That the fact that any State is represented in good faith in the Congress of the United States, is conclusive evidence, in the absence of strong countervailing testimony, that such State, and the people thereof, are not in rebellion against the United States.

111. That the State of Louisiana has not yet been designated by the President as in papellion, not carry designated by the President as in rebellion, nor any part thereof, and that it has complied with all the conditions of the proclamation respecting representation.

IV. That pecuniary aid to States not in rebellion, which may hereafter provide for immediate or gradual emancipation; the colonization of persons of African decent elsewhere, and the compensation of all citizens who have remained loyal "for all losses by act of the United States, including slaves," are among the chief recommendations of this important paper.

rest assured that whatever benefit the Government intends will be secured to them, but no man can be allowed in the present condition of affairs to take the law into his own hands. If they seek the protection of the execution of the thirty-eight condemned dians. Having been an eye-witness of the scene subjoin a few interesting details:

PARTING INTERVIEWS.

On Thursday last, the day preceding the execution each Indian under sentence of death was permitted to converse with two or three of his relatives friends, confined in the same prison. These intended in the present, to visit the localities of their enlistment, nor will visitors be received unnecessarily in the troops of the United States in the localities where they are enlisted, are now imperatively necessary. These troops will be confined to the duty specified in general orders, and will not be charged with special authority in making searches, seizures or architecture welfare. One of them, the children is allowed in the present condition of affairs to take the low intended will be secured to them, but no man can be allowed in the present condition of affairs to take the law into his own hands. If they seek the protection of the Government, they should wait its pleasure. Officers invested with command, will be vigilant in the discharge of their duties. Leave of absence from camp will not be permitted, except in cases of great emergency. Soldiers enrolled in the regiments of 'Native Guards will not be challowed, for the present to elastives and friend the present condition of affairs to take the law into his own hands. If they seek the protection of the Government, they should wait its pleasure. Officers invested with command, will be vigilant in the discharge of their duties. Leave of absence from camp will not be challowed, for the present condition of a law into his own hands. If they seek the protection of the Government, they should wait its pleasure. Officers invested with command, will be viewed with on the regiments of 'Native Guards will not be cha

of the States" in which that relation is or may be supended. The resolutions passed by Congress, bestor the war, with almost unanimous consent, reconized the rights of the States in this regard. Vermat has recently repealed the statutes supposed to include the rights of the States in this regard. Vermat has recently repealed the statutes supposed to include the statutes of the consistent therewith. Massachusetts had done to state the state of the continued war, should counsel the servation of slave property in the rebell States. It is to be preserved, war must cease, and the formelonstitutional relations be again established. If first gun at Sumpter proclaimed emancipation. The continuance of the contest there commenced will onsummate that end, and the history of the age will ave no other permanent trace, of the rebellion. Its idees will have accomplished what other men

will ave no other permanent trace of the rebellion. Its iders will have accomplished what other mencounot have done. The boldest Abolitionist is a cyply when compared with the leaders of the rebelon. What mystery pervades the works of Prolence! We submit to its decrees, but stand confinded at the awful manifestations of its wisdomnd power!. The great problem of the age, apparely environed with labyrinthic complications, is lifty to be suddenly lifted out of human hands. We ay control the incidents of the contest, but we cannot circumvent or defeat the end. It will be left us of to assuage the horrors of internenine cono assuage the horrors of internenine con flight d to procrastinate the processes of transi-tion; local and national interests are, therefore, alike pendent upon the suppression of the rebel-

No cuniary sacrifice can be too great an equiva-lent fiquace. But it should be permanent peace, and exprace all subjects of discontent. It is written and chrace all subjects of discontent. It is written on theliue arch above us; the distant voices of the future the waves that beat our coast—the skeletons that siat our tables, and fill the vacant places of desplat and mourning firesides, all cry out that the war mut not be repeated thereafter.

Youte, in public as in social life, strengthens and cossolides brotherly affection. England, France, Austria, taly—every land fertile enough to make a history, he had its desolating civil wars. It is a baseless ationality that has not tested its strength against emestic enemies. The success of local interests arrows the destiny of a people, and is followed bysecession, poverty, and degradation. A divided cuntry and perpetual war make possession a delusiol and life a calamity. The triumph of national iterests widens the scope of human history, andles attended with peace, prosperity, and power. Its out of such contests that great nations are born. what hillowed memories float around us! New Orleans in shrine as sacred as Bunker Hill. On the Aroostool and the Oregon the names of Washington, Jackson and Taylor are breathed with as deep a reverence on the James or the Mississippi. Let

us fulfil to conditions of this last great trial, and become a nation—a grand nation—with sense-enough tigovern ourselves and strength enough to stand against the world united. N. P. BANKS,
Major General Commanding. SUPPRESION OF INCENDIARY PUBLICA-HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF; NEW ORLEANS, December 21, 1862. GENERAL ORDERS, NO. 114. Informating has been received at these headquarters that publications, injurious to the character of soldiers of the United States, are circulated in the streets, and that anonymous and threatening letters.

rice. Such pactices are indeent, offensive, and criminal, and hust be suppressed. The troops of this department are instructed to observe a respectful deportment to all persons, and the same deference will be exacted from all persons in their favor. be exacted from all persons in their favor.

Any attempt on the part of any person whatever by offensive bersonal conduct to excite passion, or which tends to personal altercation on controversy, and the disturbance of the public peace; will be punished with the sharpest severity known to the military law.

The assignment general requests that any violation of this order may be reported to these headquarters, or to the provost marshal general:

By command of Major General BANKS.

RICHARD'B. IRWIN, Licut. Col., Assistant Adjutant General.

PROVOST MARSHAL GENERAL HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

NEW ORLEANS, Dec. 20, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 113.

VOE! Mel-John S. Claric aid Laparement of the Gulf. All applications for permission to trade or travel, within the military lines of the Department, will be made to this officer. No permits will be travel, within the military lines of the Department, will be made to this officer. No permits will be given at present to travel or trade beyond the lines.

No fees will be charged, received, or paid for the light of travel or trade, and no exclusive privileges or monopolies will be recognized or encouraged. It is the desire of the commanding general to re-establish the privileges of intercourse and commerce within the lines upon the most liberal basis consistent with the interests of the Government.

Such regulations as are necessary to maintain the the Government.

Such regulations as are necessary to maintain the rights of the Government, and to relieve well disposed and loyal people, will be promulgated in General Orders, and printed upon such passes as shall be issued from the office of the Provost Marshal General, or his deputies. All such regulations established for the protection of the Government, will be enforced with releastless military rigor. Any person who seeks and accepts the faith which he has pledged, will be adjudged guilty of a flagitious crime, and punished without appeal or mercy.

By command of Major General Banks.

RIOHARD B. IRWIN, Lieutenant Colonel, A. A. G. STEAMER ATTACKED BY GUERILLAS. The steamer Empire Parish, Captain Bouchesau, arrived this morning from the Merengo plantation, belonging to Mr. E. Trinidad, four miles below Bayou Golia, on the right bank of the river. Captain B. rejorts that white-engaged taking in sugar at the landing of the above plantation, about twelve o'clock yesterday, a party of guerillas, numbering about one hundred and twenty men, under command of Captain Talbot, came upon them, and demanded the surrender of the boat. On refusal to comply with their demand, the guerillas opened fire upon the steamer, killing Christopher McGill as upon the steamer, killing Christopher McGill, as sistant engineer, and wounding the following named

sistant engineer, and wounding the following named parties:

W. J. Red, badly wounded.

Charles Clark, slightly wounded.

John Ganis, slightly wounded.

John Ganis, slightly wounded.

John Ganis, slightly wounded.

All the shove belong to the boat with the exception of Mr. Ried, who is her agent.

The same party came down to Mr. N. Landry's plantation and rolled overboard about eighty hogsheads of sigar which were on the bank ready for shipment; also, captured three negroes, nine mules, and three jarts.

When the Empire Parish backed out from the Merengo plantation it is supposed some fifty hogsheads. rengo plantation it is supposed some fifty hogsheads of sugar olled into the river.—N. O. True Della. Dec. 24. LATEST SOUTHERN NEWS.

PONTCHATOLA, Lia., Dec. 19.—The enemy left their dead ind wounded on the field, We lost three generals. The Federals lost one general killed and five wounded. A glorious victory for our forces. Joe Johnston at Grenada. Our troops confident Joe Johnton at Grenada. Our troops confident and jubilate under the glorious news from Virginia. The Washington Artillery praised by all the Virginia papers for repulsing three desperate charges. The Irishbrigade of New York was terribly cut up, and Gencal Meagher, their commander, severely wounded. The 14th Louisiana Regiment is also mentioned with great praise by the Virginia papers, for their bearing in repulsing the enemy in several charges. charges.

charges.

CAPTURE OF PORT HUDSON.

PORT HIDDSON, Dec. 14—On the afternoon of the 12th inst. the Federal gunboat Essex and wooden boat, name unknown, anchored out of range of our lower battery, when Capt. McClain's company of cavalry crissed the rivor in the night, and hired a negro to hail the Essex. The hail was promptly answered, and a small boat sent ashore, when the awful moments, when they heard the death song of their late companions in guilt, they crouched themselves down with their blankets over their heads and remained in perfect silence. They were much dejected all day. Some few squaws witnessed the scene.

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULF.

Important Proclamation of General Banks—Orders Suppressing Rebel Publications and Appointing a Provost Marshal General—Attack on a Federal Steamer at Bayon Goula—Battle at Port Hudson—In the COP RARKER'S "SYMPATHIZING" FARE—

LACOR RARKER'S "SYMPATHIZING" FAR JACOB BARKER'S "SYMPATHIZING" FARE-WELL TO GENERAL BUTLER.

WELL TO GENERAL BUTLER.

[From the I. O. National Advocate, Dec. 24.]

Major General Butler leaves to-morrow with his staff. Many complaints have been made in relation to his rule over New Orleans, which it is not our province to discuss until the whole matter shall have been investigated by a Congressional Committee. As a matter of common justice, we republish what appeared in his defence in the Delta of Sunday. The public are familiar with what has happened here; therefore, it would be unbecoming for us to dilate thereon. here; therefore, it would be unbecoming for us to dilate thereon.

General Butler came here fully impressed with the belief that the best way to restore the Union and preserve the Constitution was to respect Southern institutions. Congress would not allow him to do this, and President Lincoln's emancipation proclamation imposed on him duties at variance with his sentiments. Had he consulted his own popularity he would have thrown up his commission at once sentiments. Had he consulted his own popularity he would have thrown up his commission at once and sustained the doctrines of this paper.

His course has been in many cases harsh, but not more so than he thought necessary to subdue the rebellious disposition of our people, particularly of the ladies. Had he been schooled as a Quaker, he would have known that the best way to win their favor was kindneis and indulgence for their foibles, if any they had.

He was to indiscriminate in his early denunciation of the thoughtless indiscretion which a few of the sex displayed on the street.

Had he been more guarded in the language selected to express the merited disapprobation of the conduct of those fev, he would have found a very different feeling among the ladies of New Orleans from that which sprang up on the occasion of the objectionable publication. This feeling has been greatly extended by the course pursued by his organ, the Delta newspaper. The construction he put on the confiscation law. All citizens who have remained loyal "for all losses by act of the United States, including slaves," are among the chief recommendations of this important paper.

It is manifest that the changes suggested therein, and which may hereafter be established, do not take effect within this State on the first of January proximo, nor at any precise period which can now be designated, and I call upon all persons, of whatever estate, condition or degree, soldiers, citizens or

courteous acts of kindness on the part of the General toward ladies who have approached him in a becoming spirit, although they did not make any profession of loyaity; if he expected them to manifest such a disposition while their husbands, sons, brothers, or sweetheasts were assent in the Confederate army, it was not strange that he should be disappointed. THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

W by N. W. W by N. WNW WNW NNW THE INTERNAL REVENUE OF THE THIRD DISTRICT-WHAT HAS BEEN ACCOMPLISHED.—We published in The Press a few days since a statement showing the operations of the collectors and assessors of the various collection districts: Our article was complete, with the exception of the returns of the Third district, which we present to-day : The Third district is composed of the Twelsth, Thirteenth, Sixteenth, Seventeenth, Eighteenth, and Nineteenth wards. Large numbers of citizens of foreign birth are residents therein, requiring the services, in some cases of assistant assessors services, in some cases of assistant assessors familiar with the principal European languages. It is remarkable for the number of small manufacturers, whose returns are far more trouble to obtain than those of larger production, whose business is conducted in a more systematic manner. The assessor of the district, J. Fletcher Budd, received his commission September 3d, 1862, and occupied twelve days in arranging the sub-divisions of the district and selecting suitable persons for assistant assessors, clerks. ing suitable persons for assistant assessors, clerks, &c. He also obtained an office in a central location. &c. He also obtained an office in a central location, which he caused to be fitted up in a convenient but economical manner at an expense of about \$700. On September 15th the assistant assessors, thirteen in number, were sworn into office, and immediately commenced the study of the law. They met daily at headquarters and long sessions were held in discussing important questions and receiving the instructions of the assessor. This course secured a more intelligent and uniform assessment than could otherwise have been obtained. The main effort of the whole corps was now directed to accomplish the annual assessment, comprising The main chort of the whole corps was now directed to accomplish the annual assessment, comprising licenses, &c.; but, at the same time, they distributed such blanks and collected such monthly returns as did not materially interfere with the time devoted to the first object. The assessor remained daily and nightly in his office, deciding doubtful questions, dictating correspondence, deretting clerks, and carefully examining the monthly returns, of which large numbers were received. These, if satisfactory, were endorsed by him, and directed to be entered in the assistant's book, but if unsatisfactory, were rejected

assistant's book, but if unsatisfactory, were rejected and the authors compelled to alter them to correspond with the law and the facts. No less than twenty-two eigar-makers, besides numerous other manufacturers, were compelled to admit the incorrectness of their returns and to increase the same to the proper amount. Considerable time was necessarily consumed in ferreting out the numerous eigar-makers, who, influenced by by the heavy duty on their productions, attempted to evade the law by contraband manufacture in retired places, garrets, &c. It is believed, however, that by this time there are few, or perhaps none, remaining undiscovered. We may here state that information is gladly received by the assessor, in his private office, of violators of the excise law; and as such communications are held strictly confidential, when required, no unpleasant consequences dential, when required, no unpleasant consequent ean ensue to the informant. can ensue to the informant.

The annual assessment was completed on the last day of November, and, previous notice having been given, the lists of the same were open for public examination until December 15. The assistant assessors now devoted their exclusive attention to the collection of monthly returns, which began to fairly pour into headquarters, and were each examined, and, after approval, returned to them to be registered. As each division was completed, a list of the returns was forwarded to the collector, to enable him to proceed with the duties of his office. On December 16 the the collector, to enable him to proceed with the duties of his office. On December 16 the assessor sat to hear and decide upon appeals, and continued so to do until the 27th. One hundred and sixteen allowances were granted during this time amounting in the aggregate to \$3,006.20. Each allowence was then numbered, and registered in a book prepared for the purpose, which will doubtless prove useful for reference. With the old year, prove useful for reference. With the old year closed the labors of the office, the annual asses ment had been made and corrected, as well as copied turns for September, October, and November; thus, this was the only district in either New York or Philadelphia to claim the honor of having completed everything by the first of the new year. It will be seen by reference to the summary that the Third is one of the heaviest districts, and will doubtless exceed any other district in Philadelphia in the amount returned through the collector. The assessor was very ably seconded by his chief clerk, Mr. David H. Lane, to whom much credit is due for his talent and zeal, and it would only seem just to state that a spirit of generous rivalry existed among the assistant assessors in regard to the thorough and prompt performance of their duties. Nothing but industry, directed by intelligence, could have secured so thorough a canvass in the time allotted. Copies of the extensive correspondence of the office are syste-

the extensive correspondence of the office are systematically arranged and preserved, and in fact order and regularity prevail throughout.

The following tables will exhibit what has been accomplished up to the first of the year in this disriet: Licenses dated Sept 1. Rate. No. Apothecaries \$10 ing less than 500 bbls. more than 500 barrels. 50 rd Tables. 5 Billiard Tables 25 00 Brokers-In money, stocks. Commercial Coal oil distillers..... onfectioners..... seventh-class..... ENUMERATED ARTICLES

Carriages, including harness, valued at \$75 or over, drawn by one horse, 251@\$1...\$251 00 Carriages, drawn by two or more.horses, valued at \$75, and not over \$200, 86@\$2. 172 00 Carriages, valued at \$200, and not exceeding \$600, 29@\$5.
Billiard tables, kept for use, 1@\$10.
Yachts, 2@\$5.
Yacht, 1@\$10. Plate of silver, 3c, per ounce... Total amount of annual assessment... 59,515 42 Besides the above list of licenses, there have been assessed additional ones to the amount of \$115,000, dating October 1st, November 1st, and December 1st,

respectively. Lawvers. Lawyers 10
Livery-stable keepers 10
Manufacturers 10
Pawnbrokers 50 710 6 290 107 5 dlers, 3d class.....

Pedlers, 4th class.
Pedlers, who peddle jewelry
Photographers, when the re-ceipts do not exceed \$500 per year.... Photographers over \$500 and tifiers..... Tallow Chandlers..... Theatres.....

4,950 00 2,900 00 \$58,440 00 LIST OF ARTICLES SUBJECT TO AN AD VALOREM Rate po Bone, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for 3 Candles, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for..... 3
Cotton, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for..... 3 5,589 41 Furs, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for..... 3
Iron, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for.... 3 7,120 40 otherwise provided for 3
Leather, kid skins . . . 4
Leather, morocoo skins . . . 4
Leather, sheep skins . . 4
Leather, sheep skins . . . 4
Manufactures of materials not 2,243 90

80 24 carrying passengers..... 3
Railroads, power of which is 1,521 24 1.608 46 otherwise provided for..... 3
Silver, manufactures of, not
otherwise provided for..... 3
Steel, manufactures of, not 252 98 otherwise provided for..... 3
Wood, manufactures of, not
otherwise provided for..... 3
Wool, manufactures of, not

14.599 32

9,045 43

5.000 38

otherwise provided for 3
Cloth, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for 3
Chemicals, manufactures of, not otherwise provided for. 3 10.884 47 ..88,177 73 ARTICLES SUBJECT TO A SPECIFIC DUTY. | Rate | Stroke | Stroke | Ale | Rate | Stroke | Stroke | Stroke | Stroke | Ale | Construction | Ale | Constructio old......per lb.. 30c.
Horned cattle less than 18 months

otherwise provided for...... Worsted, manufactures of, not

otherwise provided for...... Zinc, manufactures of, not

Horned cattle less than 18 months old per 1b. 5c. 10c. Sheep. do 5c. 10c. Sheep. do 5c. Valued at not over \$5 per thousand. per M. \$1 50. Valued at over \$5, and not over \$10 per thousand. per M. 2 00. Valued at over \$10, and not over \$20 per thousand. per M. 2 5c. Valued at over \$20 per thousand. per M. 3 5c. Valued at over \$20 per thousand. per M. 3 5c. Valued at over \$20 per thousand. per M. 3 5c. Valued at over \$20 per thousand. per M. 3 5c. Valued at over \$20 per thousand. per M. 3 5c. Valued at over \$20 per thousand. per M. 3 5c. Valued at over \$20 per thousand. per M. 3 5c. Valued at over \$20 per thousand. per M. 3 5c. Valued at over \$20 per thousand. per M. 3 5c. Valued at over \$20 per thousand. per M. 3 5c. Valued at over \$20 per thousand. per M. 3 5c. Valued at over \$20 per thousand. per M. 3 5c. Valued at over \$20 per thousand.

Confectionery do 1c Oloves, ground 1c Decraking Deerskins,
Dressed or smoked.......do.....20
Gas......per 1,000 cubic feet... 10c
Glue, sold......per b. ½cperlb... 1/20 Fron.
Band, hoop, and sheet, not'
thinner than No. 18 wire 16 wire gauge......do... 2 00 1,203 60 Plate less than ½ inch in

THREE CENTS.

and not beyond bars or rods...do...150 6,075 50 Cast, used for bridges, buildings; &c...do...100 32 50 Bars, rods; bands, koops, sheets, plates, nath, and spikes, made from iron upon which tax of \$150 per fon has been paid. per ton has been paid....do... 50'
Hollow-warc, per ton of 2,000 lbs. 1' 50' Leather.

Offal and damaged....per lb... to
Rough and sole; tanned in
whole or in part with
oak.....per lb... to
Upper,finished or curried,
made from leather tanned in the interest of parties currying such leather per Ib 1c
Oil dressed do 2c
Caliskins, tanned 6c each Mustard, ground, and all imitations.....

Oil, linseed.....per gal.. 2c Saleratus and bi-carb, soda per lb. Saleratus and bi-carb. soda.per lb. . . 20 Pepper, ground. do 1c oap. Castile, erasive, and palm oil, valued over 3 kc per All other descriptions, white or colored, except soft soap and soap other wise provided for, valued at 3 %c per lb......do.....%c In ingots, bars, sheets, or

wire not less than ¼ inch in thickness, valued at 7c per lb, or less per ton \$4. The same, valued above 7c and not over 11c per Cavendish, plug, twist, &c., when valued over

\$36,907 67 SUMMARY. Total amount of annual assessment. September Returns. Total amount Class A\$24,676 28 " B....... 60 00 " C..... 10,693 26 -- \$35,429 5 October Returns.
Total amount Class A\$32,941 82 C..... 13,107 72 November Returns. Total amount Class A.\$30,575 84 " C...... 13,106 69

Grand total......\$184,732 03 Number of monthly returns registered in the respective divisions for September: Div. Manuf'rs. Brew's. Slaugh. Cattle. Assistants. Charles Frishmuth. P. A. Keyser. G. Wolf. Abraham Meyer. Lewis M. Green. E. A. Wood. Samuel Bingham, John Budd. William Strunck. Ahab Hunter Charles Smith.

13 56 1 41 Montes Smith.

Monthly oaths of persons liable to stamp tax, 12.

The total number of monthly returns examined and approved by the assessor was 3,192.

Monthly returns of railroad companies, 3, viz: One in Twelfth division, one in Thirteenth division, and one in First division.

Greatest amount of tax assessed upon production of any one person or firm for the three months of September, October, and November, \$9,061.54 RECAPITULATION BY WARDS

Wards, An. Ret. Sep. Ret. Oct. Ret. Nov. Ret. 12th. \$11,476.98 \$5,205.62 \$6,161.98 \$4,947.83 1361. \$2,000.37 5,363.36 7,303.60 6,052.40 16th. 11,714.24 5,873.92 8,007.84 8,262.35 17th. 10,976.00 4,104.90 5,367.78 5,363.24 18th. 6,359.00 4,711.09 6,482.50 7,912.78 19th. 10,788.83 10,179.65 12,745.84 11,208.938184,732.22

The above tables are official, and can be relied on he probable receipts for energy and can be relied on 1863, will amount to. BOARD OF SCHOOL CONTROLLERS.—THE Ar aujourned meeting yesterday afternoon.

James S. Stuert for the Board held James S. Stuart, from the First division; John F. Belsterling, from the Twelfth division, and Jonathan Roberts, from the Twenty-fifth division, recently elected to the Board, presented their credentials, and, on being qualified, took the seats vacated by Messrs Zimmerman, McCalla, and Fliteraft. After the reception of one or two communications of no public interest, the president, Leonard R. Fletcher, announced that the consideration of the report and resolutions of the special committee on certain proposed changes in the present admission of scholars into the public schools, was in order.

THE SYSTEM DEBATED. Mr. Campbell, clerk, read the resolutious as re-ported at the last meeting. They were considered scriatio. The first resolution was agreed to—ayes 11, nays 9.
The second resolution was agreed to—ayes 12, The third resolution being under consideration, Mr. Yaughn moved to strike out one hundred and eighty and insert two hundred. This was agreed to -ayes 12, nays 9.
The resolution, as amended, was agreed to—ayes

Vaughn moved to strike out one hundred and insert one hundred and twenty in the fourth resolution—ayes 9, nays 12. So the amendment was The resolution was agreed to—ayes 11, nays 9.
The fifth resolution being under consideration, it was stated that it met with the approbation of the principals of the High School. The resolution was agreed to—ayes 19, nays 2. agreed to—ayes 19, nays 2.

The sixth resolution being the next in order it was, on a motion of Mr. Riche, amended, by a vote of 11 ayes to 10 nays, to read as reported in the series appended.

Mr. Leech opposed the passage of the resolution, and urged that if passed it would be detrimental to the progress of education in the division which he Mr. Holland also opposed the resolution, because at the present time there is no grammar school in the Second section and that section is hemmed in by two grammar schools, in the First section on the south, and one in the Third, and another in the Fourth section, on the north. On this point the manifest injustice of the resolution was descanted upon at some length.

manifest injustice of the resolution was descanted upon at some length.

Mr. Riche, the chairman of the special committee that submitted the report, advocated at considerable length the resolution, taking, in the course of his argument, a wide scope, and eloquently portraying the great advantages to be derived by the passage of the resolution. He admitted there was considerable local prejudice in reference to this subject; but this should be overcome by all who really desire to favor the cause of nonlar education. the cause of popular education. The question was now taken on the resolution as amended, and it was lost—ayes 9, nays 13.

The seventh resolution was considered without argument, and was lost by the following vote: Ayes 5, nays 17.

The eighth resolution being up for consideration,
Mr. Riche hoped the members would give it a favorable consideration. The vote was taken and vorable consideration. The vote was taken and resulted as follows: Ayes 16, nays 6.
The ninth resolution was voted upon without any argument, and it was agreed to—ayes 14, nays 8.
The tenth resolution was next considered.
All: Holland said he would like to know why the Constitution of the United States was to be stricken out. He thought that such a document could not be learned too strictly. A more valuable document could not be placed into the hands of the scholars.
Mr. Riche said that the gentleman has made a mistake in his views. If he will read the resolution carefully he will see that it does allude to the scholars carefully he will see that it does allude to the scholars in the schools generally. The resolution was lost—ayes 6, nays 16. The eleventh resolution being before the Board, Mr. Vaughn moved to amend by inserting the words

The amendment was lost.

The resolution was not agreed to—ayes 9, nays 12.

The twelfth resolution being under consideration,

Mr. Vaughn moved to amend by striking out the
words "or otherwise." Lost.

The resolution was agreed to, the ayes and nays
not being called. not being called. The thirteenth resolution having been read by Mr. Mr. Riche made a few remarks explanatory of its Objects.
The resolution was agreed to unanimously. The fourteenth and fifteenth resolutions were agreed to without debate.

ORIGINAL RESOLUTIONS. Mr. Riche offered a resolution that the Scholars' Companion shall be the only text-book used in the schools on the subject of Etymology, and the study of definitions and questions to be asked in the High School shall be confined to the roots embraced in said work.
Mr. Vaughan called the yeas and nays, which resulted as follows: Ayes 16, nays 6.
Mr. Reed offered a resolution that after February, 1863, the candidates for admission into the Girls High and Normal School shall not be examined on the Constitution of the United States—ayes 8, Mr. Riche offered a resolution that the principles of arithmetic be stricken from the list of studies in the grammar schools of the district—yeas 13, nays 9.
Mr. Riche offered a resolution that only one text-book shall be used in the schools on any one subject.

A motion was made to refer this to the Committee on Text Books-aves 12, navs 10, THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION AS ACTED UPON. THE SYSTEM OF EDUCATION AS ACTED UPON.

Resolved, That hereafter the number of pupils to be received into the Boys' High School, at each semi-annual examination, shall not exceed one hundred and twenty. Approved.

Resolved, That hereafter the number of pupils to be received into the Girls' High and Normal School, at each semi-annual examination, shall not exceed sixty. Approved. at each semi-annual examination, shall not exceed sixty. Approved.

Resolved, That hereafter the number of pupils to be sent up for examination to the Boys' High School shall not exceed two hundred. Approved.

Resolved, That hereafter the number of pupils to be sent up for examination to the Girls' High and Normal School shall not exceed one hundred. Approved. Resolved, That hereafter the admitting average, at Resolved, That hereafter the admitting average, at the semi-annual examinations for admission into cither High School, shall never be lower than sixtyfive on a scale of a hundred. Approved.

Resolved, That hereafter, except at the examination to be held in February, 1863, no pupil shall be admitted to either. High School, unless the residence of such pupil, at the time of such examination, shall be in the school section, or the nearest to the grammar school from which he or she is sent. Lost.

Resolved, That hereafter, except at the examina-

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and girls to be sent up at any one time for examina-tion to the High Schools, respectively, shall be ap-portioned among the different grammar schools of the district, according to the number of pupils in actual attendance on said grammar schools at the time of such examination. Lost attendance of said grammar schools at the time of such examination. Lost.

Resolved, That hereafter, except at the examination to be held in February, 1863, Practical Arithmetic early shall each be rated as two studies in the examinations for admission into the High Schools, respectively, and shall each be marked with two averages accordingly. Approved.

Resolved. That Eigmology be introduced as a study into the grammar schools of the district, in connection, with Definitions, and that candidates for admission into the High Schools, respectively, be examined on that branch. Approved.

Resolved, That principles of Arithmetic be stricken froughthe list of studies in the grammar schools of the district, and that candidates for admission into the Girls High and Normal School shall not be examined on Constitution of the United States, after February, 1863. Lost. 1863. Lost.

Resolved, That all limitations in the study of grammar be hereby abelished. Lost.

Resolved, That no book, not properly authorized under the rules of this Board; shall be permitted to be used as a text-book, or otherwise, in the High or grammar schools of the district. Approved.

Resolved, That a puvil, when once regularly admitted into either High School, shall never thereafter be admitted into any grammar school of the district, unless said pupil shall have been dropped from the rolls of either High School; under the rules. Approved. Resolved. That no question shall be asked in any examination for admission into either High School, the principle of which is not covered by every book on the same subject on the Controllers' list, and that no answer shall be marked as incorrect that is correct according to any book on such list. Approved.

Resolved, That the list of successful candidates, published after the examinations for admission to either High School, shall contain the names of all who attain the admitting average, whether or not they are received into the school. Approved.

Adjourned.

MANUFACTURE OF KNAPSACKS.-While the Government has improved the implements of warfare in every branch of the service, and while so much has been done by the sanitary friends of the country to make comfortable and preserve the lives of our own men, yet it is a fact worthy of note that the American soldier carries a knapsacls that, from the peculiar manner in which it is strapped, has thrown hundreds of our young men into the hospitals, and many of them to an early grave. In order to relieve the soldier of this burden, a new invention was brought out last year, and already thirty thousand of them have been introduced into the army. The "short knapsack," as it is called, has been furnished the 5th and 4th Massachusetts Regiments; also, several other regiments in the field. The 50th Massachusetts Regiment, now in this city, has these knapsacks, which the men' greatly prefer to the old ones. This new article has been tested and approved by the deputy quartermaster general in this city, Surgeon General Dale, of Massachusetts, Surgeon Coolridge, and others. The knapsack is constructed without a breast-strap, is thrown in the centre of gravity, and can be raised or lowered at pleasure, being adjustable at both top and bottom. One of the recent improvements of the knapsack it the carrying of the blanket directly back of and within an inch of the head. They are being introduced into the army as fast as manufactured—the only difficulty being that a sufficient number of good workmen cannot be obtained for the work. thrown hundreds of our young men into the hospi-

THE WATER DEPARTMENT OF THE CITY -RECEIPTS FOR 1862.—The following is a statement showing the receipts at the office of the Register of Water for rents, penalties, and pipes, from January 1 to December 31, 1862:
 January
 \$28,656.7\$

 February
 54,414.10

 March
 173,217.66

\$544,767,25 Receipts from Jan. 1 to Dec. 31, 1861.

STREET-CLEANING STATISTICS.—The following will show the amount of labor performed. under the direction of R. A. Smith, city contractor luring the month of December, 1862: inlets cleansed..... 273

The ashes, it will be observed, are very heavy, Citizens can realize this fact when we state that here are over 100,000 houses in the city. Averaging them at 90,000, and supposing that each housekeeper would cost at least \$1 per annum for this. Several of our citizens keep the ashes in their cellars until spring, and then remove them at a cost averaging at from \$2 to \$5. At the cost of \$1, it would make the expense nearly \$100,000; and yet the price paid for cleaning the streets, removing ashes, &c., is only \$72,000.

If the contractor should fail in his effort, and the work go back to the old plan. Philadelphia must work go back to the old plan, Philadelphia must then agree to pay more than double the present the work into the dotate cleansing hence the late brought to bear upon all departments of the city to effect this desired result. COAL OIL.—The variations in the price of coal oil during the year have been very extensive. For the week, ending January 4th the average price for crude oil was 221/2023c., for refined 371/2045c. These prices steadily declined until May 10th,

when the crude article sold at \$1/4@10c., and the refined at 20/@25c. Prices then advanced, fluctuating from week to week to the extent of 10 to 20 cents. On November 15th crude oil sold in this market at 22/@25c., and the refined at 65/@70c. Four days afterwards 45 cents were obtained for crude, and \$1.12½ for refined. On the last day of December 1,000 bbls. refined were sold in this market at 45/@50c., in bond; crude is to-day held at 23c. in bond; crude is to-day held at 23c. THE ODD FELLOWS' CEMETERY.—The annual reports of the secretary, streasurer, committee on finance, &c., of the Odd Fellows' Cemetery Company, represent its material and financial consideration as in the highest state of prosperity. Strips of ground have been prepared and cleared off during the year to the extent of 196 graves. The receipts of the company for the year were \$5,871.88, and the expenses \$5,390.84. The balance in the hands of the treasurer, December 1, was \$399.16. The net earnings of the company in 1858, were \$73.17; in 1859, \$90.65; in1860, \$516.88; in 1861, \$739.53; and in 1862, \$762.92.

PAINFUL CASUALTY.-Mr. Wm. Schott, a Philadelphian, was accidentally killed at Erie on Monday last. Whilst walking on the railroad the train approached, and he imagined it would have room to pass without his descending the slope. In this, unfortunately, he was mistaken. A projecting portion of the engine's machinery striking his temple, he was instantly killed.

ACCIDENTS.—Yesterday afternoon a girl named Enma Stetler, aged five years, was badly burned, while playing with matches, at her father's residence, in Apple street, above Diamond.

About 8 o'clock last evening, Alfred Groom, son of Officer Groom, of the Sixth police district, had both his hands crushed by being drawn between the rollers at Watson's cracker bakery.

FALSE ALARM OF FIRE.—At about three o'clock yesterday morning a false alarm of fire was caused by thick smoke arising from the factory in James street, and between Sixth and Seventh. The remewal of the fires under the boiler originated the SHOT ACCIDENTALLY. - Upon New, Year's Eve Fred. Myer was accidentally shot in Bridesburg, whilst handling a pistol. The ball, up to yesterday, had not been extracted. It entered the leg, just below the knee.

ONE CENT PER POUND ADVANCE.-A meeting was held on New Year's Day, by the wool-dyers of this city. It resolved to make, on the price of dyeing woolen yarns, an advance of one cent per pound. SIXTH AND MASTER-STREET HOSPITAL. The ladies acknowledge the receipt of fifty dollars, being the proceeds of a fair held at Mrs. Beckenback's, by Emmie Hutchinson, Thomas B. Beck, Chas. W. Beck, and Robert Beckenback.

BACK AGAIN.-Lieut. Frank C. Hampton has lately been serving in the army as paymaster's clerk. Yesterday morning he returned to his sta-tion as head of the police force of the Second dis-A MADMAN LOOSE.—Thomas F: Riley, an insane man, was discovered on Thursday night wandering about in the streets in the Fifteenth ward. He was taken to the police station. SAD ACCIDENT.—Yesterday a colored

boy, named Richard, was run over by a cart in the Twenty-fourth ward. He had fallen from the cart, and was instantly killed. DEDICATION SERVICES.—There will be

appropriate dedication services at the Centennial M. E. Church, Fortieth and Chestnut streets, during -About 1,000 muskets of the Springfield pattern are are manufactured by Alfred Jenks & Son.

CITY COUNCILS: Yesterday was fixed for a regular stated meeting

of both branches of Councils.
SELECT BRANCH. Although a quorum of members was present shortly after 3 o'clock; the Chamber was not called to order until 20 minutes of 5 o'clock. Mr. Catherwood, of the Twenty-fifth ward, was present and occupied his usual seat, notwithstanding that the clerk refused at the last meeting to call his name. The chamber was filled with outside politicians; who were exceedingly liberal in their advice to the members as to how they should proceed in the case of the member from the Twenty-fifth ward.

The roll was called, when only four members answered to their names.

Mr. Catherwood arose and desired to know by what authority the clerk omitted his name.

No reply was made by the Chair, to whom the question was put. question was put.

Mr. Fox moved the Chamber adjourn, which was The Chair announced that the Chamber stood adjourned without date.

The new members of Select Council are as fol-The new members of Select Council are as follows:

1. E. C. Paulin, R.
2. Dr. E. C. Kamerly, D.
3. Jas. Almstrong, D.
4. Henry Marcus, D.
5. Peter McElroy, D.
6. J.-T. Ricketts, D.
7. Geo. Imman Riche, R.
8. Ed. T. Greble, R.
9. *J. P. Wetherill, R.
10. Joshua Spering, R.
11. *Samuel G. King, D.
12. F. M. Nicholson, D.
12. F. M. Nicholson, D.
13. *Jos. Lynd, R.
14. John Q. Ginnodo, R.
16. *Henry Davis, R.
11. *Peter V. Weaver, D.
11. *Peter V. Weaver, D.
12. Fred. C. Brightly, D.
12. *Wm. Baird, D.
12. *Contested.
13. And. Catherwood, D.†
14. John Q. Ginnodo, R.
16. *Henry Davis, R.
17. *Peter V. Weaver, D.
18. *Peter V. Weaver, D.
19. *James L. Barron, D.
19. *Term V. M. Uhler, R.
22. Fred. C. Brightly, D.
23. *Wm. Baird, D.
24. *E. Spencer Miller, R.
25. And. Catherwood, D.†

Democrats, 13. Republicans, 12. + Hold over. † In this ward the seat inclaimed by Patrick O'Rourke, Dem. COMMON COUNCIL.

There was no meeting of Common Council yester-day afternoon, there being no quorum to answer to roll-call. No business, however, was before the Resolved, That hereafter, except at the examina-tion to be held in February, 1863, the number of boys meeting on Wednesday.