THE PRESS, FUSLISHED DAILY (SUNDAYS EXCEPTED). BY JOHN W. FORNEY. THE DAILY PRESS.

FIFTERS CRETE FOR WERK, payable to the carriers thatled to Subscribers out of the City at Seven Bollars Per Annual Trees Dollars and Fifty Cents for Six Montes; One Dollar and Seventy-five Cents for Terre Montes; invariably in advance for the time of lered. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. His THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS, Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dollar. FER ANNUM. In advance.

SEWING MACHINES. LONG-LOOKED FOR COME AT LAST!

THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES. THE CELEBRATED REVERSABLE FEED FLORENCE SEWING MACHINES, Mo. 630 CHESTNUT STREET.

It has been the object of the FLORENCE SEWING ENACHINE COMPANY to supply a machine free from the objections attached to other first-class machine, and after the patient, untiring kalour of years and a liberal expenditure of capital in securing the first mechanical falent, their efforts have been crowned with success and they are now offering to the public the MOST PELFECT ARM SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Among its years advantages over all other machines, may be membered.

It makes four different etitches on one and the machine, each stitch being perfect and alike on-ides of the fabric. soin sides of the fabric.
2d. Chinnoing from one kind of stitch to unother, as real as the length of the stitch, can readily be done while he machine is in motion.
2d. Feerfection is perfect in tiself, making the seam beare and uniform, combining clasticity, strength and santy. peonic and uniform, combining elasticity, strength and beauty in the strength of the strength

most mosseless.

9th. The FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE is unequalled in beauty and style, and must be seen to be appre

olated. Call and see the FLORENCE, at No. 630 CHESTNUT

Hirest.		001
	CLOTHING.	
	Wananaker & Brown.	
	FINE CLOTHING.	
	OAK HALL,	

S. E. Corner Sixth and Market. CUSTOM DEPARTMENT No. 1 SOUTH SIXTH STREET oc24-til

DOWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY. TAILORS,

149 SOUTH THIRD STREET. FORMERLY CHESTNUT ABOVE SEVENTH, Have now in store a LARGE STOCK and complete as-FALL AND WINTER GOODS. TERMS CASH.—Prices much lower than any other direct-class establishment.

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50, At 704 MARKET Street. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$6.50. At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$6.50. At 704 MARKET Street.
BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$6.50. At 704 MARKET Street.
GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
624-6m

MILLINERY GOODS.

WOOD & CARY, 725 CHESTNUT STREET.

A LARGE STOCK OF ETRAW AND FELT GOODS, FRENCH FLOWERS, FEATHERS, RIBBONS, MILLINERY GOODS, To which they invite the attention of THE TRADE.

MRS. M. A. KING HAS CON-STANTLY on hand a beautiful assortment of WINTER MILLINERY, at 1026 CHETNUT treet. 0029-1m\* MRS. R. DILLON, FANUY AND STRAW MILLINER, 323 SOUTH street, Phiest notice: Bonnets dyed, cleaned, pressed, and altered
to the latest styles. An assortment of Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons, Cape, &c., always on hand. Orders from
Country Milliners and others solicited and promptly atsended to. MRS. R. DILLON, FANUY AND

FRENCH FLOWERS, 1863. FEATHERS, LACES, RIBBONS, & NEW-STYLE HATS, JUST OPENED AT THOS. KENNEDY & BBO'8, No. 739 CHESTMUT Street, below Righth.

BADIES' FURS. LADIES' FANCY FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA, No. 718 ARCH STREET, BELOW BIGHTH, Importer and Manufacturer

LADIES' FANCY FURS.

My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Chileiren is now complete, and embracing every variety that will be fashionable during the present season. All sold OPENING OF FANCY FURS.

JOHN A. STAMBACH, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF LADIES' FANCY FURS, NO. 826 ARCH STREET, BELOW MINTH. Has now open a splendid stock of LADIES AND CHILDREN'S FURS,

Which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. FURS: GEORGE F. WOMRATH, FOS. 415 AND 417 ARCH STREET.

A FULL ASSORTMENT LADIES' FURS, To which the attention of the public is invited. se23-4m

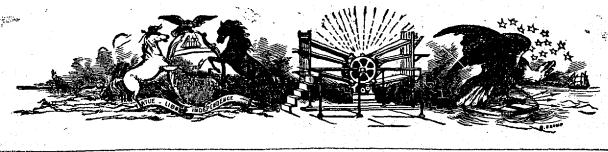
CHINA AND GLASSWARE. KERR'S

Furnishing China & Glass Establishment, CHINA HALL, 529 CHESTNUT STREET, ALE DIRECTLY OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL, as the cheapest (for the quality) and most extensive as-WHITE, FRENCH, GOLD-BAND AND DECORATED CHINA IN THIS CITY. Just opened, of our own importation, eighty-one casks very superior plain WHITE FRENCH CHINA, in any quantity to enit purchasers. Also, a splendid assortment of Fashionable

OUT AND ENGRAVED TABLE CRYSTAL GLASS. Also, plain white English Stone Ware, Dinner and Tea Ware. Also, Tollet Sets, in great variety, some very elegantly decorated. Double thick China Stone Ware, and Glass, expressly for HOTELS, SHIPPING, AND RESTAURANTS. French China decorated to order in any pattern.
Initials engraved on Table Glass.

China and Glass packed in a proper manner. CARRIAGES. 1863. WILLIAM D. ROGERS. Coach and Light Carriage Builder Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESTNUT STREET. PHILADRIPHIA. SCOTCH WHISKY. GRAHAM'S

colchrated Scotch Whisky for sale, in bonded ware-house, by CHAS, S. & JAS. CARSTAIRS, GCT 126 WALNUT, and 21 GEANITE Street,



PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863. VOL. 7-NO. 90.

MEDICAL.

TO THE PUBLIC.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. FALL TRADE.

E. M. NEEDLES,

Has just opened a large stock of New Goods, comp sing all desirable Novelties in his line, most of which having been bought when Gold was at a low premium e offers considerably below present market rates.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET.

LACES OF ALL KINDS. Colfures, Barbes, Collars, Sleeves, Sets, Hdkfs. Vells, Capes, &c., in all varieties. WHITE GOODS.

Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainscoks, Mulla, Swiss Checks and all descriptions of Plain and Fancy Styles. EMBROIDERIES. Collars, Sets, Bands, Flouncings, Infants' Walste and Robes. Edgings and Insertings on Cambric, Swiss, and Linen; 200 different styles. HANDKEROHIEFS.

Plain, Hem-stitched, Embroidered, Reviered, Ruffled Lace, Printed-bordered, &c., &c., for Ladies, Gentlemen, and Children. comprising every variety, including many new styles not herstofore in the market. N. B.-A liberal discount to those who purchase sell again. Manufacturers of Ladies' and Children' Clothing are invited to examine my stock. no2-t23 CKIRTS! SKIRTS! SKIRTS!

M. A. JONES' ORLEBRATED NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT Use only be found at No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA.

OVER THE WAX FIGURE. For Kone genuine unless stamped M. A. JONES' ME PLUS ULTRA SKIET, 17 M. BIGHTH STREET. BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANK. The Largest Assortment of

BLANKETS, AT THE LOWEST PRICES, OFFERED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY COWPERTHWAIT & CO., . W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

> 1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES IS RECEIVING DAILY ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES OF THE LATEST IMPORTATIONS. BHBROIDBBIES.

WHITE GOODS, HANDKERCHIEFS. VEILS, &c., &c 1024 CHESTNUT STREET OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS.

H. STEEL & SOM, Have now open a choice assortment of
FALL AND WIFER DERSS GOODS.
Flain Silks, choice colors, BI 25 to \$2.
Plain Moire Antiques, choice shades.
Plain Black Silks, 90 to \$2.50.
Figured Black Silks; Fancy Silks.
Plain All-wool Eeps and Poplins, alltedors.
Flain Silk'and Wool Eeps, all colors.
Figured and Plaid Reps and Poplins.
Plain French Merinoes, choice colors.
1 lot Plain French Merinoes, choice colors.
1. French merinoes.—

Desirable colors at the right prices.
French Poplins, bought early—prices low.
Cheap plaid and plain Poplins.
St/s cent Magenta plaid Reps—a bargain.
Black Alpacas at 31 to 75 cents.
Just opened Auction lots at 44, 50, 52, and 75 cents.
\$1.00 double widths Lupins' Black wool Delains are very fine and heavy.

COPER & CONARD,

OCCOMEN S. E. COPPER MARKET. LADIES' CLOAKING CLOTHS. Black Beaver and Tricot Cloths,
Brown and Black Water-proof Cloths,
Dark Brown and Mode Cloths,
Fine Black Broad Cloths,
Superbquality Scarlet Cloths,
Chinchilla Cloakings,
Also, Cloths, Cassimeres, and Satinets for Men

Boys.
Vestings, in Great variety, at
Vestings, in Great variety, at
JOHN H. STORES,
703 ARCH Street.
N. B.—Jack Straws, made by and sold for an Invalid.
A new involse just received. EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 SOUTH
SECOND Street, would call the attention of purchasers to their stock of
Colored and Black Moire Antiques.
Colored and Black Corded Silks.
Black Armures and Ventienne.
Black Taffetsa and White Silks.
Fancy Silks. Brown Figured Silks.
Black Figured Silks, and Gros de Rhines.
Garnet, Wine, Green, and Brown Silks,
White Corded Silks.

BILK AND DRY-GOODS JOBBERS. 1863. - CHOICE FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

BOBERT POLLOCK & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS Offer for sale a large and well-selected Stock of Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS, Frincipally of their

OWN IMPORTATION, Incuding the latest Styles in SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS, Many of which are confined to their sales, and cannot be found elsewhere. All of which they offer on the most favorable terms FOR CASH, or to approved short-time buyers. oc6-2m

DAWSON, BRANSON, & CO.,

M. W. COR. MARKET & FIFTH STS. (\$01 MARKET STREET,) INVITE THE ATTENTION OF CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS TO THEIR STOCK OF

FRENCH AND ENGLISH DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, &c.

5ash Buyers will find it to their Interest to Examine our Goods. 2. R. DAWBON. · · · · · · · O. BRANSON · · · · · · J. G. BOMGAEDNER. solo-2m

CASH HOUSE. M. L. HALLOWELL & CO.,

MAYS NOW IN STORE DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, BALMORALS, RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &c., &c.

Bought exclusively for each, and which will be sold at a small advance. se6-8m THOS. MELLOR & Co., IMPORTERS, Nos. 40 and 48 MORTH THIRD STREET. We invite the attention of the trade to our large stock of HOSIERY, GLOVES,

BHIRTS, DRAWERS. GERMANTOWN FANCY WOOLENS. LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS., 44 LINERS, AND SHIRT FRONTS. 1863 FALL IMPORTATION. 1863 EDMUND YARD & CO.

Exporters and Jobbers, silks and fancy DRY GOODS, GIT CHESTRUT and SIA JAYME Street, have now opened their Fall importation of Dress Goods.

DELAINES,
DELAINES,
PLAID AND STRIPED POPLINS,
FANOY AND BLACK SILKS. Also, A large assortment ...
SHAWLS,
BALMORAL SKIETS,
WHITE GOODS,
LINENS,
LINENS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.,

LOWEST MARKET PRICES.

versary.

In the year 1846, the writer of this article ambarked in the drug business in the city of Philadelpl where he has been engaged now over sixteen years in the many facture of pharmaceutical proparations of various de facture of pharmaceutical proparations of various descriptions. But for the last ten years most of his time has been employed in the manufacture of the various solid and fluid extracts. solid and fluid extracts.

Most prominent among those to which he desires to call the particular attention of the faculty, druggists, and the public, are the Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Buchu, and Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Both of these are prepared on purely scientific principles (in vacuo,) and embody the full strength of the various ingredients entering into their composition. These medicines require considerable care in the proparation, and the employment of different menstrua in successive operations to take up the extract matters, and in conse operations to take up the extract matters, and in consequence are most frequently improperly made, and not unfrequently much impaired, if not rendered totally nert, by the injudicious and unskilful management of home acquainted with pharmaceutical preparations.

My extract Buchn, upon inspection, will be found to se of the odor, color, and taste of the plant of that name. and not a dark, glutinous proparation. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of its properties with those set forth in the United States Dispensatory. The Extract Sarsaparilla is far superior to any propaation that has ever come to my notice as a blood purifyng agent. A tablespoonful of the Extract Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is fully equal to the celebrated Lisbon Diet Drink, so much used by enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes and all ages.

One bottle is fully equal in strength to one gallon of the syrup or decection as usually made, and hundreds of druggists throughout the country have adopsed it in

making their syrups of this name. I desire, in this connection, to make a plain statement of cts, being prompted to do so-First-By a consideration of the welfare of suffering Second—Because I do not wish my articles classified as nostrums or patent medicines, many of which are made by persons too ignorant to read a physician's simplest prescription, much less to manufacture pharmacoutical These persons advertise. This I am compelled to do. o bring my name before the public, conscientiously be-joying that I have the most valuable articles that were ever advertised. They have been advertised over ten years, commencing in a small way, and have not only sustained their reputation, but their popularity has ex-tended to all parts of the United States, and widely hroughout foreign countries.

As before remarked, I, in common with the manufacas before remarked, in common with the manufacturers of patent medicines, advertise my medicines. But how shortlived have been the thousands of these articles. And yet there are many persons who will con-

tinne to think that merit in the article is not essential to My course, in many particulars, has been quite different from that of any others. With over 30,000 unsolicit ed certificates and recommendatory letters from all sections, many of which are from the highest sources, in-I have not been in the babit of resorting to their publiever, without too much devistion from my plan, pre-sent here a specimen—one selected by chance from the a cure of over twenty years' standing: LEWISTON, Pa., Jan. 14, 1857.

H. T. HRLMEOLD:

DEAR SIR: Lhave been troubled with an affection of the Bladder and Kidneys for over twenty years. I had tried physiciabs in vain, and at last concluded to give your gennine Preparation a trial, as I had heard it so highly spoken of. I have used three bottles, and have obtained more relief from its effects, and feel much better than I have for twenty years previous.

I have the greatest faith in its virines and entative powers, and shall do all in my power to make it known to the affilied. Hoping this may prove advantageous to you in assisting you to introduce the Medicine. I am truly yours,

M. C. McCORMICK. H. T. Helmeold, Eschemical and Ican doly of your Medicine a cure har been effected; and I candidly believe I should have been in my grave had it not been for it. Your obedient servant.

M. C. MCORMICK. This gentleman offers the following references attesting the facts of this case;
Hon. WM. BIGLER, Ex. Governor Pa.
Hon. THOS. B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX. Attorney General, Harrisburg, Pa.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, U. S. Attorney General, Washing-

on. Hon. D. R. PORTER, Ex-Governor Pa. Bon. R. C. GRIER, Judge U. S. Court Hon. JOHN BIGLER, Ex-Governor California. Of the whole number treated, as shown by our certifi cates, 8, 720 were treated for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Dropsical Swellings. The average amount of medicine consumed, as per certificates, was seven hottles; the average term of suffering one year and seven bottles; the average term of suffering one year and one month. Of this number, 380 were females, 227 children, and the balance males.

10, 121 were treated for diseases arising from excesses: Habits of dissipation, youthful imprudence, attended with various symptoms, among which will be found indisposition to exertion, weak nerves, dimness of vision, night sweats, pallid countenance, great mobility, restlessness, horror of society, no earnestness of manner. These symptoms, if allowed to continue, would undoubtedly result in entlettic fits, insanity or consumption. How result in epileptic fits, insanity or consumption. How many thousands of the young lieve died of these causes. Visit our almshouses, hospitals, and prisons, and see the misory they produce. Out of these 10, 121, there were 5,021 males, 8,750 females. The sex of the remaining number was not stated in letters. The average term of suffering was 4½ years; average age 24 years; average amount of medicine consumed 10½ bothles. In respect to allments peculiar to women in decline or change of life, this will be found invaluable. No family should be with-Ulceration of the Throat and Logs, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Tetter, Pimples on the face, and all scaly

8,971 were treated for diseases of the blood arising from habits of dissipation. Of this number 2,247 were treated for syphilis,944 for humors of the blood, 1.333 for diseases of a secret nature, in all their stages. In this class of complaints patients do not readily volunteer certificates, which accounts for the small number received. Of this ber 4,219 were males and 2,200 were females; average age 26 years and 3 months; average term of suffer-ing 3 months; average amount consumed 9 bottles. The above statistics are taken from a diary kept ex-The provided in any kind of medicine for the benefit of their nearly any kind of medicine for the benefit of their nearly and the sexpended in any kind of medicine for the benefit of their nearly and well aware that many persons consider five or ten dollars expended in any kind of medicine for the benefit of their health a waste of money and yet these seme page. their health a waste of money, and yet these same persons will expend hundreds of dollars in dress and dissi-

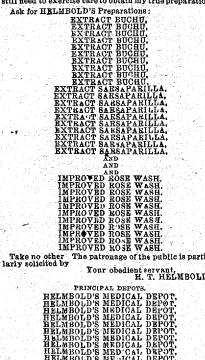
sons will expend nundreds of collars in dress and dissipation, and think nothing of it. Such forget

That good health
Is true wealth.

Let us look at this matter for a moment. There are astringents, purgatives, narcotics, poisons, diuretics, blood
purifiers, &c. There is no contradicting the following
facts:

puriners, 23. There is no contradicing the following facts:

A poison for one is a poison for all.
A narcolic for one is a direct for all.
A directic for one is a direct for all.
A purgative for one is a purgative for all.
A purgative for one is a purgative for all.
A blood purifier for one is a blood purifier for all.
With this difference only, that some constitutions require more than others.
The Extract Sarsaparilla will answer in all cases, and will accomplish as much as any other purifier. I will gladly pay 45,000 for a better article.
My Extract Buchu is a Directic, and will act as such, accomplishing as much as any other. I will gladly pay 55,000 for a better article. Both are vegetable preparations, pleasant in taste and odor, and safe, and are taken by men, women, and children. Explicit directions accompany the medicine.
To the suffering I would say, in conclusion, that I have had much to contend with, the objects being chiefly of this description. The expense of preparing my articles is such that I could not afford to commission them as patent medicine manafacturers do, but have been compelled to sell for cash.
Consequently I have lost much by unprincipled dealers endeavoring to dispose of their own or other articles on the reputation of mine. The ment of my preparations has, however, quietly pushed them into favor; but you still need to exercise care to obtain my true preparations.



Take no other The patronage of the public is particu-arly solicited by Your obedient servant, H. T. HELMBOLD. PRINCIPAL DEPOTS.

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, HELMBOLD'S MEJICAL DEPOT,
104 South Teath street, Philadelphia.
105 South Teath street, Philadelphia.
104 South Teath street, Philadelphia.
104 South Teath street, Philadelphia.
104 South Teath street, Philadelphia.
105 South Teath street, Philadelphia.
105 South Teath street, Philadelphia.
104 South Teath street, Philadelphia.
105 South Teath street, Philadelphia. 104 South Teath street, Philadelphia.

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE, JLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAL 694 BROADWAY, NEW YORK. 694 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

no6-ws6t

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1863.

The Mercantile Beneficial Association-Celebration of the Twenty-second Anni-Last evening Musical Fund Hall presented a pleasing and elegant appearance. It was graced with the presence of a very large assemblage of our most intelligent and respectable citizens, and ladies innumerable. The occasion was the celebration of the twenty-second anniversary of the Mercantile there is universal interest on the part of all our people. The platform was filled by the members and others, and every available seat in the hall was ocoupled. An eloquent orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Simon Hassler, "discoursed most excellent music," and the occasion was, in every respect, most entertaining. Mr. Wm. C. Ludwig, president of the association, announced the opening of the evening's exercises by calling Hon. Jas. Pollock to preside.

association, announced the opening of the evening's exercises by calling Hon. Jas. Pollock to preside.

Mr. Pollock, on taking the chair, was received with appliance. He acknowledged, in suitable terms, the honor which was done him in requesting him to preside at an brilliant a meeting of a time-honored association. It was a matter of congratulation for the members of that association as well as for all its friende, that there were few other societies whose charity and benevolence coulu equal that of the Mercantile Beneficial. Under all circumstances this association relieves the sorrows of the distressed, heals broken hearts, and nerves the weakened arm. It was a noble, glorious institution, composed of men of character and intelligence. No better evidence of its high character need be asked for than its devotion to the country, now that that country is in peril and danger. Commerce is essentially loyal. [Applause ] Merchants will stand by the flag. The relations of commerce to division and progress have been frequently dwelt upon, but it has a deeper relation to loyalty, and in that view it is pleasant now to contemplate it. In this contest of our's commerce has not been idle. Philadelphia's merchant princes have deserved and will receive the gratitude of the country. They had been unmoved by partisanship, and presented a happy coutrast to certain political judges who would have had power only that they might embarrass the Government. [Applause.] The politicians had failed, and for this result the merchants could claim no little of the honor.

The report of the Society, an abstract of which has already appeared in The Press. was then read by The report of the Society, an abstract of which has already appeared in *The Press*, was then read by Mr. Samuel R. Colladay.

The programme announced the next speaker would be Rev. M. A. De Wolfe Howe, D. D. Mr. Pollock, however, stated that Dr. Howe was detained at home, in consequence of quite a serious illness. This would be regretted, as no one could be received with more favor than that distinguished and patriotic divine. Dr. Howe's letter, stating his inability to be present, was then read. The resolutions pledging the Association to sus tain the Government, which have been already publighed, were then read, and Mr. Poliock, desiring to know whether they had the endorsement of the friends of the Association, requested those in favor of the resolutions to rise, and the whole audience

hnow whether they had the endorsement of the friends of the Association, requested those in laws of the resolutions to rise, and the whole autience, after the productions to rise, and the whole autience, after which there was given a selection from "Dinorah." The band played the "Star-Spangled Banner," exciting quite an enthusiasm in our "Dinorah." Mr. Daniel Dougherty was then introduced. Mr. D. was received in the med to deliver his address, which was listence to the deliver his address, which was listence to the theorem the deliver his address, which was listence to the the state out-bursts of applicate. ANYEL DOUGHERTY, ESC.

It is notten been said that it is hard to puzzle a Phinacelphia lawyer. You see before you, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, a refutation of the fallacy. It is true, I am not much of a lawyer, but am much perplexed. Meanty affects a stuation, but regret to say I never was able to keep one. At the expination of about the second week I would be invited into the counting-count, of the same and the counting counting the manner of the same than the counting to the counting counting the same of the same than the counting to the counting counting that is a particular to the counting counting the same of the same than the counting to the counting counting the same of the same than the counting to the counting counting the same of the same than the counting to the counting counting the same of the same than the counting to the counting counting the same than the counting to the counting counting to the coloration of about the second week I would be invited into the counting counting to the coloration of about the second week I would be invited in the report of the same than the counting to the coloration of about the second week I would be invite

other. Where freedom rears her altar, there com-merce has a throne. In a land like ours, where all our citizens enjoy an equality of rights—where there are no hereditary estates and titled familles, the are no hereditary estates and titled families, the merchants must always be the most conspicuous citizens. Their wealth, enterprise, education, experience, judgment, liberal views, and extended connections, throw on them reaponshilities of the gravest character. They can make public opinion, and control it when made. They can marshal the people the way they should go; they can infuse into the masses the iron will that accomplishes great results; they can promote the general happiness and do good to all their tellow-men. A few of the duties pre-eminentily enjoined on our merchants I will make bold to glance at, and then retire.

First, you owe a duty to "dear Philadelphia," to us

A dealer, sweeter spot then all the rest."
Here, where many of us were born—which all of us call home—where live those whose love sheds a halo of happiness around our pathway, and makes our days all sunshine; where sleep the long sleep our remembered and revered departed; where our names may be known when we too have joined our fathers. We all have reason to be proud of Philadelphia; of its deanliness, refinement, and eigane; of its well-housed, industrious, and comfortable poors, the great and still increasing reasons. names may be known when we too nave Jonaed our fathers. We all have reason to be proud of Philadelphis; of its eleabliness, reficement, and elegance; of its well-housed, industrious, and comfortable poor; its great and still increasing prosperity; its institutions of learning, beneficence, and pulsanthropy; its historic associations, and its firm, fixed, and unalterable resolve, come weal or woe, to stand to the last on the side of the Republic. Our people, merchants of Philadelphia, have a right to regard you as the leading and controlling citizens, the promoters of every public good, the pioneers of every enterprise; you, above all others, do, and should strive to add to the fame and prosperity of Philadelphia. Every new store or dwelling, hotel or hall, that you erect, is a permanent benefit to the city. If our merchants, manufacturers, and other wealthy citizens, will invest a part of their surplus capital in the heart of the city, they can make our own Broad street, through its entire length, the equal of the Rue Sebastopol of Paris. With your princely means, you should found public institutions, and; by wise precautions, protect them from the polluting touch of the politicians. If unable to do this, you can link your names forever to the gratitude of the people by giving even small sums of money for specific purposes, in adorning our public grounds, or the charming spot by the side of the Schuylkill which is dedicated "To the people and to their heirs forever, to walk abroad and recreate themselves;" or by adding to our public libraries, endowing professorships in our colleges, or establishing prizes in our public schools, to fire the ambition of the young, and make them wortby of their sires.

There was a time, and that not long ago, when great merchants like Girard, Cope, and Carey, graced our City Councils, then as dignified a body as the Senate of the United States—when merchants in the city in the State Legislature—when our public institutions were under the supervision of gentlemen whose motives, fu

with not always be so it the intercasts and utsiness men, vitally intercated, are as indifferent in the future as they have been in the recent past.

The merchants of Philadelphia should stand up for her rights in the Legislature of the State. The prejudices that once existed are dying out of the breasts of the people of the interior. If our merchants did but exercise the influence within their control, they could send to the Legislature a delegation of gentlemen who, acting in concert, could show the interior the true men of Philadelphia, and achieve, with ease, all the legislation needed. As it is, agents are employed in Harrisburg throughout the ression to watch, with Argus eyes, that the guardians of their rights do not rob them of their all. Philadelphia, with one fifth of the taxes, has to beg that laws are not passed sapping the vitals of her industry and wealth. To be a Philadelphian is to be exiled from all the high honors of the State, so that one is prone to search the Constitution to see if there

we love for her love of liberty and letters. Baltimore is doubly dear to the patriot, now that her "BODY SWELLS BEYOND THE MEASURE OF HER CHAINS, WHICH BURST FROM AROUND HER, AND SHESTANDS REDEEMED, REGENERATED, AND DIBENTHRALLED BY THE IRRESISTBLE GENIVES OF UNIVERSAL EMANOIPATION." [This sentiment was received with the contraction of the sentiment.]

SHESTANDS REDERENBE, REGENERATED, AND DISBN-THRALLED BY THE IRRESISTIBLE GENIUS OF UNIVERSAL EMANOITATION." [This sentiment was received with the most deafening applause.]

And as for New York, I for one never walk its crowded thoroughfares, its avenues of palaces, ride through its superb park, and witness its unequaled enterprise and matchless magnificence, but my bosom throbs with patriotic emotions, as I exclaim, "and this too is a part of my country." Let there be no jealousies between the two leading cities of the Union. Each has enough to be proud of to glory in the other. If New York excel us in commerce, we are ahead in manufactures. If more vessels crowd her relendid barbor, our entire tonnage is greater than hers. If she has a larger population, we have more houses. If her military organizations excel ours—well, she needs them more than we do. If she surpass us in balls and banquets to the representatives of foreign nationalities, we rather think we exceed her in patriotic devotion to our own. If there must be rivalry, let us make it historic. Let our herelsants throw the gage of friendly challenge to their brothers of New York, each to excel the other according to capital in subscriptions to the National Loan, and now that our venerated President calls for soldiers, let us pledge ourselves that for every regiment New York raises, Philadelphis will raise snother—that every company she musters, another from this city will wheel into line; aye, for every volunteer she enlists, a soldier from our midst will spring into the ranks to the aid of our imperiled country. Thus may these leading cities ignite the fires of patriotic emelation to burn in every town and country of the loyal North. [Great applause.]

The merchants owe a duty to our grand old Commonwealth, so fertile and so free. With skies as thuse of Ireland; with scenery as grand as Switzerland; with mines more precious than Golcondas; with daughters as beautiful as grace the court of any king, and sons as true as ever struck hands in friendship,

of our history, and the Deity can alone penetrate the gloom, we of Pennsylvania must stand or fall the gloom, we of Pennsylvania must stand or fall together. The tread of rebel hordes has already pressed her soil and bathed it with patriots' blood; let us then cling closer and closer together, resolving even now that our love for each other,

tions your devotion to the cause. If the danger be imminent, raise, as you have done, a regiment in forty-eight hours; if needs be, close your stores, and turn again your picture galleries into drill rooms. If the Government wants money, catching the spirit of the the Philadelphia merchant, Morris, of seventy-six pledge, your private fortunes and your honor. Be not diemayed by the night and the storm; if we but cling to the ark of the Union it will carry us safely through this deluge of fire and blood, in which every traitor and the last vestige of treason shall perish, and land us safely on the mountain peak of national renown, whence we can survey a continent dedicated over more to peace, prosperity, and liberty. [Tremendous applause.]

Working Women's Appeal in New York. Purspant to a call, women operatives of all kinds Many of those present related their experiences which are embodied in the following statement, as exhibiting the present prices paid to sewing women and other operatives. During the various recitals

intense interest was manifested:

A clook-maker said that her employer paid forty cents for making one large lady? cloak, that took her a day and a half of steady work; but some expert hands could make one cloak a day. She paid \$2.50 per week board, and if not otherwise assisted by kind friends, could not support herself. Many others told similar stories.

Shirt-makers said they were paid sixty cents per dozen, which took a day and a half on the sewing machine. Finershirts one dollar per dozen, all faished. Flannel shirts, from four to six cents each. Sometimes they could make a dozen in a day, but the average was seven and eight. Shirts with two-pockets—two could be made in one and a half days, for which they received seventy-five cents Other fiannel shirts, were paid at the rate of ten cents each. For overalls and drawers they received fifty cents per dozen, and half a dozen was a good day's work.

Boys' Clothing.—Sixty-eight cents was paid for a whole cut, which took the working-woman irom to fourteen hours.

Hoop-skirt Slides—One little girl who worked at this business said that hast summer she received three cents a gross, but her parter now paid only one and a half on the working a work and half are so has her would be laid up. A good and The hoop skirt makers received from 16 cents to 22% cents per 100 springs. Smart hands could make up from 200 to 250 springs per day. Sometimes they were kept idle one or two days in the week.

Sack Coats—Four dollars are paid for a dozen; extend \$2,0 ut of which they paid the baisters 48 cents, rest for each half dozen finished, and then with house rent at \$6 per month, and the fuel used in pressing, left very little for an average day's pay at this kind of work.

Cavalry Pantaloons—Baisters roceived 8 cents a piece and could baist four a day. This work is not pients, Officer's pantaloons being a finer article, were paid at the rate of 14 cents each, but the button holes had to be made very nearly.

Linen Coats—from sighteen to twenty cents each. Some time ago they aske

be estiled from all the high homors of the State, so that one is prone to search the Constitution to see if there be not among the qualifications for Governor of Pennsylvania a clause that he must not live so untof Montgomery county nor east of the river Schuylkill. This should not be, and will not when our merchants are alive to their own interests and solemn obligations. So, too, the National Government should sid our city. Other cities have merchants always on the wing to the capital to advance the interests of their localities. No one can blame them. Philadelphians should do the same. If it is necessary that a new navy yard should be purchased, new fortifications erected, or new buildings construinted for the Government, the merchants representing the great interests of the city should speak out, and speak home. They should not allow Philadelphia, inmed for its beauty, to be disgraced by the purchase and atteration of old buildings belonging to a past generation, but demand the erection of massive piles of architecture, new from the foundation-stone to the turret, giving employment to our industry, and in keeping with the taste, importance, and dignity of one of the first cities of the world. If the National Government could build for Charles ton—accurated Charleston—a custom house worth a million, and for New Orleans one which, when inhibited, will copt seven millions, Philadelphia has superior cislms, for able is as irrue to the National Government could build for Charles (National Government with the National Government could build for Charles (National Government with the propage of the Mississippi. Philadelphia has superior cislms, for able is as irrue to the National Government and the city of the Mississippi. The collection of the method when the variety of the missis of an along the propage that the collection of the missis of the missis of the missis of the missis o

workers at a time sould ask for higher wages and retuse to work urbil they ever paid, being supported while out of employment by the association. There were ladies of wealth in the city who would contribute to the object of helping the working girls. God knows, that neither by seading money to the heathen or endowing obaritable institutions, could they prevent so much suffering and save so many from orime.

Hood's "Song of the Shirt" was recited in conclusion, and produced a deep effect on the meeting:

Oh! men with mothers and wives!

It is not linen you're wearing out;

But bumen creatures' lives!

Stuch—sitch—sitch!

In powerty, hungry, and dirt,
Sewing at once, with a double thread,
A shroud as well as a shirt.

The Marriage of Senator Sprague to the Daughter of Secretary Chase. From the Washington Chronicle of Friday.]

The Marriage of Senator Sprague to the Daughter of Secretary Chase.

(From the Washington Chronicle of Friday.)

The marriage ceremony between Senator (and ex-Governor) Sprague, of Rhode Island, and Miss Kate Chase, the beautiful and highly accomplished and eldest daughter of the Hon. Secretary of the Treasury, took place last evening, at hilf past 8 o'clock, at the residence of the bride's father, corner of Sixth and E streets. Although the contemplated nupilals have been the occasional subject of newspaper comment for some time past, yet to the public at large the definite time of the marriage was not amounced until within a day or two past.

The invitations to the wedding were as strictly private as it was possible to be in consideration of the high social position occupied by both the parties. Yet, notwithstanding this fact, some five hundred invited guests were assembled at the mansion of Secretary Chase, between the hours of half past eight and twelve o'clock. The representatives of the newspaper press, with one or two exceptions, and these personal friends of the Senator and Secretary Chase, between the hours of half past eight and twelve o'clock. The representatives of the newspaper press, with one or two exceptions, and these personal friends of the Senator and Secretary Chase, on this consaion, non-recipients of cards of invitation.

The reputation of ex-Governor Sprague, not alone as executive officer of the State of "Little Rhody" and as a stateman, but as a brave and gallant solder, is world-wide. The part he took in defeace of the capital, in July, 1861, at the first battic of Buil Run, is known to all our readers. At this battle he personally commanded a Rhode Island brigade, and behaved with great gallantry. Subsequent to this he was conspicuous as an officer upon General McClellan's staff, during the Peninsula campaign. Besides these personal acts of merit in the field, Senator Sprague has on numerous occasions bequested a large proportion of his immense wealth to the organized, equipping, and

blockaded the passage way. But little or no contu-sion occurred.

As we have said before, the marriage took place at half past eight o'clock. At that hour the bride and groom entered the room, followed by the follow-ing-named ladies and gentlemen, acting as brides-maids and groomsmen: Miss Chase, sister to Miss Kate Chase; Miss Skinner, nice of the Secretary, and Miss Nichols, nice of Governor Sprague; Asia Chase; Mass Skinner, incee of the Secretary, and Miss Nichols, niece of Governor Sprague; Major H. Baidwin, of General Stahl's staff; Captain Hayes, of General McDowell's staff; and Captain Ives, Fleet Captain of the Potomac fiotilla.

The parties having ranged themselves at the head of the room, the marriage ceremony was performed by Bishop Clark, of Rhode Island, in the chaste, beautiful, and impressive language of the Episcopal faith. Among the five or six hundred guests the intrasts silence prevailed, and at the conclusion of the ceremony the parents of the bride stepped forward and saluted her with a kiss. Then followed the scenes of joyous congratulation incident to such an occasion, which promised to occupy the best portion of the night betore finished.

Miss Chase was dressed in a gorgeous white velvet dress, with an extended trail, and upon her head wore a rich lace veil. But little or no other ornament was perceived upon her person. The Senator was clad in a suit of rich black cloth, with the usual addition of a white silk vest.

Among the dignitaries of the evening we noticed the President, Abraham Lincoln, together with nearly all the members of the Cabinet—Messrs. Stanton, Bates, and others. Of the foreign ministers, there were present Lord Lyons and Count Mercier. The British and French legations were also well represented. The military was represented by Major Generals Halleck, Auger, McDowell, and other

there were present Lord Lyons and Count Mercier. The British and French legations were also well represented. The military was represented by Major Generals Halleck, Auger, McDowell, and other officers of lesser note.

Senators Wilson, and Conness, of California, we also noticed during the course of the evening.

Hon. Simon Cameron and his two daughters were alike conspicuous among the hosts of guests assembled on this occasion, together with President Garrett and Wm. Prescott Smith.

At half past 11 O'clock the danoing (the Lancers) commenced in the dining-room. Miss Kate Chase led' off with Hon. R. C. Parsons, ex-Consul to Rio Janeiro, as her partner. The young and beautiful daughter of General MoDawell was singled out among the crowd for her very fine dancing.

Among the belies of the evening was the daughter of the Brazilian minister, whose beauty was the cynosure of all eyes.

Duing the evening the Marine Band, which discoursed most clegant music, performed a superb wedding march, especially written for the occasion and dedicated to Miss Kate Chase.

The Troubles in the Coal Region. From the Mauch Chunk Gazette, of Thursday. ] (From the Mauch Chunk Cazatte, of Thursday.)

On Friday some of the Buckshots succeeded in enticing one of the soldiers belonging to Uapt. Yates' company into the Tresokow Hotel, where they attacked him with a sluxy-shot, of course from behind. With his revolver he killed one of the scoundrels, and wounded two or three others, and then made tracks for his company.

The conductors on the Beaver Meadow Railroad have been threatened with death for carrying soldiers.

drels, and wounded two or three others, and then made tracks for his company.

The conductors on the Beaver Meadow Railroad have been threatened with death for carrying soldiers over the road to the scene of trouble.

On Sunday two companies of soldiers came up the Lehigh Valley Railroad and proceeded to the infected district, and another company, from Pottaville, probably has arrived by this time. They are quartered at Beaver Meadow and at Yorktown. At this time all is quiet. These Buckshot villians are as quiet as mice just now, and will remain so as long as the blue jaskets are about, but no longer. They never attack a man unless they are about five to one. They are beastly cowards, every one of them, and onght to be exterminated. They follow the teachings of our leading Cop. erheada, who, during the last campaign, urged them to "resist the despotism of the National Administration," and to assert their own "constitutional rights." They now openly declare their determination to drive all loyal men from the mines, and then to stop the shipment of coal, in order to deprive the United States navy of the article. It remains to be seen whether the Government will passively submit to this very Democratic programme.

What is to be done? The civil authorities will not arrest these murderers. The life of no decent man, woman, or child is safe! The military will do very well for awhile, to preserve order; but the murderers of good citizens are at large, and the cowardly Buckshots who are guilty of murder, arean, and other damning crimes, now rule the mines! Is it not time for the citizens to organize an armed Vigilance Committee, and to commence the work of summary punishment? Under the circumstances, we incline to the believe that the time is at hand for all good citizens to take hold of this matter, to make a positive law for Buckshots and their inatigators, and to execute it without forty notorious Buckshots have been arrested in and around Yorktown, most of whom are believed to have participated in the assassinatio

THE ORGANIZATION OF THE BUCKSHOTS. A correspondent of the Times writes from Beaver Meadows:

On the occasion of any force arriving at any point in the township, the result is immediately telegraphed, by a series of picket shots, for a distance of many miles. For one week, Captain Yates' detachment of sixty men was the only force in the township. On the night of Saturday last, a force, estimated at over 1,000 armed men, assembled in the brush surrounding the house of Mrs. Smith, the temporary headquarters of the detachment, with the avowed intention of butchering Mr. Hall, of P. iladelphia, the partner of the late Mr. Smith, and an owner of the most extensive mining lands in the county. The arrival of a cavalry force from Pottsville, sent to remiorce Captain Yates, was telegraphed by a succession of shots, that were heard in rapid succession extending along a line of four miles in extent.

One shot is the signal to disperse their battalion. Two fired in rapid succession is their "assembly." Sometimes three shots are passed down the line, the meaning of which has not yet been developed.

The motive of the leaders who have begun this accursed work of death is undoubtedly political. The stoppage of the coal supply, by such an advance in its price as would create a panie, is the object aimed at. Among the rank and file the motive is a rise of wages, and the absolute control of the mines. Murder is but the means—a mere auxiliary, which, however, is used unsparingly and unhesitatingly. 'Notice to quit,'' is almost always served upon the victim, not in the expectation that he will leave, but in order to give publicity to their system of terrorism.

The Price of Coal.

[From the New York Herald, November 12.]

Speculators in all commodities are the bane of life in cities. Producers are all at a distance; hundreds of thousands of consumers are huddled in one mass; and, as the great majority of these latter purchase only from day to day, their necessities, when they arire, are imperative. Agents to go between the consumer and the distant producer are inevitably necessary, and they just as inevitably abuse their positions. They make haste to get rich. It is a very abeient item of knowledge, that he who maketh haste to be rich will not be just, and the ancient observation is sustained in their case. Not only are they not just, but at times they forget all reason, and, by mutual combination, carry prices to an outrageous height, regardless of the misery they cause, or of what may ensue when popular rage breaks knose; for it is sufficiently well known that terrible riots have arisen from these causes, here and elsewhere.

Just now the trouble is with coal. Normally, the price of coal in New York city should range, for the different seasons, from four to six dollars per ton. It has now nearly doubled the highest of these figures; and as coal is not-scarce, and as the miners are not overpaid, it is evident that this increase in price is not a natural one. On the contrary, it is the mere result of a combination on the part of certain capitalists to increase their wealth at the public cost.

Some days ago a gentleman of this city, not disposed to pay for coal the price charged by dealers; here, wrote to certain persons in one of the Pennsylvania coal districts to negotiate for the purchase of coal at the mines. Heraceived in answer this letter:

"WILKENBARER, Oct. 21, 1868."

"DBAR Sir: Your favor of the 20th inst. we have received. We cannot make arrangements to send you the coal you refer to, because the transportation companies have a complete monopoly of the different lines to your city. These men will not allow us to ship coal over their roads at fair prices, The Price of Coal. (From the New York Herald, November 12.]

THREE CENTS. and consequently we are forced to self them the coal at their own figures. We are now selfing the best prepared coal, such as you would want for family use, at from \$2.50 to \$2.52½ per gross ton, delivered in the cars or boats. An effort will be made in the coming winter to regulate rates of freight, which may help the coal operatives a little."

Here is a flood of light on the cause of the great increase in the price of coal. An article worth two dollars and fifty cents in Wilkesbarre, Pa., is held at eleven dollars in New York city, simply as the result of a corrupt combination between those whereary it from one place to the other. The companies alluded to in the letter are apparently the Lackawana and Bloomsburg, the Delaware, Lacka

nies alluded to in the letter are apparently the Lackawana and Bloomsburg, the Delaware, Lacka-wanna and Western, and the New Jersey Central Deaths in the Hospitals in Alexandria. The following are the names of Pennsylvania sol-liers that have died in the hospitals in Alexandria, Va., and buried in the military cemetery in that city in the month of October. By order of Captain C. B. Ferguson, A. Q. M., U. S. A.:

J. B. Ferguson, A. Q. Mi., U. S. A.:
James Hoyle, Company G, 48th.
William H. Jones, 63d.
Esoil Palmer, Company H, 63d.
James L. Barr, Company D, 1st Cavalry.
Jacob Davis, Company I, 62d.
Lieutenant Coster, Company C, 72d.
Corporal Hiram Oliver, Company I, 145th.
Amos Shank, Company C, 1st Cavalry. The Cunvass in Delaware.

Dover, Del., Nov. 12, 1863. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: The Union men of Kent county held a large and enthusiastic meeting in the Court House at this place, yesterday afternoon. Hon. D. S. Dickinson delivered a glorious address, in which he earnestly conjured the honest Democrats to forsake nestly conjured the honest Democrats to forsake party ties, and stand together for their country and their flag.

Governor Bebb, Colonel R. S. White, Colonel J. H. Gibbs, of Tennessee, and other gentlemen, have been laboring with us with great effect. Governor Bebb addressed a very large meeting at Milford last Saturday evening, and made one of the most effective speeches of the campaign. He is an earnest, eloquent man in an earnest cause. He was followed by Colonel Gibbs, who made a strong appeal to the men of Delawsre to stand up for the Union. The Colonel was followed by Henry W. Draper, Esq., of this place, after which the crowd dispersed with cheers for the speakers, for the Union, and for Mr. Smithers:

We are progressing gloriously, all our meetings are well attended, and every day is adding to our strength.

I am respectfully yours,

Union Meeting at Middletown, Del. WILMINGTON, Del., Nov. 13, 1863. To the Editor of The Press: To the Editor of The Press:

Sir: An immense Union meeting was held at Middletown, New Castle county, in this State yesterday, at least 3,000 persons being present. The unbounded enthusiasm which prevailed is a sure indication of the favorable result of the issue now pending here. Addresses were made by Daniel S. Dickinson of New York, Governor Curtin of Pennsylvania, ex-Governor Johnson, Hon. James M. Scovel of New Jersey, Colonel McDowell, and others. The meeting closed with oheers for Nathaniel B. Smithers, President Lingoln, and the Union.

New Publications Messrs. Martien, 606 Chestnut street, are among the earliest, this season, with juvenile gift-books, having already issued two. "Frank and Rufus," v Caiharine M. Trowhridge, exhibits, by the lives of two boys of equal age and station, the fruits of obedience and disobedience, and "Little by Little" is a plain story of working class life, the heroes of which are two brothers. Both tales are well writ-"Crests from the Osean World" is the somewha

affected title of a 12mo volume, pp. 408, published by Whittemore, Niles, & Hall, Boston, and written by Mr. Alonzo Tripp, a New Englander, who describes himself as "A Traveller and Teacher."
Like Lord Bateman, in the famous ballad, "he put himself aboard a ship some foreign countries for to sailed from New York to Havre, in a French brig. and reaching France on New Year's day. Mr. Tripp's book gives a view of French life on shipboard, which contains nothing of novelty private schools abroad, and an account of the Paris Revolution of February, 1848. This last portion of the volume is highly interesting, and, though most by a keen-witted and very observant looker-on, is attractive and certainly very reliable. The occasional disruptions of Paris, Brussels, and London, Mr. Tripp was living in Paris, making ample use of his eyes and ears, for six weeks before the Revolu-tion of February broke out. He carefully watched the progress of events,—perceiving, as all but Louis Philippe and his friends did perceive, that a tempest was about breaking which would shatter the Orleans dynasty. His personal sketches of Louis Philippe, the Duchess of Orieans, and the doctrinaire Guizot are well drawn, and his narrative of events is full, rapid, and vigorous. Elsewhere, he rung into what is called "fine writing," but avoids stilted sentences when treating of the great subject. Through the courtesy of Mr. Rush, then American

Deputies on the 23d February, and heard Guizot, then Prime Minister, announce that the King was even then trying to form a new Cabinet. He quitted Paris on the day of the Revolution, and thus missed a chance of witnessing that great event. Upon the whole, the reader will find a great deal of valuable information, agreeably conveyed, in this volume. The author, formerly a schoolmaster, is now a public Lecturer, of some note, chiefly in New England, as Mr. F. Leypoldt, 1323 Chestnut streef, whose excellent "Foreign Library" we have repeatedly noticed has lately added several volumes to his Standard Educational Series, viz: "Landmarks of History," by Mizz Yonge, author of the popular

Minister in Paris, he had a seat in the Chamber of

fiction, "The lieir of Redelyffe," which will consist of three volumes, of which the first, now published from the fifth London edition, gives Ancient History from the earliest times, to the Mahometan Conquest, revised and enlarged by Edith L. Chase, who has herself used the work in teaching; next, by Madame Caroline Corson, a small volume of French dialogues, entitled "Soirées Littéraires, Causeries d'Ayranches, are current French'literature, and the authors now most in vogue. A rapid view of mo-dern French literature is thus presented, and an appendix gives explanations of the French idioms used. The fair author is truly successful in this at tempt to produce a work which will assist students in attaining a knowledge of spoken French lan-A very striking tale, by Jacques Parchat, entitled "Trois Mois sous la Niege; journal d'un jeune, habitant der Jura," has also been published by Mr.

Leypoldt. This "Three Months in the Snow," is intensely interesting, but not at all in the ordinary French sensational manner.—"The Art Principle, and its Application to the Teaching of Music," by Anne Jackson, has one great merit-it is happily

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

Gold was quiet to-day, ranging at 147%. The money market was somewhat easier, and for loans on undoubted securities the ruling fixure was 7 per cent., some operations being made as low as 6. In Governments, with the exception of the five twenties, there was not much stir, prices being steady.

The alarm at the stock board from the scarcity of mo-The alarm at the stock board from the scarcity of money seems to be pretty well over, and prices are hardening, with more disposition to buy. At the second board there was a marked improvement in prices. State fives rosetqpar. New City sixes sold at 108%, the old at 103. Noith Pennsylvania Railroad sixes sold at 95%. Pennsylvania Railroad sixes sold at 95%. Pennsylvania Railroad sixes sold at 95%. Pennsylvania Railroad fives sold sixes sold at 95%. Pennsylvania Railroad fives sold sixes sold at 95%. Pennsylvania Railroad fives sixes at 104%. Reading bonds were steady. Catawissa preferred rose to 30%. Reading to 61%, North Pennsylvania to 24. Pennsylvania to 70%. Beaver Meadow to 78. Minshill sold at 61%. West Chester at 104%. Blmira preferred at 54. 30% was bid

and Nineteenth. Canals were steady. Schuylkill Navigation sold at 19½; the preferred rose to 55½ on a buyer's option. Susquehanps sold at 17; the bonds at 63½ Schuylkill Navigation sixes, 1872, sold at 102; 90½ bid for 1832s. Lehigh sixes sold at 105. Bank shares are inactive-

Jay Cooke & Co. quete Governme JI S. 6s. 1881...
J. S. 73-10 Notes...
Cartificates of Indebtedness, fold...
Certificates of Indebtedness, new...
Opertormasters' Vonchors... emand Notes. asnington

THE WAR PRESS;

(PUBLISHED WEEKLY.) THE WAR PRESS WILL be sent to subscribers by

The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they Ford very little more than the cost of the paper.. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. To the getter-up of the Glub of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

been organized, with a capital of \$100,000, will power to increase to one million. It is to take the place of the Merchania and Manufacturers' Bank, it organization being identical, with the exception of one of the directors.
The statements of the banks of the three principal cities one and the corresponding time of 1862 as follows: N. Y., Nov. 7. Loans. Deposits. Specie. 124,495,891 169,499,199 23,783,291 6,403,335 Boston, Bov. 0. 75,643,017 33,627,547 7,975,687 9,527,161 Phila., Nov. 9. 38,697,125 30,812,691 4,167,671 2,186,521 The New York Evening Post of to day says:

Sold has been cleady at 146%@146%, and exchange is
nil at 182%.

dull at 182%.
The loan market is active at 7 % cent, but we observe indications of a gradual diminution of the pressure.
The six et market in oderately setive, but the transactions have been more limited in smount than for some days past Governments are advancing. State stocks dull, bank shares steady, coal stocks firm, and railruad bonds strong

Railroad shares opened firm, without much activity,
Eric and New York Central being less strong than some
of the leading Western stocks.

Before the first resident gold was selling at 11% (2017%;
Eric at 101% (2019); New York Central at 13% (2019);
Pinchurg at 10.00163; Barlem at 22% (2022); Rock island
at 1036(2019); Sinchigen Southern at 789.9

The appended table exhibits the canel movements of
the market, compared with the latest prices of years

day:

fic Mail ..... York Cen. R... arlem Preferred ... Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 13.

| BETWEEN BOARD|
SPenna R.	100
5 Elmira R.	100
6 Elmira R.	100
100 W Chest Sik.	SECOND BOARD.

NOVEMBER 13-Byening. The Produce markets have ruled rather quiet this week, owing in some measure to the stringency in money. Breadstuffs are coming in slow: y, and prices are locking up Bark is in demand. Cotton is firm, but there is very little doing. Coal is in demand, and prices are very firm. There is less demand for Coffee. Fish are firm but quiet. Fruit is without change. Sugar and Molasses are very sarge, and prices are better. Naval. Stores are very scarce, and prices remain about the same as last quoted. Fish and Lard Oils are very firm. Petroleum is very dull and prices unsettled. Provisions are very firm, and prices better. There is more inquiry for Cloverseed. Tallow and Tobacco are firm. Wool is n demand at the advance. There is a moderate demand for Flour, both for export There is a moderate demand for Flour, both for export and home use, and the market is very firm. Sales comprise about 10,000 bbls, including superfine at \$5.37% 50; extras. \$5.57% 6.57; old stock extra family at \$6.75 (26.57%; fresh-ground do. at \$7.2607 62%; 1,000 bbls fancy olho at \$826.8 87%, and \$,500 bbls Gity Mills extra and extra family on private terms. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$5.37% 575 for superfine; \$807 for extra; \$6.76% for extra family, and \$9600 2 bbl for fancy brands, as, to quality. Rye Flour is very scarce, with small sales at \$6.57% 6.50 2 bbl. Corn Meat is also scarce, and we bear of resales. with small sales at \$6 \$7@6.50 \$ bbl. Corn Meat is also scarce, and we hear of no sales.

GRAIN.—Wheat is in demand, and prices are rather better; about \$0,000 bus sold at \$1.63@1.66 for fair to prime. Western and Pennsylvania red, Scuthern do at \$1.56@1.60, and white at from \$1.50 up to \$2.04 \$ bu—ine latter for choice Kenducky. Kye is in 'steady demand, with sales of 1,000 bus Pennsylvania at \$1 20@1 22 \$ bu. Corn is in demand, and prices have advanced, with sales of 27,000 bus Western mixed and yellow at \$1.06 1.10 \$ bu. closing at the latter rate; small sales are red, red at \$1.14. Oats are in demand; about 29,000 bus have been disposed of at \$30, weight, for Pennsylvania and Delaware, and 68c, mezsure. 2,000 bus Mait sold at \$1.50 \$ bu.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port during the Dast week:

Flour.

15 900 bbls.

Wheat.

75 770 5 but.
Corn.

24 220 buz.
Oats.

Fig. 1. All kinds of foreign continue very scarce. Small sales of Lemons are making at \$4@? Phox. Green Apples are plenty, and selling at from \$2@3.00 Phob. Cranberries are also plenty, and sell at \$4@12 Phob. Dried Apples are selling at 6@7c, and Peaches at 7@10c Ph. for purered Dried Applies are selling at CoTe, and Peaches at Cote to be for unpared.

TREIGHTS.—There is little or nothing doing to either FREIGHTS.—There is little or nothing doing to either Liverpool or Lendon. West India freights are duit. A brig of 4.00 bbls was taken to New Orleans at \$5,000, and some charters for the same port at \$30 for Hay, and \$5 \(\text{E}\) (on for Coal. Coal vessels are in demand.

GUANO.—The season being over, there is little or nothing doing, and prices are without change.

HIDES.—There have been no arrivals or sales of Dry Hides from first hands during the week. Spanish Hides are, however, offering more freely at a slight decline. Tarrers are buying Dry Spanish 1 as 2 a 135 at a tay can work them in a the yards. I also the starters are however, offering the summer, and are, persuase that advanced. Country tanners are receively more transient Hides than during the summer, and are, persuase, buying less from the saliers than last month. The call has, however, been fair, but not strong enough to clear the inarket. We quote from dealers and saliers at 1.002%c, with a few prime lots at 13c for steer, and at 1.2023c for cow. Ealters are paying S and 96 for butcher, weights.

HIGES—There is less demand. First-sort new crop

call has, however, we man for m dealers and salters at 1:60124c, with a few prime lots at 13c for steer, and at 11/2612c, with a few prime lots at 13c for steer, and at 11/2612c, with a few prime lots at 13c for steer, and at 11/2612c for cow. Enters are paying 8 and 9c for butcher; weights in a small way at 28625c, cash.

HAY is firmer at 82.225 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ ton.

LEATHER to market has been generally active, especially nearly leather. The call for not descriptions of 12th Leather has been generally active, especially nearly leather. The call for not descriptions of 12th Leather has been generally active, especially nearly leather. The call for not descriptions of 12th Leather has been generated from the home rade, though some orders have been received from one rade though some orders have been received from one rade though some orders have been received from one call the second of the commission houses at full rates, and the market is nearly bare. Quotations have advanced somewhat and prime qualities are now selling at 44c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to the commission houses at full rates, and the market is contry tannages average 4244c; some choice tannages and a lew small selected lots have been sold at 45c. Our city tannages average 4244c; some choice tannages and a lew small selected lots have been sold at 45c. Our city tannages average 4244c; some choice tannages and Edited of for heavy selected Leather for hose and beiting. In Spanish Sole the sales have been fair. The market is properly sopplied, and prices have been without paternal change. We quote bost dry-hide Buenos Ayres at 4624c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to fr the best.

Lus EER.—There is a steady demand for most kinds, and rices remain about the same as last quoted. Yellow Pine Sap Boards are selling at \$2222; white Pine at \$2028, and Laths at \$1.6061 75 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ M.

MCLASSES.—The stock is very light, and there is very little doing; small sales of New Orleans are making at \$2600 for crude and refined at bits port during the past week: Crude 4, 100 bbls. Pin. At 10

Total The following is the amount of coal shipped over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, for the week ending Wednesday, Nov. 11, 1965, and since January 1, 1863, together with corresponding period last Total. Tons. 273, 662 278, 591 TOBACCO.—In Leaf there is very little doing: Manufactured is in demand at full prices.

WOOL.—Manufacturers are buying freely: the demand is good, and prices are looking up; sales comprise about 280,000 lbs, in lots, at prices ranging from 78 up to 860 P. lb. ca. h. the latter rate for tub, which is now held higher. 1,045 

Beaver Meadow to 78. minemit sold at 0.34. West Chester at 10½. Blimira preferred at 64. 30½ was bid for Philadelphia and Erie. 40 for Long Island. 52 for Little Schurlkill. Passenger Railways were in demand. Race and Vine selling up to 15. Second and Third sold at 51½. Girard College at 25½. 20 was bid for Ridge Avenue. 16 for Lombard and South. 46 for Green and Coates. 69 for West Philadelphia. 11½ for Seventeeath and Nineteenth.

from New York, as follows: from New 101k, as 1010w
London. 60 days' sight.

Do. 3 days.
Paris, 60 days' sight.

Do. 5 days.
Antwerp. 60 days' sight.
Hamburg, 60 days' sight.
Cologne, 60 days' sight.
Letosio, 60 days' sight.
Berlin, 60 days' sight.
Amsterdam. 60 days' sight.
\*\*Twentrott 60 days' sight. Market inactive. Peterson's Detector, for November 15th, is published Peterson's Detector, for Avovember 18th, is published this morning, containing a long list of new counterfeit and altered notes. One is specially worthy of the attention of our larger business houses, being a counterfeit on the five hundred dollar plate of the Haverhill Bank. on the nve-municulation will executed on a red-timed paper. Other valuable financial matter is given in the editorial line, and a complete list of the new national editorial line, and a company hanks. Get Peterson's.

The inepections of Flour and Meal in Philadelphia during the week ending Nov. 12, 1863, were as follows:

10,500