THE DAILY PRESS, FIFTEEN CERTS FOR WEER, PAYABLE to the SETTLEN, mailed to Subscribers out of the City at SEVEN DOLLARS, NEW ARGUNITHER DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS FOR SER ARGUNITHER DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR MOSTRE; ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY-FIVE CENTS FOR THERE MOSTRES, invariably in advance for the time of Seventy.

ared. Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. Sin THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS. Mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Four Dollars

COMMISSION HOUSES. CLOTHS! CLOTHS! WILLIAM T. SNODGEASS' CLOTH HOUSE. No. 34 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

FRESH STOCK LADIES' CLOTHS AND MEN'S WEAR. VELOURS, OHINOHILIAS, FROSTEDS, VELVETS, MOSCOWS, NEW STYLE COAT. NEW STIME OF INGS, BASKET, FANOY MIXED, BEAVERS, PILO CS, CASTORS, &c. ESQUIMAUX, SCOTCH TWISTS.

Our stock is full of the very choicest styles in t country. With this lot we close our supply for the se con. Come promptly, as the best will soon be exhaust THE ARMY AND NAVY continues to receive our special attention. We now maye in store all shades and grades. no3 tuo24 NOTICE TO GRAIN DEALERS AND 20,000 UNION A, SEAMLESS BAGS,

All Linen, weight 20 orders. The Best and Cheapest Bag in the market. BURLAP BAGS; Of all Sizes, for Corn, Oats, Bone-dust, Coffee, &c., are manufactured and for sale, for net cash, by CHARLES H. GRIGG, Agent, No. 137 MARKET Street (Second Story), Late of 219 Church alley.

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHIN-No. 118 CHESTNUT STREET. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS. 0e2I-6m

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS! NEW AND SECOND HAND. SRAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GUNDY BAGS, Constantly on han-JOHN T. BAILEY & OO., No. 112 MORTH FRONT STREET. WOOL BACKS FOR SALE

SIEK AND DRY-GOODS JORBERS. OHOIOE FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS.

ROBERT POLLOGE & CO. IMPORTERS AND JUBBERS. MO. MIL MARKET STREET.

Offer for sale a large and well-selected Stock to Fancy and Staple DRY GOODS.

Principally of their OWN IMPORTATION,

Encuding the latest Styles in SHAWLS AND DRESS GOODS, Many of which are confined to their sales. and cannot be found elsewhers.

All of which they offer on the most favorable terms
FOR CASH, or to approved short time hayers. ocs-2m

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M. L. HALLOWELL & CO., S15 CHESTNUT STREET.

DRESS GOODS, BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, SHAWLS, BALMORALS, RIBBONS, KID GLOVES, &c., &c. Gonght exclusively for each, and which will be sold at a small advance.

THOS MELLOR & Co., IMPORTERS, Nos. 49 and 48 NORTH THIRD STREET. We invitathe attention of the trade to our large stock of

HOSIERY, GLOVES, SHIRTS; DRAWERS. SERMANTOWN FANCY WOOLENS, LINEN CAMBRIC BUKFS. 44 LINEMS, AND SHIRT FROM S. Sell-Sm

CARPETINGS. CARPETSI CARPETSII

JAMES H. ORNE, CARPET WAREHOUSE;

SELOW SEVENTH STREET, BY LATE ARRIVALS FROM EUROPE.

A large assortment of SEW STYLES CARPETING,

omerising some new kinds of goods never before offered in this sountry, for parlor furnishing. Included in our variety will be found the FRENCH AUBUSSON CENTRE CARPETS;

FRENCH VOLANTE. CHPLETON'S ENGLISH AXMINSTER CARPETING.
CROSSLY & SON'S WILTON VELVET and TAPES-E. OROSSLEY & CO. S celebrated BRUSSELS Do.
With a large variety of other makes of BRUSSELS and
TAPESTRY CARPETING.

MENDERSON'S CELEBRATED VENETIANS.

With a full variety of American makes of three-ply and Imgrain goods, all of which can be offered at considera-ble reduction from lags season's prices. JAMES H. ORNE,

CHESTNUT STREET, BELOW SEVENTH STREET. A RCH-STREET CARPET WAREHOUSE. MEW CARPETINGS.

WELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY, INGRAIN, AND VENETIAN CARPETINGS,

J. BLACKWOOD,

882 ARCH STREET 5420-122 Two Doors below NINTH. South Side. "GLEN ECHO" MILLS,

GERMANTOWN, PA.

MOCALLUM & CO., MARUFACTURERS. IMPORTERS, AND DEALERS IN CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTES, & C. WAREHOUSE, 509 CHESTNUT ST. OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.

GAS FIXTURES, &c. 517 ARCH STREET.

O. A. VANKIRK & CO., MANUFAUTURARS OF AND OTHER GAS FIXTURES.

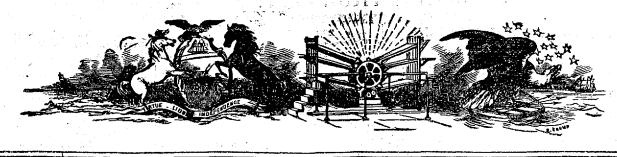
Airo, French Brome Figures and Ornaments, Porcelain and Miss Shades, and a variety of FANCY GOODS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

de23-1♥ Plusse call and examine goods & DRUGS. ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO. Mortheast Corner FOURTH and RACE Streets. PHILADELPHIA.

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS. IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN - FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC WINDOW AND PLATE GLASS. MANUFACTURERS OF WHITE LEAD AND ZING PAINTS, PUTTY, &c. AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRA FRENCH ZINC PAINTS. Dealers and consumers supplied at

VERY LOW PRICES FOR CASH. SCOTCH WHISKY. - GRAHAM'S CHAS. 8. & JAS. CARSTAIRS.

136 WALMUT, and 31 GRANITE Street.



VOL. 7-NO. 94.

INDIA GROS GRAIN.

PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1863. GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS. RETAIL DRY GOODS

NOW OPEN REMOVAL. LINFORD LUKENS PARIS, LONDON, AND AMERICAN HAS REMOVED No. 31 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, CLOAKS N. W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESTNUT, LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK RICH LYONS VELVETS, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,

PRICES MODERATE.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING

MCINTIRE & BROTHER,

No. 1035 CHESTNUT STREET.

AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK.

SUPERIOR UNDERCLOTHING, HO-

SIERY, HDKFS, CRAVATS, &c.

SIEKY, DURED, CARLANDERS Stocks and Napoleon Ties made to order.

An elegant assortment of Kid Gloves.

Gentlemen's Dressing Gowns in great variety.

The "MODRL SHIRT" always on hand and ochi 3m

Ho. 610 CHESTNUT STREET.

A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, of his own importation and manufacture.

His celebrated

"PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS,"

(Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,)

re the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age.

Creers promptly attended to. jy8-thatu-fix

NOS. 1 AND 3 N. SIXTH STREET,

HAS NOW IN STORE

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

FALL AND WINTER WEAR.

also, Manufactures from the Best Material and in

Pine SHIETS and COLLARS.
Shaker Flannel SHIETS and DRAWERS.
Heavy Red-twilled Flannel SHIETS and DRAWERS.
Anglish Canton Plannel SHIETS and DRAWERS.

PINE SHIRT MANUFACTORY.

The subscriber would invite attention to his IMPROVED CUT OF SHIETS, which he makes a specialty in his business. Also, contently receiving

AND THE STREET OF SENTLEMEN'S WEAR.

J. W. SOOTT,

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

10. 814 CHESTNUT STREET.

FOUR doors below the Continental.

BADIES' FURS.

JOHN FAREIRA,

L'ADIES' FANCY FURS.

anulastured under the superintendense of JOHN F. TAGGERT,

JOHN C. ARRISON,

perior Manner by HAND:

Buckskin SHIRTS and DRAWERS. Cloth TRAVELLING SHIRTS. FRAPPERS, STOCKS, TIES, &c.

and sold at the most moderate prices

GOODS

0028-3m

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER.

GEORGE GRANT,

MATALBA SILK. PARIS-MADE VELOUR CLOTHS. PARIS WOOL CASHMERES. FANCY CASHMERES, PARIS-MADE FROSTED BEAVERS. DIAGONAL CASHMERES, CHINCHILLA CLOTHS, BELGIAN TRICOTS AND DOESKINS ENGLISH PLUSHES, ENGLISH MELTONS.

AT THE PARIS MANTILLA, CLOAK,

FUR EMPORIUM, 920 CHESTNUT STREET J. W. PROCTOR &CO. VERY ELEGANT

LACE CURTAINS.

THE RICHEST GOODS IMPORTED. Also, a large assortment of the Finest and Riches

CURTAIN MATERIALS,

FURNITURE COVERINGS.

SHEPPARD, VAN HARLINGEN, & ARRISON, 1008 CHESTNUT STREET noio tuth &sotif EYRE & LANDELL,

FOURTH AND-ARCH,

HAVE A MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF POPULAR DRY GOODS.

FINE FRENCH MERINOES, FASHIONABLE POPLINS, 4-4 CLOAK VELVETS, \$17, POPULAR STYLE SHAWLS, VELVET FROSTED CLOTHS, POPULAR STYLE CLOAKS, WATER-PROOF CLOTHS, POPULAR JOUVIN GLOVES, RICHEST SILKS, and

DRESS GOODS. FALL TRADE.

E. M. NEEDLES,

1024 CHESTNUT STREET,

Has just opened a large stock of New Goods, con having been bought when Gold was at a low premium he offers considerably below present market rates.

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

WHITE GOODS. and all descriptions of Plain and Fancy Styles.

Collars, Sets, Bands, Floundings, Infants' Walste and Robes, Edgings and Insertings on Cambric, Swiss, and Linen: 200 different styles. HANDKERCHIEFS.

Lace, Printed-bordered, &c., &c., for Ladies, Gentlenen, and Children, comprising every variety, including any new styles not heretofore in the market.

N. B.—A liberal discount to those who purchase to sell again. Manufacturers of Ladles' and Children's Clothing are invited to examine my stock. no2-123 SKIRTS: SKIRTS: SKIRTS: M. A. JONES'

NE PLUS ULTRA SKIRT

No. 17 NORTH EIGHTH STREET, OVER THE WAX FIGURE.

ME PLUS ULTRA SKIRT. 17 B. EIGHTH STREET. BLANKETS! BLANKETS! BLANK. The Largest Assortment of BLANKETS,

AT THE LOWEST PRICES. OFFERED WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, BY 7. W. COR. EIGHTH AND MARKET STS. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

OPENING, ARCH-STREET CLOAK STORE,

LADIES' AND MISSES' CLOAKS.

WINTER DRESS STUFFS. French Poplins.
Empress Cloths.
Corded Reps.
Sik-faced Poplins.
Neat Plaid Reps.
Colored Epinglenis.
SHAKPLESSIBROTHERS.

How in store, and selling at THE REDUCED PRICES. CLOAKS. Velvet Beavers. Frosted Beavers. Tan Colored Plushes. Gray Mohairs. Black Castors

CHESTAUT and EIGHTA Streets. JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

JAS. R. CAMIT DILLI & CO.,

No. 727 CHESTRUT STREET.

Invite attention to their full assortment of BILKS, in all
colors and qualities, which they offer, together with a
full line of MERINOES, REPS. POPLINS, DELAINES,
and cher destrable PRESS GOODS, at LOW PRICES.

BURNES, in clearer designs.

ELWIS is releaser designs. Also, OPEN-URNITES LONG and SQUARE BROCHE BLACK THIBET LONG and SQUARE BHAWLS. PLAID WOOLEN BHAWLS. FIRANKES, BLANKETS and QUILTS. LINENS, DAMASKES, NAPKINS, and TOWELS. JACONETS, SOFT CAMBRICS, SWISS MUSLINS, &c. SKIRTINGS and BALMORALS. KID and SWEDE GLOVES. BLEACHED MUSLINS and GANTON FLANNELS. no12-12t

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. E. M. NEEDLES

ALL DESIRABLE NOVELTIES LATEST IMPORTATIONS.

IN LACES. WHITE GOODS. HANDERCHIRFS. VEILS, &c., &c.

1024 CHESTNUT STREET. OPENING OF FALL DRESS GOODS OPENING OF FAILL DIRESS GOODS.

H. STEBLA SUB.

Nos. 713 and 715 North TENTH Street.

MAYON WHEN THE STEEL SERVING THE STREET SERVING THE SERVING THE STREET SERVING THE STREET SERVING THE STREET SERVING THE STREET SERVING THE SERVING THE SERVING THE SERVING THE STREET SERVING THE SERVING THE

L'RENCH MERINOES. PRENOH MEKINOUES.—

Desirable colors at the right prices.
French Poplins, bought early—prices low.
Cheap plaid and plain Poplins.
37½ cent Magenta plaid Reps.—a bargain.
Black Alpacas at St to 75 cents.
Just opened Auction lots at 44, 50, 62, and 75 cents.
\$1.00 double widths Lupins' Black wool Delains are
very fine and heavy.
cc30 tf S. E. corner NINTH and MARKET. EDWIN HALL & CO., 26 SOUTH SECOND Street, would call the attention of purassers to their stock of Colored and Black Motre Autiques. Colored and Black Corded Silks.
Black Armures and Venitienne.
Black Armures and Venitienne.
Black Fanctas and White Silks.
Fancy Silks. Brown Figured Silks.
Black Figured Silks, and Grost e Rhines.
Garvet, Wine, Green, and Brown Silks,
White Corded Silks.

No. 718 ARCH STREET, BELOW EIGHTH, Importer and Manufacturer LADIES' FANCY FURS. My assortment of FANCY FURS for Ladies and Chil-OPENING OF FANCY FURS. Has now open a splendid stock of

JOHN A. STAMBACH, IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF LADIES' FANCY FURS NO. 826 ARCH STREET, BELOW MINTH, LADIES AND CHILDREN'S FURS,

Which will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES. FURS GEORGE F. WOMRATH,

NOS. 415 AND 417 ARCH STREET. A FULL ASSORTMENT

LADIES' FURS, To which the attention of the public is invited. se23-4n

MILLINERY GOODS. MRS. M. A. KING HAS CON-MINS. In. 4. STANTLY on hand a beautiful assortment of WINTER MILLINERY, at 1026 CHESTAUT.

MRS. R. DILLON, FANCY AND STRAW MILLINER, 323 SOUTH street, Philadelphia. Monraing Bonnets made at the shortest bonnets found adelphia. Morraing Bonnets made at the shortest othe latest styles. An assortment of Festion and Alterday. Ribbons, Caps. &c., always on hand. Storm Country Milliners and others solicited and promptly attended to.

FRENCH FLOWERS, 1863. FEATHERS, LACES, RIBBONS, & NEW-STYLE HATS, THOS. KENNEDY & BRO'S, No. 789 CHES ANUT Street, below Righth.

CHINA AND GLASSWARE. KERR'S Furnishing China & Glass Establishment,

is the cheapest (for the quality) and most extensive as tortment of.
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 suit purchasers. Also, a splendid assortment of Fashionable

CUT AND ENGRAVED TABLE CRYSTAL GLASS. Also, plain white English Stone Ware, Dinner and fea Ware. Also, Tollet Sets, in most variety, some Double thick China Stone Ware, and Glass, ex-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.
sed-satuth-4m

LUBRICATING OILS. LUBRICATING OILS! HURLBURT & CO., No. 240 ARCH STREET, PHILADA. DEPOT FOR MACHINERY OILS. We now offer to the public the following UPERIOR LUBRICATING AND BURNING OILS, Morehouse & Meriani's celebrated manufacture. LIGHT COLORED OILS. No. 1 SIGNAL OIL.
This Oil is equal to Sperm, will stand the cold, and loss not gum. does not gum. No 2 SIGNAL OIL,
is taking the place of Lard Oil; it lasts longer, and gives
a better light.
No 1 FINE ENGINE AND MACHINERY OIL,
quite as good as Sperm for any Lubricating purpose.
No. 2 FINE ENGINE AND CAR OIL,
is better than any other oil in use, and 20 % ct. cheaper.
No. 1 LIGHT OAR OIL.
designed particularly for car journals, can be used to
good advantage in drilling and cutting scraws.
No. 2 LIGHT CAR OIL,
will not congeal in cold weather; hence better than Lard
Oil.
No. 3, PARAFFINE LUBRICATOR, Oil.

No. 3, PARAFFINE LUBRICATOR, a splendid Oil for all kinds of Machinery.

DARK COLORED OILS.

JACKSON OIL,

A fine, cheap Oil for Englies and Car Journals,

PURE MECCA,

Steam Befined.
No. 3 MECCA,
For Engine and Machinery. free from water or grit.
No. 4 MECCA.
Exclusively for Car Journals and Heavy Machinery.
No. 5 PARAFFINE LUBRICATOR,
Will not congeal in cold weather, and will save 15 per cent, in power and in the wear of brasses, over cheap oils. oils.

No. 6 PATENT COMPOUND OIL,
An anti-friction oil, designed expressly for Heavy Machinery, Rolling Mills, Steamboats, &c.
No. 7 ENGINE AND CAR OIL,
Designed to take the place of Lard Oil, flows freely in the codest weather, and is less affected by warm weather than Lard Oil.

All the above Oils are entirely free from acids.
Orders promptly filed

HIPLDHDER 4. CO

HURLBURT & CO.,
No. 240 ARCH Street,
Sole agents for Eastern Pennsylvania, Delaware, and
New Jersey. CABINET FURNITURE. CABINET FURNITURE AND BIL-MOORE & CAMPION. Mo. 361 SOUTH SECOND STREET.

2 sonnection with their extensive Cabinet business, are
now manufacturing a superior article of BILLIARD TABLES.

and have now on hand a full supply distance with the co24-lm MOORE & GAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced by all who have used them to be

which are pronounced by all who have used them to be uperior to all others.

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

JEWELRY, PLATAD WARE, &c. TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. SAVED BY PURCHASING YOUR WATCHES, JEWELRY,

SILVER-PLATED WARE, D. W. CLARK'S. 602 CHESTNUT STREET. Where may be found a fine assortment of the following ods, at Twenty-five per cent less than at any other

SILVER-PLATED WARE.

iver-Plated Ware, is at

D. W. CLARK'S.
60% CHASTNUT Street.
N. B.—Fine Watches and Jewelry carefully repaired
the most experienced workmen and warranted. SEWING MACHINES.

LONG-LOOKED FOR COME AT LAST! THE PERFECTION OF SEWING MACHINES. THE CELEBRATED REVERSABLE FEED TLORENCE SEWING MACHINER. SC. 630 CHESTAUT STREET.

It has been the object of the FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE COMPANY to apply a machine free from the objections attached to other first-class machines, and fact the patient, nativing labor of years and a liveral appenditure of capital is securing the first, probanical scalent, their efforts have been crowned with snaces, and they are now offering to the public 10-6 MOST PERFECT. SEWING MACHINE IN THE WORLD. Among its many advantages over all other machines, may be momentated. many advantages over the state of the state of the little of the state Than ing from one hind of stitch to another, as

zoost noissiess.
3th. The FLORENCE SEWANG MACHINE is unequalled in beauty and siyle. and must be seen to be apprestated. Oall and see the FLORENCE, at No. 630 CHRSTNUT Sirset. sel-Sm

CLOTHING. WANAHAKER & BROWN. FINE CLOTHING. OAK HALL, S. E. Corner Sixth and Market.

CUSTOM DEPARTMENT. No. 1 SOUTH SIXTH STREET

EDWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY, TAILORS,

142 SOUTH THIRD STREET, FORMERLY CHESTNUT ABOVE SEVENTH, Have now in store a LARGE STOCK and complete as-sortment of FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

TERMS CASH.—Prices much lower than any other trat-class establishment. BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,

At 704 MARKET Street,

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$6.50,

AT 705 MARKET STREET,

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$6.50,

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$6.50,

AT 705 MARKET STREET,

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$6.50,

BLACK CASS. PA GRIGG & VAN GUNTEN'S, No. 704 MARKET Street. se24-6m.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

E. CALDWELL & CO., 822 CHESTNUT STREET,

NOVELTIES OF THE PRESENT SEASON:

OPERA AND FIELD GLASSES.
RICH FANS, entirely new designs.
COMES, in Cilt, Shell, and Steel.
ENGRAVED GLASS VASES AND CARD-ENGRAYED GLASS VASES AND CARDRECEIVERS.
SPLENDID DECORATED FRENCH PORCELAIN VASES, CARD-RECEIVERS, AND
FLOWER STANDS.
DRESSING CASES for Ladies and Gentlemen.
RICH JEWEL CASKETS, GLOVE BOXES,
WRITING DESKS, LIQUOR CASES, &c.
CORAL, TORTOISE SHELL, AND STEEL
JEWELRY.
BRONZE STATUETTES, ANIMALS, INKSTANDS, MATCH SAFES, CANDELABRAS.
MANTEL CLOCKS, Marble, Bronze, and Gilt,
RICH JEWELRY, Disamond, Pearls, and all the
Precious Gems, Gold and Edamel.
STERBYOR WATCHES A merican, Swiss, and SUPERIOR WATCHES, American, Swiss, and English.
SILVER WARE, of every description.
PLATED GOODS, American and English.

G. RUSSELL, 22 NORTH SIXTH
Street, has just received a very handsome assortment of FINE SEAL RINGS. oc31-8m FINE WATCH REPAIRING attended to by the most experienced workmen, and every Watch warranted for one year.

G. RUSSELL, oc31-3m

22 North SIXTH Street.

MUSICAL BOXES. IN SHELL AND ROSEWOOD CASES playing from 1 to 12 tunes, choice Opera and American Melodies.

FARR & BROTHER, Importers, se2-6m

324 CHESTNUT Street, below Fourth. TMPORTERS OF WINES AND LIQUORS

LAUMAN, SALLADE, & CO., No. 128 SOUTH NINTH STREET, Between Chestnut and Walnut, Philadelphia. G. M. LAUMAN, A. M. SALLADE, J. D. BITTING GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!

GUNS! GUNS!! GUNS!!!

WESTLEY RICHARDS:
WILLIAM GREENER,
MOORE & HARRIS'.
PRINCH AND ENGLISH GUNS
OF EVERY VARIETY.
The best assortment to select from to be found in this country. Gall soon at PHILIP WILSON & CO. 'S.

OC24-1m 409 CHESTNUT Street.

SHERRY WINE, VERY SUPERIOR

Sherry Wines of different grades, in bonded ware-house. For sale by

THAT CHAS. S. & JAS. CARSTAIRS.

136 WALNUT, and 31 GRANITE Street.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1863, THE SOUTHWEST. THE NON-PRODUCING SLAVES IN GEORGIA.

Probabilities of a Battle. BENERAL ROSECRANS' OFFICIAL REPORT. Correspondence of the New York World. 1

The Condition of Bragg's Army.

AN ARTILLERY FIGHT ON

TUESDAY.

Correspondence of the New York World.]

The immense numbers of non-producing slaves in the South are fast becoming an locubus which the emancipation proclamation was not needed to banish in good time. Over a million slaves, removed from the border States now lost to the Confederacy, are huddled into Georgia alone, to consume the subsistence which might otherwise sustain Bragg's army through the winter. His the opinion of many, not only here, but at the South, that that army, boing now deprived of all supplies from Texas, Tennessee, and Kentucky, will soon have soarcely an alternative but surrencer to the necessities of hunger, unless Gen. Grant, as now seems, probable, forces it to a new activity. To give way under such a pressure would probably not be considered by the chivalry, dishencerable. It would, at any rate, be deemed a kind of excuse for doing that to which the sword slove has not yet compelled them.

It is whispered that the true state of affairs in Bragg's army has been so apparent as to lead Gen. Grant thus far to pursue his old policy, and by holding his picition and bezigging that of the enemy without a battle, let the Nemesis of privation do its work. The imposing front which the reinforcements announced to day now enable time to present will doubtless flad him to begin the offensive in earnest, as movement expected by the rebel commander, who would not in any case be likely to let the campaign go by defailt without one more desperate attempt

announced so day now enable litte to present will doubtless spid him to begin the offensive in earnest, as movement expected by the rebel commander, who would not his any case be likely to let the campaign to outwit, if not to defeat, our forces. The chances of the foc in both events are elender enough.

(Correspondence of the Tribme]

An unrecorded incident of the midnight fight between Höcker's and Longstreet's forces in Lookout Valley has come to my knowledge, and deserves to have a place on the record. A short time survequent to the magnificent charge on the jenemy in their breastworks by General Genry's brigade, General Howard, taking with him a small evort of savary, started for that part of the field where General Howard, taking with him as small evort of savary, started for that part of the field where General Howard, taking with him as small evort of savary, started for that part of the field where General Howard, taking with him as small evort of savary, started for that part of the field where General Howard, taking with him as man ground the ground of the save place of the field where General Howard, taking with him as small evort of savary, started for that part of the field where General Howard, taking with him as man ground the ground of the save place of the field where General Howard and the ground the

quite vigorously workedito-day, dring alternately on Hooker's camp, Moccasin Point, and the Chattanoo-ga camps. Rebel shells are also occasionally thrown into the town. The rebel fire, although a plunging contradictory of former reports.

It is now said that the Western and Atlantic Rall-road is being worked to its full capacity, bringing reinforcements to Bragg, and that the road from Chicksmanga Station, for eight miles south, is lined

was killed.
All is now quiet here, and the situation is un-

THE OFFICIAL HISTORY OF GENERAL ROSEGRANS'

LAST CAMPAIGN.

It is understood that the War Department will before long—probably in the course of the present week—gratify the public curiosity by the publication of the reports of General Rosecrans and his corpsecommanders, concerning the Georgia campaign, brought here some three weeks ago by General Garfield. It was first supposed that these documents would make their appearance in print simultaneously with the sanual reports of the Secretary of War and the General-in-Chief, in which the causes of General Rosecrans' removal are expected to be stated in full; but the authorities seem to have determined upon a different course.

The public will be disappointed, if it expects any enlightenment from theireport of Gen. Rosecrans as to his difficulties with the Government. The report was finished on its way to Washington before his fate was known to him. Hence, he naturally confined himself to a narrative of the events of the campaign. The document, which is rather voluminous, commences with an account of the time and labor expanded in the repairing of the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad to the Tennessee river, which goes to show that the Army of the Cumberland could not well move earliet than it did. Afull description of the topography of the theatre of the offensive movements then follows, conveying an idea of the great local obstacles that had to be encountered, and demonstrating that the plan of operations afterward carried out south of the Tennessee was the only practicable one. The latter was to make a feint direct advance on Chattanooga with part of the army, along the north and south bank of the river, and to execute with the main body a fank movement upon the enemy's right, by which it was expected either to compet the enemy to abandon

of the river, and to execute with the mism body a fank movement upon the enemy's right, by which it was expected either to compel the enemy to abaudon Chattanoogs or to bring the flanking column between him and his lines of communication and retreat. After the former contingency had occurred, and Chattanoogs had fallen into our hands, pursuing macromark ways in the first hands and the impression. treat. After the former contingency had occurred, and Chartanooga had fallen into our hands, pursuing movements were instituted, under the impression that the enemy was in full retreat towards Rome and Atlanta, General Crittenden's corps being directed to pursue vis Dalton, General Thomas' corps via Lafayette, and General McCook's corps via Alpine and Summerville. Upon ascertaining, however, the enemy to be concentrated near Lafayette, a counter-concentration was ordered in McLemore's Cove. This was delayed some days by the failure of McCook's corps to take a certain road, which he had been ordered to follow. On the 18th September, it was ascertained that the enemy was trying to get between our army and Chattanooga, and a movement by the left ordered to prevent this This movement brought on the first collision on the 19th. Of the battle of the 19th, but a brief account is given. No subordinate is censured in connection with it. The author of the report says of it, that it was a shoultely necessary to secure our concentration in front of Chattanooga; that in its course our army maintained its ground everywhere, and gained its object, viz.: the control of the roads leading through Rossville to Chattanooga.

In connection with the battle of the 20th, he says that not only the safety of our communications but that of the army itself denended upon; the safety

that not only the safety of our communications but that of the army itself depended upon it. He states that in the reformation of the line of battle, during noon, both Cenerais mecoous and officients re-peatedly failed to post and move their commands as directed, whereby the result of the action was seriously affected. General Wood he makes re-sponsible for an unfortunate mistake in the execu-tion of an order, by which the gap on the right was created, that resulted in the rout of that part of the

oreated, that resulted in the rout of that part of the line. In regard to his going into Chattanooga before the battle. Was war, he says that in the rout of the right he was entirely Cut our treather remainder of the army, and that, after an unsuccessful unreatempt to reach the left, he determined to make another by way of Rossville. On arriving near that place, he was informed that Negley was in full retreat, and believing him to have been on the extreme left, he concluded that the whole army had given way, and determined to go to Chattanooga to make preparations for the defence of the place and see to the safety of the pontoon bridges across the Tennessee. At the conclusion of the report, he speaks in rather brief terms of the services of Gen. Thomas, and bestows rather ambiguous praise upon Gens. NcCook and Crittenden.

The report is accompanied by a full list of all the officers and men that distinguished themselves in the battle. the battle.

The reports of Gens. Thomas, McCook, and Crittenden are all voluminous. General Thomas makes a very plain statement of facts, without direct censure of anylone. Generals McCook and Crittenden claim prompt obedience to all orders of Gen. Rosecrans for themselves. The former says that all the citizens denied the existence of the road General Rosecrans desired him to follow on the march from Alpine to McLemore's Cove, and that Gen. Thomas advised him also to take the one he did.—Tribune.

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The Welcome to Mr. Beecher-His Ac. count of His Tour. The members of Henry Ward Beecher's congrega-tion, in Brooklyn, on Tuesday evening, welcomed him back to his old field of labor. Mr. Beecher having declined any especial demonstration solely on his behalf, the occasion of the annual festival of he Sabbath school was improved as an opportunity to allow Mr. Beecher's friends to greet him for the first time since his return from his tour in Europe. He spoke as fellows.

first time since his return from his tour in Europe. He spoke as follows.

Even if it had been sexpected, I could not make a speech to night, for there are many occasions in which the only expression one can give is that of silence. It is only six months since I have atood here, and I can truly say that there has not been a day—I might almost say not an hour—in which I have not received accession to the pleasure of foreign travel and various experience by backward running thoughts; that I have carried, you with me, and have been borne up everywhere by those recollections, and by that affection which never dies. I know not how it might have been in years, for time wears away at last the very stone; but, certainly, in so shorts time as six months, I not only have lost no quickening acciton, but have gained. And though I have had uninterrupted prosperity—scarcely a cloudy day on the shore—although in England, and France, and Switzerland, and Northern Italy, and Germany, and Esigium, where it pleased God to carry my feet—in all those places, though I have had prosperity day by day and night by night, I have not stood in a city, nor on a mountain top, nor in any gallery of pictures, nor any loveliest landscape, that I was not homesick. Not for one single moment have I though t backward without yearning and longing to be back again; and I say the truth—I lie not—I love this place and this people and this work beyond all other things under the sun. [Great applause.] I shall not feel entirely at home until I am privileged again to break to you the bread of life; for, although I love you individually, and in families, collectively, and as a great community, it is in my special relation to you as a mibiter of the truth of Christ Jesus that I feel that I live. And to come again—to be permitted to preach here—is the highest joy that I anticipate on earth.

My first experience of foreign travel was in old England. We can all adopt the words, I think, of Cowper, and none so much as those who have been there:

"England, with

and I said at every league, "All hail Italy." I Applause.] And so I passed on from waking and living Northern Italy, through Piedmont, till I struck the Austrian dominions, and then slumber fell upon that fair land; and, in Venice, the city dreamed of in the past, and despaired of in the future—and I was as one in a dream—full of glorious memories, and full of, a wretched present. Thence I retrace my steps, turning north into Tyrol, with a Catholic population yet simple and patriarchal, presenting many of the most interesting spectacles that I beheld in all my foreign travels; and rapidly through Germany, touching principally the capitals and cities, that I might see the creations of art; to Belgium, and back to England; and let me say that when at last I struck the shore of England again, although I had received displeasure when I was there in the fore part of summer, I breathed free and said: "After all, thenk God for England" [Applause.] For there, with their rugged faults, with their wrongheadedness, with the many things that just at this cities offend us that is in the national character, not that which is as among the French and many continental people prepossessing and polished, but there is, after all, a foundation of truth and of manliness in the national character; and I felt that I came back among our own sort of men, though

manliness in the national character; and I felt that I came back among our own sort of men, though brought up under different circumstances and influences. I was glad to be back again in Eogland, and although my own reception there was rather equivocal, it did not make any difference, and I think that when I left England I liked her still better—not her wrongheadedness, not that corruption among her commercial classes which is the parallel of the corruption in our own country, in years past, by barbarous interests through slavery, but the better England. I appealed from England misinformed to England better informed, [applause] and rested. Judge Lynch in England. The following are specimens of the inflammator blacards by which the Anglo-Rebels of Glasgow an Liverpool endeavored to collect mobs against Mr olacards by which the Angio-Revels of Criasgow and Liverpool endeavored to collect mobs against Mr. Beecher, and to prevent his speaking. The last two were placarded in Liverpool, the first in Glasgow:

THE WAR CHRISTIANS.

THEIR DOOTRINES.

At the Jubilee Demonstration in New York, in

At the Jubilee Demonstration in New York, in January last,
REV. JOHN J. RAYMOND,
the appointed Chaplain of the Meeting, in his Openthe appointed Chaplain of the Meeting, in his Opening prayer, said:

"We thank Thee, O God, that Thou hast seen fit to raise up one Arraham, surnamed Lincolm.***
He is a man whom God Should bless, and the People delight to honor."

UNITED STATES SENATOR LANE, in his Address to the great Union League Meeting at Washington, said:

"I would like to live long enough to see every white man now in South Carolins in Hell."

REV. HENEY WARD BERGHER, in his Address in Glasgow, last Monday, said:

"They," alluding to the NORTH, "rose like ONE MAN, and, with a voice that reverberated throughout the whole World, cried, "Let it," alluding to the South, "with all its attendant horrors, Go to Hell."

[From the Manchester Guardian's Correspondence.] "Is this the same Reverend Mr. Beecher who, at a meeting in America during the discussion of the Tient affair, said 'that the best blood of England must flow as an atonement for the outrage England had committed on America?'"

GLASGOW, 10th October, 1863.

An individual of the name of Henn's Ward Beecher, who, when at home, Brookyn, New York, is called a Baptlat Minister, has come over to this country as a Political Emissary from Abraham Lincoln to stir up strife and ill will among you, and for that purpose will hold a Meeting at the Philharmonic Hall, Hope Street, this evening. This same Henry Ward Beecher it was who recommended London to be sacked and this Town destroyed, and this Godly Man, bear in mind, is a preacher of the Gospel, and good will toward all men. As therewill be an Amendment proposed at the Meeting, you must attend, and show by your hearts and hands that the Indus rious Classes in this town are opposed to the BLOODY WAR which Abraham Lincoln is now waging against his brother in the South, and the dastardly means he is resorting to in employing such tools as Henry Ward Beecher, a Minister of the LET ENGLISHMEN SEE THAT HE GRTS THE WEL-COME HE DESERVES.

HEMORIAL TO THE SECRETARY OF THE NAVY-REPLY OF MR. WELLES. Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy, Washington, D. C.:

Sir: The continued depredations of the rebel cruisers on the mercantile martne of the country have not only destroyed a large amount of the active capital of the merchants, but seriously threaten the very existence of that valuable part of our commerce. Apart from the loss of so much individual wealth, and the destruction of so valuable a source of material power and enterprise, it is humilisting to our pride, as citizens of the first naval Power on the earth, that a couple of indifferently-equipped rebel cruisers should for so long a period threaten our commerce with annihilation. It is a painful source of mortification to every American, as home and abroad, that the great highways of our commerce have intherto been left so unprotected, by the almost total absence of national armed vessels, as to the entrance of our harbors, and to actually blockade our merchantmen at the Cape of Good Hope recent ly, an account of which you have here enclosed being a copy of a letter recently received from a captain of one of the blockaded ships, having a valu threatens our national Union.
Still, we think that the loyal merchants and ship owners of the country, whose zeal and patriotic coperation have generously furnished the funds to sustain the Government, are entitled to have a more eregetic protection of their interests than has been

THREE CENTS

ported unseaworthiness or mutiny. These statements are made with all candor, and in no spirit of captiousness, but with a desire to concede that the embarrassment of the department, which it may not be prudent or practicable to explain to the public, may fully justify the unfortunate position which the want of naval protection has placed our commerce in. Yet it is respectfully urged that you will give this subject the benefit of the same energy and ability which have so creditably marked the administration of your department in all other channels of your official duties. No one can better comprehed that one in your position the value of a successful comofficial duties. No one can better comprehead than one in your position the value of a successful commerce at this time of great pational expenditure, and a parelysis of so important an interest cannot be contemplated without horror at this period of our national struggle. We had leave also to enclose an extract from the Commercial Advertiser of the 25th inst., and to request your attention to the paragraph marked. We are, sir,

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,
Richard Lathers, Prest. Gt. Western Ins. Co.

J. P. Tappen, Prest. Neptune Ins. Co.
F. S. Lathrop, Prest. Union Mutual Ins. Co.
M. H. Grünnell, Prest. Sun Mutual Ins. Co.
Robert L. Taylor, merchant and shipowner.
C. H. Marshall, merchant and shipowner.
Grinnell, Minturn, & Co., merchants and shipow's.
Wilson G. Hunt, merchant.
C. Newcomb, V. Prest. Merchants' Mutual Ins. Co.
Brown Brothers & Co., bankers.
W. T. Frost, merchant and shipowner.
Bogert & Kneeland, merchants.
Duncan, Sherman, & Co., bankers.

an, Sherman, & Co., bankers. lin & Crane, merchants and s Morgan, merchant and shipowner. Low & Brothers, merchants and shipowners A. A. Low & Brothers, merchants and shipowhers. Wm. Whitlock, Jr., merchant and shipowhers. George Opdyke, Mayor of city of New York. August Belmont, banker. James G. King & Sons, bankers. Archibald Gracie, merchant. Howland & Frothingham, merch'ts and shipow's. Williams & Gulon, merchants and shipow's.

Howland & Froibingham, merchris and shipowaers.

Williams & Guion, merchants and shipowaers.

John H. Earle, Prest. N. Y. Mutual Ins. Co.

Isaac Sherman, merchant and shipowaer.

W. A. Sale & Co., merchant and shipowner.

Thomas Dunham, merchant and shipowner.

Spofford & Tileston, merchants and shipowners.

Babacck Brothers & Co., bankers.

J. P. Morgan & Co., bankers.

E. D. Morgan, United States, Sanator.

New York, Oatober 25, 1885. REPLY OF THE SECRETARY. NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Nov. 14, 1863, GENTLEMEN: The Department duly received your ommunication of the 28th ultimo in reference to the depredations committed upon American com-merce by the Alabama and other rebel cruisers. merce by the Alabama and other reper cruisers. The pursuit and capture of these vessels is a matter, that the Department has constantly in view, and swit steamers have been constantly in search of them, and at times very close on to them. They are under orders to follow them wherever they may go. The only vessel that had the impudence to attack our flag at the entrance of our harbors—the Tacont—was promptly pursued, and her career, was

ony—was promptly pursued, and her career was oon terminated. The Department had about 30 soon terminated. The Department had about 30 vessels after her.

I thank you for your expression, that energy and ability have creditably marked the administration of this Department in all other channels of offluial duties. A rigid blockade of the coast has been demanded, and its accomplishment has required all the available force that the Department could bring to bear. To do this, it could not well despatch a larger force than it has in search of piratical rovers. It will continue to give this subject its attention, and hopes, as the avenues to the insurrectionary region are becoming closed, and the navy is enlarging, to be able to have a larger force to pursue the pirates, and accure the safety of our commerce abroad.

Very respectfully, GIDEON WEILLES, Secretary of the Navy, To Richard Lathers, Esq., and others.

EUROPE.

LORD PALMERSTON AND THE DIVORCE COURT. from the London Star, Oct. 31] [From the London Star, Oct. 31]

It is rumored in the region of the Divorce Court that the new Judge will soon have to deal with a case more extraordinary than any which occupied the time of his predecessor. We only notice the rumor, abstaining from giving the details which have reached us. It is said that the wife of a clergyman is the respondent, and that the co-respondent is so eminent in position, and has been so long and so much before the public, that the interest likely to be excited by the case will squar, if it do not exceed; that created some years ago by a celebrated trial in which Lord Welbourne amerged as defendant. * * * * * *

If, then, this great scandal, so sudden, so utterly
unexpected, so incredible to all reasonable appearance, has to be tried out, we see no use in affecting
to ignore the matter. There are of course many
questions concerning the private lives of public men
into which it is not decorous for journals to enter.

questions concerning the private lives of public meninto which it is not decorous for journals to enter.
But if in a fewdays or weeks we are to have a cause
tried, in which one of the most influential and prominent of living statesmen is to be implicated—if all
the provincial and all the foreign journals are to
teem meanwhile with daily paragraphs relating to
the coming cause celeve, and setting forth names and
dates at full length, we can really see no earthly advantage to be gained by London journals pretending
ignorance of what all the world talks about. Already we are aware that exaggeration and gossip
have been at their work, and have dragged into the
case the names of parties who have nothing whatever
to do with it. If the cause really comes for trial it
will possess no mere private interest—it will be no
merescrap of scandal for cult-room gossip and chuskling commentary; it will involve considerations of
deep political and national interest. It will be an
event, which, if it does not result in such an issue
as we must all desire, cannot but affect the political
situation of the country. It will in such an issue
as we must all desire, cannot but affect the political
situation of the country. It will in such an issue
he reputation of the closing years of a career which
is identified all over the world with the-most impertant events of Great Britain's policy in the present century. Such a subject as this cannot possibly be hidden away in a quiet corner, until the formal moment arrives when it becomes the theme of
judicial question. It is because we deprecate reckless comment and conjecture and unscrupulous exaggeration—because we have seen how many innocent and unsaccured names have even already been
hawked wantonly about in connection with this
case, that we deem it entirely unsuited for the
bluedering efforts at concealment which a false
deliancy would employ. It is something to have
obtained at least a public denial of the report that
such a cause had been disposed of by a comprom

It is hardly necessary to say that he stoy is of an action for divorce about to be tried before long, and in which the name of the co-respondent is one of the most renowned in England. A statesman venerable for his years, and distinguished all over the world for his long and active career in the highest departments of politics, is thus charged with one of the gravest offences against the moral code which all sects profess to hold in common. This surely was surprise enough for the most insatiable of gossips. Yet even this was not all; for in a day or two it was confidently asserted that the eminent personage alluded to had acknowledged the substantial truth of the charge by effecting a compromise. We ourselves noticed this rumor publicly, having heard it on what we conceived to be reliable authority; but at the same time taking care not to pledge ourselves in any way for the truth of the statement. We are now authoritatively informed that no compromise has taken place. The solicitor for the petitioner has addressed a letter to us, which the public may read in our columns to-day, and in which he explicitly denies that there is any foundation whatever for the rumor of a compromise. So far, then, current report led the public astray. The action, which at first seemed utterly incredible to almost every one, is apparently in progress, and has not been compromised.

utterly incredible to almost every one, is apparently in progress, and has not been compromised. Painful as the whole affair is, we cannot help being glad that the latest part of the scandal proves untue. Indeed, it would be hard to believe that a great public man, whose career has attracted the eyes of more than one generation, and whose repute is now part of the historical property of England, could have condescended to give consistency to such a charge by paring money to compromise it. NO COMPROMISE WITH THE PREMIER.

To the Editor of the Star:
Sire: I beg to inform you that there is no foundation whatever for the statement made in your paper of the 31st ult, viz.: "that an arrangement had been entered into between the petitioner and respondent in a certain important suit now instituted in the Divorce Court, and that the terms of such arrangement had been agreed to."

I am, sir, your obedient servant,
THOS. WELLS,
Solicitor for the petitioner. NO COMPROMISE WITH THE PREMIER.

47 Moorgate street, London, E. C., Nov. 2.

THE TALK IN LIVERPOOL.
[From the Liverpool Courier, Nov. 4.]

Nothing else is talked of in London, and very little elsewhere, than the "great divorce case." The London papers, with the exception of the Star, have studiously ignored it; but this seems an excess of reticence, when the threatened trial is the one subject of conversation, not only in the more exclusive region of clubs, but also in every steamer and omnibus and railway carriage. region of clubs, but also in every steamer and omnibus and railway carriage.

THE FOLITICAL RESULT.

[From the Liverpool Courier, Nov. 4]

In the meanwhile gossip of the political genus cannot forbear speculating on what would-happen if the case should turn out to be genuine, and Sir James Wilde should have to decree a divorce between Mr. O'Kane and his wife. The high character of the Queen, and her invincible repugnance to have for councillors any but men of unblemaned morals would, it is thought, involve a political bouleversement—nothing less than that which followed the duel between Mr. Canning and Lord Castlereagh in 1899. That the present Ministry would stand without its head, no one believes. Certainly the departure of the Premier from the Cabinet would be followed by a dissolution of the Cabinet itself, and Earl Russell would in vain strive to reconstruct an administration without the presence of the minister who has succeeded for the last four years in obtaining large majorities in a House where, according to the statistics of political parties, his majority was scarcely two figures. According to precedents, there ought to be a Cabinet crisis next month. In December, 1851, Lord Palmeraton resigned office on account of the "judicious bottle-holder" speech; in December, 1853, he resigned again, ostensibly on account of the Reform bill, but really because he wished a Russian war. December is now again close at hand, and by the time it comes the trial, if it come on atall, will have probably been

the trial, if it come on a tall, will have probably been decided, and the fate of the Palmeraton-Russell administration decided likewise. In the event of a break up and the return of Lord Derby to power, there would, it is thought, be a general election, in which the conservatives would be able to go to the country with the new cry of "purity of morals." Undoubtedly it would prove a very effectual cry, so far as concerns the business at the polling booths. These rumors and speculations, occurring at the dullest season of the year, are the all absorbing theme, and for once the newsmonger treats his newspaper with neglect. claim prospit obediance to all orders of Gen. Roserosan for the forms asystuct, at the context of the country, whose zeal and patriotic compensation for the general for themselves. The forms asystuct at the country, whose zeal and patriotic compensation for the general contends and the country, whose zeal and patriotic compensation for the general contends and the country, whose zeal and patriotic compensation for the general contends and the country, whose zeal and patriotic compensation for the country whose zeal and patriotic continued the patriotic patriot

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

5 **90** The money must always accompany the order, and no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of the pay #2 Postmasters are requested to set as Agents for THE WAR PRESS. War To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, are extra copy of the Paper will be given.

The new traffic regulations for the city of London are quite stringent. Between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. no vehicle with more than four horses is to be allowed in the streets. Coais, beer, wine, or other liquids, are not to be delivered in twenty-four principal streets, except very early in the morning or after five in the evening. The sale of vegetables, fish, fruit, or other articles, carried in any vehicles for sale, is also forbidden in the same streets between 9 A. M. and 6 P. M. Wagons, when loading, areto be placed parallel with the curb-stone of the foot-paths. The shoc black brigade are limited in the occupation of their stands. Many other reguations of a similar character have also been established.

THE high prices ruling in the United States contrast strongly with those which content the London dealers. Good stout Brussels carpets are sold in London at 62% cents per yard, and velvet carpets at 75 cents per yard. A "Prince of Wales" couch costs \$17.50; a Prince's easy chair, \$7.50; and full-sized iron bedsteads at \$1.62%.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18, 1863. Rumors of heavy bullion exportations, and the dearth of army movements, caused a lively demand for gold to day, which rose to 150, closing steady at 151. The money market was decidedly easier, and the reign of tightness is over for the present; 6@7 were the ruling figures. Government securities were strong, the five-twenties experiencing the effects of the late stringency of money. Yesterday the subscriptions amounted the start tunded theorem. eight hundred thousand. eight hundred thousand.

The stock market was strong and more active, and from the feeling evidenced, it is apparent that operators have been only waiting on the money market to "go in" extensively. Another active time of speculation may be expected soon. Attention was chiefly confined to the speculative class, the regular solid securities being firm, but inactive. State fives sold at par. the common solid to the speculative class. This fortain the second of the second state of the Demons and Reading bonds firm; Catawissa common sold up to 10%—the preferred at 31; Philadelphia and Eris rose %; North Penna. was steady at 21; Penna. at 71%; Long Island at 41; Little Schnylkill at 52; West Chestar 10%; Reading at 62%; 77% was bld for Beaver Mendow; Si for Lehigh Valley.

Canel stocks were active: Schnylkill Navigation preferred sold at 35; Union sixes at 27; Susquohanna at 17; Morris at 73; the preferred at 139. Navigation sixes, 1852, sold at 91; Wyoming at 80. Mining shares were in demand; Penn Mining rose to 6, selling atterwards at

124: Big Mountain rose to 514; Green Mountain at 524 iing Exchange are Division Canal shows a flourishing and increasing iness. For the week ending November 14, 1863, th \$149,334 86 . \$1,436 14 -- \$67,863 74

and Navigation Company for the week ending Novem BAST MAUCH CHUNK. ..21.732 07 634, 164 18333, 845 07 The following shows the amount of coal transported over the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week ending November 14, 1963, and previous since December 1, 1962,

mpared with same time last year:

MINES. 301.107 C9 403 965 18

em Preferred

Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, Nov. 18 Reported by S. E. SLATMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange. | Reported by S. S.LATMAEN | FIRST | 1000 Union Cl 6s. bown. 27 | 2000 do ... bob. 27 | 210 do ... Serip ... 25 | 20 Penna R ... 71 | 13 Wyoming Valley. 80 | 600 Susg Canal. *601 | 162 | 200 do ... b801 | 17 | 200 do ... b801 | 17 | 100 Penn Mining.cash. 5 | 160 do ... 42 | 400 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 400 | 41 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 400 | 4 docash 6:
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dob5сзан. 635

Do prid. 64 56 Server red R. 447 Do 78 773 1094 119 Green-street R. 452 Do both 12 College R. 42 College R. 43 College R. 44 College R. 45 Col

The export demand for Flour is limited, but the mar-ket is very firm. Sales comprise about 1.500 bbls, at \$7 for common. and \$7.25@7.50 for good extra family, and \$8 8 bbl for fancy Ohio do. The retailers and bakers are \$8 \(\) bbl for fancy Onto do. The retailers and oasers are buying at prices ranging from \$5 \(\) 605. 75 for superfine; \$6.5(\) 7 for extra; \$7.2(\) 8 for extra family, and \$9\) 10 \(\) bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is very scarce; small lots are reported at \$6.6(\) bbl. In Corn Meal there is little or nothing doing.

(RAIN.—There is a good demand for Wheat and prices are firm; about 9.000 bushels sold at 15\(\) 60160 for reds, and part private; white is selling at 15\(\) 60160 for reds, and part private; white is selling at 15\(\) 60150 bbl. Pushel for Delaware and Pennsylvania. Corn is sterdy, with sales of 4000 bushels yellow at 114c Bushel, and white at 112c. Onts are in fair request. With small sales at 83c, weight: 2,000 bushels Canada Barley sold at 160c Bushel.

BABK.—Quercitron is in steady demand, but quiet at 807 Bton for 1st No.1.

COTION—Holders are firm in their views, but the sales are limited; i mall lots of middlings are reported at 8,086½c B b. cash.

CROCKRIES.—Coffee is scarce, with small sales of Riodat 3,035c B b. In buzar there is more doing, and the market is very firm; 50c bluds Guba sold at 13013½ 2B b.

On time, very arm, so we was a reary little doing, but holders. on time. PROVISIONS —There is very little doing, but holders. PROVISIONS —There is very little doing, but holders. From in their views; about 300 bbls old mess Pork sold at \$16.7 (2016 S * Bb). Lard is fru; about \$0 to not prime, sold at 11% c \$ b. Eggs; are selling at 260 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ not prime, sold at 1124 we dozen.

WHISKY is higher; sales of bbls are making at 55% to for Fennsylvania and Western, and drudge at 65c Fe gallon.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to day:

Flour.

L900 bbls

Whest.

L900 bbls

Octr.

1 860 bas

Octs.

6 800 bas

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Wastern Flour is quite active, and 6@10c higher, under the rise in tood and exchange. Plour is quite active, and 6@10c higher, under the rise in row of and exchange.

The cales are 15,(10 bils at \$4,80@6 05 for superfine state, \$5,30@6 for superfine bills, \$20@6,50 for extra State, \$5,30@6 for superfine bills, \$1,00 for extra state, \$1,00 for superfine bills, \$1,00 for round, heory Onio at \$7,30@8 and trade brands do at \$7,50@3 53.

Southern Flour is \$600c better, and more active: sales \$1,00 bils at \$7,50@8 for superfine Baltimore, and \$3,05@10.00 for extra do.

Quanda Flour is \$600c higher, with a good demand; also \$50 bils at \$5,50@6.45 for common and extra, and \$1,00 for remains quite and firm at \$5,50@6.50 for the risps of fine and superfine.

Buskwheaf Flour is steady, and selling at \$5,30.25 Fills, wheat is buoyant, and prices have advanced fully 2@5.5 plus, with an active and excited market.