THURSDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1863. FORNEY'S "WAR PRESS,"

For the week ending SATURDAY, December 5, is just issued. The following is a summary of the principal ILLUSTRATIONS.-Punishment of a Private in the Army of the Polomac-Flockade-Runner R. E. Lee-Blockade-Runner Lady Davis. POETRY.—The Birds of Killingworth—Sheffer Sketching at the Bed of Death—The President's Hymn—Long-fellow's New Poems—A Dirge—Confederate Currency. ORIGINAL STORY. - Abigail: Continued. EDITORIAL.—The Great Triumph—The Value of the Victory—The End of the War—The Battles before Chattanooga—The European Situation—Words of History—Military Genius of the South—Lesson of the Victory— The Destruction of Essesima—The Exchange of Prison ers—The Grent Western Smitary Fair.

THIRTY EIGHTH CONGRESS-Official List of Mem-THE NATIONAL THANKSGIVING-Its Celebration

LETTERS OF "OCCASIONAL." LETTER FROM QUARTERMASTER GEN MEIGS. LETTER FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. LETTER FROM MEMPHIS, TENN. LETTER FROM LITTLE ROCK, ARK. LETTER FROM JOHN MINOR BOTTS. LETTER FROM NEW YORK. LETTER FROM SOLICITOR WHITING. THE WAR NEWS.—Army of the Potomac—Repulse of the Rabels—The Battles at Chattanooga—Fall Account—Surrender of Arkansas City, Texas, and Capture count—Surrender of Corpus Christi. ADDRESS OF GENERAL GANTT. HORRORS OF THE RICHMOND PRISONS.

THE REBEL PRESS. EUROPEAN NEWS. MISCELLANEOUS. - A Sketch of Russian Barbarities MISURLILAN DOUS. A SECOND OF MEMBERS DESTRUCTED Janu Wade-A Case in the New Orleans Courts-How to Treat our Prisonels—Slavery in Tennessee—The Escape of Morgan—Execution of Peter E. Slocum. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

LIST OF PATENIS ISSUED AGRICULTURAL. CITY MATTERS. SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS. WIT AND HUMOR, &c., &c.

Specimens of the "WAR PRESS" will be forwarded when requested. The subscription rate for single copies is \$2 per year. A reduction from these terms will be allowed when clubs are formed. Single copies, put up in wrappers, ready for mailing, may be obtained at the counter. Price, five cents.

No operations of unusual importance are reported from the Army of the Potomac. The rival armies till confront each other, meditating battle. It is a generally admitted fact that the enemy allowed our dead to remain unburied on the field of Chicksmauga, though the rebels spent days in picking up fragments of iron, broken arms, and anything hat could possibly be made of use, with which the field was strewn. Contrasting with this is the condust of Hooker's troops, who lately spent many hours in giving burial to the rebels who fell in the recent battle. And yet, after the fight at Richmond, where one Union regiment suctained such frightful slaughter, dead bodies were found savagely mutilated by rebel hands. This is asserted with more than usual emphasis in a recent telegram from Chattanooga. In test of the foregoing, it may be remarked that Union prisoners have been starved to death and killed for looking out of windows in Richmond. Crimes like these, perpetrated only by the worst wretches in the South, reflect the cruel pirit of the rebel Government itself, whose tyranny has awakened indignation among rebels themselves. The interest of affairs in the Southwest has now pertred in the fare of Longstreet, who was on the retreat to Virginia, followed by Burnside from Knoxville, and menaced by a force sent out by General Foster from Cumberland Gap to intercept him. The rebel general has one hundred and thirty niles to march before he can be supplied by rail; and fresh forces, under General Gordon Granger, supposed to have arrived at Knoxville. The report of the capture of Wheeler's cavalry division is discredited, and the last attack cover a retreat. A portion of Wheeler's cavalry assailed Kingston on Wednesday last, and were reulsed. Bragg's forces were still retreating southward, abandoned by Kentucky and Tennessee deserters, who were scattered about the mountains Prizoners are still being picked up, and the whole umber will not fall far short of seven thousand. Gen. Hooker was still at Ringgold, Ga. The report of one of the general officers in the late battle declares that the assault upon the Ridge was a mirante of daring, accomplished without orders, in last effort of the war, and so to strengthen which officers were carried away in the unaccountable enthusiasm of the soldiers. the Government will be fortified against

THE Toronto Leader of Tuesday morning says: A decided sensation was created in the city yesterday, in consequence of a report which got abroad that General John Morgan, the famous Confederate cavalry leader, had arrived in town, and was staying at the 'Queen's Hotel.'
When the account was received on Saturday of his escape from the State prison at Columbus, Ohio, in which he was confined by the Federal authorities, it was believed that he would endeavor to reach Canada as the nearest place of and accordingly many were prepared to credit the report that he had arrived in Toronto. It turned out, however, to be a cauard, originating from the following entry made in the rucet-book! of the 'Queen's:' 'John Morgan, the day by some wag staying in the house, who probably desired to see the effect it would create in this Southern-sympathizing community." A JOINT COMMITTEE appointed under a call of a

meeting at the Cooper Institute, November 9th, cating the establishment of a Bureau of Emancipa tion and such other legislation as may be necessary for the protection of the freedmen in the transition from alavery. Secretary Seward welcomed the committee, and hoped that, as it was too late for the President to embody their suggestions in his gene ral message, he would make their address the basis of a special message to Congress. OFFICIAL despatches from Generals Banks and Stone notify the Government of the occupation and capture of Brazos, Point Isabel, Brownsville, Corpus Christi, and Aransas City, with the prize of three guns and one hundred prisoners taken at the latter

place. Gen. Banks' most sanguine expectations are

YESTERDAY the head or crowning feature of the statue of Freedom was successfully holded to its position on the dome of the national Capitol, amid cheers from spectators below and salutes of cannon-RESOLUTIONS have been proposed in the Missouri Legislature to instruct Senators and Representa tives to vote for an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting slavery in the United States.

PARIS correspondence with the British papers mentions that in the "Yellow Book," the official pears a dozen papers relating to American affairs The last despatch is dated September 13. It con tains the particulars of a conversation between M. Drouyn de L'Huys and Mr. Davton, from which it appears that the reports about the cession of Texas and Louisiana by the South, as a condition for the recognition of the Confederate States, were unfounded, and that France does not seek for any acquisition in America, either for herself or for any one

THE Vienns correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 14th of November, says: "At Trieste it is said that Archduke Ferdinand Max, who is commander in chief of the Austrian fleet, is about to send in his resignation, and to prepare for his voyage to Mexico. It is further said that the vesreis which are to accompany the Mexican Emparor

How to Help the Richmond Prisoners. and among others a proposition, made in the early attention of Parliament. very attempt to organize an army of the in- feeble statute as will render it practically | har traits of character found in "Peculiar People." the object sought to be accomplished in its and more stringent law. Here, no doubt, ticed, in a late Richmond paper, a state- when a plausible pretext is started to ment that several hundred of the prisoners | the effect that the national honor is in jeohad been removed to Danville, a town upon | pardy. In 1802, after the Peace of Amiens the southern boundary-line of Virginia, the had been signed, the first thing that weaksouthwestern terminus of the Petersburg | ened the newly-sprung good feeling between Railroad, and so far inland as not to be 'France and England was Bonararte's easily accessible to invading armies. The constant demand that the English Governadvantage of railroads, and of interior ment should positively prevent any paralines, would again avail the enemy here, as graphs about or against him from appearing it has so often done before, and might in the English newspapers. Within two prove an equal offset to the valor and en- months after the Treaty was signed M.

thusiasm of our soldiers.

service, would materially interfere with the | the death." When M. BELTIER abused plans and operations of the Government BONAPARTE, in his Anglo-French paper, just at the present time, when the levy of | called L'Ambigu, and was indicted by the troops recently made has yet to be complied with in all of the States. And in the third Government," though there was a verdict place, as there would be no time for drilling. the collection in one body, of the number of men specified, nine-tenths of them wholly undisciplined, would not be an army at all, but a mob, from which nothing better could be reasonably expected than a repetition of the first Bull Run campaign. How, then, can Richmond be taken, and our starving men released? Not by the adoption of Quixotic enterprises, but by the prosecution of the war, as systematically as ever, and as much more vigorously as possible. So far as the destruction of the military power of the rebellion is concerned, little else than the breaking up of LEE's army now remains to be accomplished. It is true that BRAGG's possibility still exists that it may be re-

plied as to food and clothing, and can never | place by the persuasion, or on the demand, again present a formidable front to General of Mr. Adams or Mr. Seward, and that GRANT. It is true, also, that there would cry will be kept up, we may be sure, whenseem to be an army of some magnitude at ever any proposition to alter the Foreign Charleston, which, in the event of the capture o. that city, would be enabled to join either Brage or LEE. And it is true that, at Savannah, Mobile, and west of the Mississippi, there are some thousands of rebel troops. LEE's army is the mainstay of the rebelmust succumb to the Government. If we destroy that army we batter down the forti- London) on the sole responsibility of Lord fications of Richmond, and break the pri- RUSSELL. Either the newly-opened trade son bars that confine our famished, dying with Japan must be abandoned by England soldiers. If we would effect their release, or the war must be prosecuted until the Jaand bring the war to a sudden and triumphant close, we must take advantage of the present weakness of the rebellion and hurl against it all the strength it is possible to concentrate. The Government has as much

need of troops now as it ever had. The Army of the Potomac should be reinforced, if not voluntarily, then by the unsatisfactory but necessary process of a draft. It is unquestionably true that a hundred thousand men would volunteer for a single campaign against the rebel capital, where twenty-five thousand would hesitate to volunteer for a term of three years' service. But it is also unquestionably true that the twenty-five thousand, or even one-half of that number, distributed among the veteran regiments, would do quite as good service for the Union as the hundred thousand raw recruits starting forth upon a chimerical expedition. No better opportunity than the present, for rendering such service, has ever been presented to loyal men. We can help to strengthen the Army of the Potomac if we will; we can help to destroy the rebel army-once the right wing, but now the forlorn hope of the rebellion—if we will; we can help to close up the war bewill; and in doing all this we may have the satisfaction of knowing that while we are retire from the control of the city governfulfilling a sacred obligation towards the military sense, rendering the most effective zealous economy. Last year the rate was imprisoned and starving brethren in Richbill of one million dollars was the necessary mond. To accomplish their release may consequence. This year—notwithstanding vance of General MEADE; but of this we lions of dollars since the commencement of may rest assured, that in no way can that the war—these able financiers again propose spire us to give unanimity and vigor to this

failure in the future. / England's Difficulties. On the 13th January, the British Parliament will assemble "for the despatch of business." This is at least a fortnight earlier than usual, but important questions are on the tapis awaiting discussion and decision. These questions are chiefly foreign. Taxation has been put upon such a basis that the principal revenue of England is now raised from a few articles—about half a dozen in all-and these chiefly articles of luxury, with the exception of duties upon sugar and tea. Parliamentary Reform still rests, a distant speck on the political horizon. yet the hope of millions of unrepresented subjects of the British Crown. The distress in the cotton-province of Lancashire has been provided for, in a large degree, by legalized poor-rates and private benevolence. There are few home matters requiring the particular notice of Parliament. There are several foreign subjects, upon which the British Government have great cause to feel considerable anxiety.

The most pressing of these is Napoleon's summons to the leading Sovereigns to assemble in Congress, in Paris, and discuss the affairs of Europe. It is not vet known which of the invited have sent letters of acceptance, but it is believed that the respective rulers of Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Belgium have promised to attend. Austria yet holds off. Prussia is doubtful. Russia apparently approves of the Congress, which will delay the time in discussion which might help the Poles if devoted to action. There seems to be a general holding back among the Sovereigns until they see what England means to do. After discussing the question in several Cabinet Councils, the British Government have replied to NAPO-LEON's letter, not accepting, nor yet declining the invitation, but asking him what is intended to be discussed and done at the Congress? If Napoleon's response be definite, we shall be much surprised. His peculiar talent, reminding one of the peculiar faculty of the cuttle-fish, is to cast even the can scarcely suit him to own the truth, that he feels himself in "a tight place," in consequence of his big words and no action in The suffering of our prisoners in the the matter of Poland, and wants to get out her quota at the expense of the loyal State Richmond jails is still a topic of painful in- of it, by inducing the brotherhood of Kings terest in every newspaper, and at almost | to declare that the peace of Europe must every hearthstone in the country. Several | not be disturbed on account of the revolt in

plans have been proposed for the relief of | Poland. The relations of England to France, the unfortunate victims of rebel barbarities, at the present crisis, will doubtless occupy our columns some days ago, that a volun- . Another foreign difficulty is that which teer army of one or two hundred thousand | has arisen out of the fast and loose policy of men shall be immediately raised, acting | England to America. After much doubt under the plans and authority of the War and considerable delay, the British Govern-Department, and co-operating with the ment decided upon really exercising neutraaimies already in the field, but designed lity in the contest between the United States only for the special purpose of taking Rich- and "the so called Southern Confederamend. Many good and sensible men, and tion." Whatever may be our opinion of especially many enthusiastic and sanguine, the pretence of preventing the Alabama

have favored the idea. The Washington | from going to sea, (sending the order so as authorities, laying aside enthusiasm, and to reach Liverpoola few hours after the vesviewing the entire question in the light of sel had departed,) the British Governdispassionate calmness, have thought less | ment showed decided determination when favorably of the proposed crusade, and it seized first the Alexandra, and next the therefore have naturally, and no doubt Confederate war-rams. In the case of the properly, refused to sanction it. It will re- first seizure, the verdict of a jury was that quire but a moment's reflection to ascertain under the Foreign Enlistment Act there the considerations which must have in- was no power to arrest that vessel. There fluenced the Government in reaching this may be a new trial, followed by a reversal decision—a decision which no doubt very of the first verdict, but, if not, it is evident many thoughtless people have regarded as | that the British Government will have to extremely unfeeling. In the first place, the ask Parliament to make such changes in the nature proposed would defeat efficient, or to repeal it and enact anothe organization. To raise, equip, and place in the Government will be met by two parthe field, one hundred thousand men, would | ties-by the Opposition, anxious to defeat it. be the work of weeks, if not of months; to on a national question, and by the sympatransfer the fifteen thousand Union pri- thizers with the South, who are averse to soners from Richmond to the interior of having the law strengthened against their al-North and South Carolina would be the lies, the slave-holders. Now, the British peowork of a very few days-and the effect | ple, though generally slow, and rather inwould be to intensify the sufferings of the different to mere political issues—except unfortunate creatures, if such a thing were | when they are worked up into great possible. We know that the rebels would issues, such as Reform and Cheap not hesitate to do this; and, indeed, we no- Bread-are the reverse of phlegmatic,

OTTO, the French Ambassador, told one of In the second place, the raising and equip- the British Cabinets that if paragraphs about ping of one hundred thousand men for a RONAPARTE continued to appear in the

British Ministry for "a libel on a friendly for the Crown, public opinion in England was opposed to Bonaparte, for his desire to interfere with the liberty of the press, and very loudly declared that the prosecution in-

dicated a Ministerial desire or weakness to yield to the threats of a foreign ruler. In February, 1858, the dissolution of Lord PALMERSTON'S Ministry was caused by the popular belief that the bill which he introduced to amend the law of conspiracyafter the failure of Orsini's murderous at tempt in Paris—was the result of his vielding to the demand of the Emperor Napo-LEON that the law of England should be changed so as to facilitate the detection and punishment of conspirators, in England, army has not yet been annihilated; and a against his life and rule. Already the cry has gone forth, that the action of the inforced by Longstreet. Nevertheless, British Government, in the case of the it is a broken, demoralized army, poorly sup- Alexandra and the war-rams, has taken Enlistment Act is made by the British Government.

There is yet another question, also connected with foreign politics, which must create much discussion, and may lead to some time since by court martial, has been dis-Still, the fact is not to be disputed that | trouble in the ensuing Parliamentary session. This is the war with Japan, comlion, and, with its destruction, the rebellion | menced (as appears from official documents lately published by the Foreign Office in nanese are taught the lesson that national treaties must be observed.

There is a flying rumor that the Palmer ston Cabinet are inclined to save the ship of State (i. e., their own offices) by throwing overboard the political Jonah who has caused most of their troubles in regard to foreign nations. Earl Russell, who owes his elevation chiefly to his being the son of a wealthy duke, has shown remarkable incapacity as Foreign Minister. His principle of cowering before the strong and bullying the weak brings discredit to the nation and contempt upon himself. His colleagues may sacrifice him to save themselves.

The Tax Rate. At the last meeting of Councils, the committee selected to fix the tax rate for the coming year submitted a majority report in favor of \$2.50 on the hundred dollars. The explanation of the apparently singular fact that such a low rate as this should have been recommended at a time when the expenses of the city, in consequence of the war, are nominally higher than they have ever been before, is found in the circumstance that the majority of the committee fore another twelvemonth has elapsed, if we were Democrats. As the party to which these gentlemen belong is to gracefully ment in a few weeks hence, they can well Government, we are at the same time, in a afford to make such an exhibition of their service possible towards the relief of our fixed at \$2 on the hundred, and a deficiency in the ad- the city debt has increased over four milobject be more speedily, or fully, or satis- to place the tax rate far below the requirefactorily effected, than by a crushing vic- ments of the lowest estimates, and thus tory over the rebel army under LEE, such once more compel the city to enter the as has just been gained over the army of market as a borrower. Taxpayers of ordi-Brage. Humanity and patriotism alike in- nary common sense are not to be deceived into mistaking a shallow political device of this kind for a genuine concern for their our armies that the plans and prospects of best interests. The city government has been living in the hand-to-mouth style long enough, and the sooner a change is made

> the better. William Lloyd Garrison. Mr. Garrison was not mobbed last night. Vitriol was not scattered through the audience. Stones were not dashed through the windows. Yet, Mr. GARRISON said that the execution of John Brown was a horrible murder, and uttered the boldest, most uncompromising anti-slavery opinions. He was not even hissed; on the contrary, he was welcomed and interrupted by applause, and throughout his fine speech had the sympathies and respect of his hearers. What has happened to Philadelphia that in three years she has been thus transformed? What spell of eloquence has Mr. GARRISON wrought, that he, who twenty years ago nearly lost his life in the streets of Boston for declaring slavery to be a crime; who, up to 1861, was unjustly branded as a traitor and an atheist, should now be acknowledged as one of the truest of Americans? He has wrought no spell but that of truth; he is not eloquent as Brurus is, and speaks with

that has wrought the revolution, and the

treason of the slaveholder has at last vindicated the loyalty of the Abolitionist. SHALL WE HAVE A DRAFT ?- The fifth of January is rapidly approaching, and still there seems to be no movement in this city to embrace the opportunity presented by the Government of avoiding another draft. We have no doubt that, with proper exertions, a large part, it not the whole, of our quota might be readily raised within the requisite time. It seems, by our police reports, that recruits can be obtained in Philadelphia for New York and other States, two individuals having been arrested on Monday upon this charge; and it is well known that many Philadelphians, induced by tempting offers of higher bounties, have joined New Jersey regiments. As they can cross to Camden for five cents, and can get \$270 extra bounty for the pleasant little trip, plainest things into a fog, and, just now, it | it is altogether natural that they should cross to Camden: and the result of it is, that New Jersey, the only Northern State that has voted against the war for the Union, fills of Pennsylvania. Common Council, at its meeting to-day, must adopt the ordinance, which Select Council has already passed, giving to each volunteer a bounty of \$200, or the citizens of Philadelphia must make up their minds that another draft is inevitable. There is yet time to avert it, if Councils act in the matter promptly, more than a month yet remaining to us. It is only necessary to offer proper inducements, and nine-tenths of the Pennsylvania soldiers whose terms are about to expire, will re enter the service; but unless we give them higher bounties than New Jersey offers, the greater majority will enter regiments from that State. It rests with Councils to decide if we shall or shall not have a

draft. JOHN B. GOUGH. -- By an advertisement in another olumn our readers will see that this distinguished lecturer is appounced for Thursday evening. Deember 10, at the Academy of Music, and Friday evening, December 11, at Concert Hall. Mr. Gough is no stranger to a Philadelphia audience, and thereore needs no commendation from us. The lecture for Thursday evening, at the Academy of Music-Peculiar People"-is entirely new, and has never een delivered in this city. It is said to be one of Mr. Gough's very best efforts, and those who have heard him know how well he can delineste the nection

MR. BULFINCH'S BOOKS.—The following letter ustly commends a series of excellent works by Thomas Bulfinch, Esq. The volumes form quite a series, and, besides being full of entertainment in them ing allusions and illustrations constantly met with in English literature :

In English literature:

BOSTON, 12 Nov., 1863.

GENTLEMEN: I have enjoyed the three volumes of Mr. Bulinoh—"The Age of Fable." "The Legends of Charlemagne," "The Age of Chivatry "which seem to me written with knowledge, taste, and a consolentious tidelity. They are books both for the young and the old. The young will dind in them a key to poetry, and even to history, important to possess. The old will find in them a pleasant epitome of those stories which for ages have entered into the pastime of life. Whether at school, at home, or in the library, such books must be welcomed.

Believe me, gentlemen, faithfully yours.

Messrs. J. E. Tilton & Co. ENGLISH PICTORIALS.—From J. J. Kromer, 403

thestnut street, we have the Illustrated London

ted News of the World Nov. 14, and the News of the World of November 15. Capture of Two of Morgan's Captains. Louisville, Dec. 2.-Major J. F. Farris' detective police, captured, this evening, two of Morgan's captains, R. Sheldon and R. B. Taylor, who escaped with him from Columbus. They were found about six miles east of here, on the Kentucky side of the river, and have been committed to the county jall in special purpose, and but for a short term of English journals, there would be "war to this city.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dac. 2.

The French Tobacco. The Executive order under which the French Government is about to ship the 7,000 hogsheads of tobacco, so long stored at Richmond, announces, that in accordance with the comity of nations, any to bacco belonging to the Governments of France, Austria, or any other friendly Power, actually bought and paid for prior to the 4th of March, 1861 may be exported from any part of the United States Upon the basis of this order an informal convention was entered into between Secretary SEWARD and M. Mencing, the French minister, on the 23d nil It authorizes the passage of a fleet of transports under convoy of two French corvettes, up Jame river to City Point. The French minister under-takes that neither the laborers nor the crews of the vessels employed shall have any communication with the people on shore. Supplies for Union Men in Richmond.

The following was received from General S. A MEREDITH: FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 2, 1863. Hon. Edwin M. Slanton, Secretary of War:
Government supplies for our prisoners arrived here, and were forwarded by the rebel agent.

The supplies furnished by the State agency are also received and forwarded; also, individual sup-plies. I will zend two boats laden with provisions Arrival of the Russian Fleet at Alexandria. A despatch from Alexandria says: Four vessels of the Russian fleet arrived and anchored off here

Dishonorably Dismissed. Colonel JAMES BELGER, of the regular army, lately quartermaster at Baltimore, who was tries

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. No General Engagement Taken Place up to Yesterday.

honorably dismissed the service.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The trains are making regular trips on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad as far out as Rappahannock Station. The road has not yet been disturbed. ons from the vicinity of Culpeper, lastnight, bring no definite news from the army, and say that no general engagement had taken place up to yes-

MISSOURI.

The Abolition of Slavery.

JEFFERSON CITY, Dec. 2.—In the Senate to day, an act for calling the new State Convention was tabled by a tie vote, the President voting in affirma-In the House, Mr. Wagner offered a series of reolutions to the following effect: The abolition of alavery.

That the insurgents lay down or deliver up their arms, and surrender all forts and ersenas.

The people of the South to give up ther leaders. All persons who have wilfully taken up arms against the Government shall be incapacitated from holding any Federal office. All other people of the South shall be restored to their ancient right That our Senators and Representatives be instructed to vote for an amendment to the Constitution forever prohibiting slavery in the United States,

DEPARTMENT OF THE GULP. Official Despatch from General Ranks

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The following has been reved from General Banks: BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Nov. 9, 1863. To his Excellency A. Lincoln, President United States: I am in occupation of Brazos Island, Point Isabel, and Brownsville. My most sanguine anticipation are more than realized. Three revolutions have occurred in Matamoro Major General Commanding

affecting the Government of Tamaulipas.

The first was adverse to the interests of Mexico and the United States. Everything is now as favorable as could be desired. General Stone officially advises General Halleck, under date of New Orleans, November 28th, of the eception of the intelligence that Corpus Christi is in the possession of our forces, and that Aransas, Texas, was taken on the 17th of November. 100 prisoners and three guns were captured. From Omaha. THE UNION AND PACIFIC BAILROAD.

OMAHA, Dec. 2.—The ceremony of formally break-ing ground on the west side of the Missouri river, for the Union and Pacific Railroad, occurred to-day. Nearly one thousand persons were present, induding Governor Saunders, of Nebraska, and the Bluffs, and a number of distinguished strangers, At 3 o'clock, amid the roar of artillery and the shouts of the people, the engineers of the road com-menced work, assisted by Governor Saunders and the Mayors of Omaha and Council Bluffs. After these ceremonies, addresses were made by Sovernor Saunders and others. Despatches were read from the President, Secreary Seward, Governor Yates, Mayor Opdyke, Geteral Dix, and others.

The proceedings of the day, concluded by a grand panquet, given at the Herndon House, and a general llumination of the city.

NEW YORK CITY

PIRE-CALLANT CONDUCT OF A FIREMAN. six other large buildings, and four tenement houses. on Seventh avenue, and Twenty-ninth and Thirtieth streets, were burned this morning. A large number of families were thus rendered homeless The total loss by the fire is estimated at \$100,000, which is mostly covered by insurance.

During the progress of the fire J. Brown, foreman of Hose Company No. 30, at the imminent risk of his life, entered the third story of a house which was in flames, bravely rescuing a child from certain leath. Some 5,000 people witnessed the gallant act SAILING OF THE PERSIA. NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The steamer Persia sailed to day, with \$730,000 in specie. EXPORT OF SPECIE. NEW YORK, Dec. 2.—The steamer Persia, which sails from this port to day, takes out seven hundred

no more power than of old. It is the South and thirty-three thousand dollars in specie.

A FALL OF SNOW. BOSTON, Dec. 2.—There is a light snow-storm to-day, with indications of turning to rain—now fall-The weather is mild and wind southeast. DEATH OF THE WIFE OF BX-PRESIDENT PIERCE. Mrs. Jane M. Pierce, the wife of ex-President

THE SAFETY BANK OF BOSTON The managers of the Safety Bank of this city have forwarded to Washington the necessary papers, and will soon become a National Bank, under the law the last session of Congress.

Franklin Pierce, died this morning, at Andover,

Mass. She has been in feeble health for several

Supplies for Union Men in Richmond. BALTIMORE, Dec. 2 .- There were shipped to-day or Richmond by C. C. Fulton, from the Baltimore American Relief Fund, forty-five boxes and twenty barrels of provisions, coeting over \$1,600. The ship ments from citizens of Maryland and some of the surrounding

Boston, Dec. 2.-The evening express train on the Northern Railroad met with an accident last night near Canaan, N. H. Two cars were thrown off the track, and seventeen persons more or less bruised, but none fatally. The fire at Amherst, N. H., last night, destroyed the post office, Handy's Hotel, and some out-build ings. The lors is estimated at \$10,000. Railroad Collision. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 2 -The Nashville northward

rain has not arrived. It is now eight hours behind ime. It is reported that it came into collision with ng several soldiers and ladies. The particulars are not attainable at present. CINCINNATI, Dec. 2.—A railroad collision occurred yesterday eighteen miles south of Louisville, by which a number of cars were destroyed. Two perons were killed, and four badly injured; by the acci-

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 28 -The steamer Golden City arrived here vesterday. The prospect of saving the monitor Camanche improves.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 30.—The bark Rosks sails for Hong Kong on Wednesday, taking about \$400,-The ship S. C. Grant has finished loading for Liverpool. In her cargo are forty thousand sacks SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 1.—The Union State Canittee auggest Gettysburg as the place for the next National Convention.

Report that Morgan has Reached Toronto Doubtful. TORONTO, Dec. 2 .- The report that Morgan has reached Toronto is very doubtful. If he is in Canada he is keeping very dark, but the report is not generally believed. It is reported in London that he reached Windsor, opposite Detroit. Harrisburg.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI Foster and Burnside Pursuing

Longstreet. THE REPORTED CAPTURE OF WHEELER'S CAVALRY.

Hooker's Fight at Ringgold, Georgia. SLAUGHTER OF AN OHIO REGIMENT.

Brass Still Retreating.

EAST TENNESSEE. CINCINNATI, Dec. 2 .- The following despatch wa eccived here last evening:

Ounderland Gar, Nov. 30.—All our available forces left the Gap to day, under the direction of Major General Foster, with a view to intercept Longstreet in his retreat into Virginia. Burnside is closely pushing the enemy's rear. Decisive resulta are anticipated. The capture of Wheeler's entire division of five

thousand troops is not fully credited here. Wheeler's is a cavalry division, and the capture of that number of cavalry is unprecedented. There is no doubt that Longstreet is in a tight place, and may be headed off by Foster. Gordon Granger must have reached Knoxville by this time. Longstreet must march one hundred and thirty miles before he can be appplied by rail.
FROM CHATTANOOGA. CHATTANCOGA, Dec 1 .- General Hooker is still

at Ringgold, where he had his late battle. The 7th

Ohio had advanced and were fearfully slaughtered

losing Colonel Creighton, and Lieut. Colonel Crane, killed, and Adjutant Baker badly wounded. Only one commissioned officer escaped unburt.

The 76th Ohio Volunteer Infantry also suffered severely in killed and wounded; nearly half of those struck were killed. Prisoners still come in in large numbers. They will, probably, foot up seven thousand.

Gross' brigade is engaged in burying our dead, who were killed September 19th and 20th, at Chicksaugs. The bodies were found unburied, and the heads of a few had been severed from their bodies and placed on stumps and poles. This is no exaggeration. The heads were seen by General Craft It is said that the mountains are full of Kentucky and Tennessee deserters from Bragg's army, trying to go home. Bragg, with the skeleton of his army,

is making his way south. STORMING OF THE RIDGE IN THE BAT-TILE BEFORE CHATTANOOGA—A MIRA-CLE OF DARING. CLE OF DAKING.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.—The storming of the Ridge in the great battle before Chattanoga, on the 26th, is thus described by an officer in his report to the War Department : The storming of the Ridge by our troops was one of the greatest miracles in military history. No man who climbs the assent, by any of the roads that

wind along its front, can believe that 18,000 men were moved upon its broken and crumbling face, unless it was his fortune to witness the deed. It seems as awful as a visible interposition of God. Neither Generals Grant nor Thomas intended it. Their orders were to carry the rifle pits along the base of the ridge, and cut off their occupants. But when this was accomplished, the unaccountable spirit of the troops bore them bodily up the imprac-ticable steeps, over the bristling rifle-pits on the rest, and the thirty cannon enfilading every gully. The order to storm appears to have been given imultaneously by Generals Sheridan and Wood, ecause the men were not to be held back-honeless as the attempt appeared to military prudence; besides, the generals caught the inspiration of the men, and were ready themselves to undertake im-RETREAT OF LONGSTREET FROM KNOX-VILLE. Washington, Dec. 2.—The Star has received the following despatches from another source: CUMBERLAND PASS, Nov. 30, 11.50 P. M. - Captain

Byrd repulsed Wheeler's attack at Kingston on Wednesday last. Wheeler then retired toward Knoxville.

Commensation Plans, No. 40, 11-16. Tolliphoto and Wednesdry Jash. Whenlies then retitude toward black and the probability of the company of the probability of course and only the company of the probability of the company of the course of the probability of the course of the probability of the course of the probability of course and only contract of the probability of course and only contracts of the probability of the course of the probability of the probability of course and only contracts of the probability of the prob

by salutes from the different fortifications around the city.

Long will the eyes of patriots gaze upon this noble statue on the morrow; but the effulgence of its golden splendors shall dazzle the eyes of traitors, and its detected sight strike a blow of terror to their hearts; and far across the waters of the Potomac, where war has scourged the land, and where ruin and famine have worked their progress, the atatue of Freedom shall disseminate its bright scintillations, proudly smiling, as it were, over the downfall of these plotters of treason and murder.—IVashington Chronicle, 2d.

Harrisburg.

A Court Martial.

Larrisburg.

A Court Martial.

Larrisburg.

A Court Martial.

Louisville, December 2—A cont-harrish has been commoncool in this city for the trial of General

Baryunan.

Tennessee.

Cincinnati, pec. 2—A despatch from Louisville of meiody, never stopping to develop a great has monic opportunity, never relationed. The music of micedy, never stopping to develop a great has monic opportunity, never relationed. The music of micedy, never stopping to develop a great has monic opportunity, never relationed. The music of micedy, never stopping to develop a great has monic opportunity, never relationed. The music of micedy, never stopping to develop a great has monic opportunity, never relationed. The music of micedy, never stopping to develop a great has monic opportunity, never relationed. The music of micedy proportion of rank of micedy proportunity never relationed. The music of micedy proportion of rank of the theorem of a rank of the theorem of

rior in musical culturs to that organized by Mr. Anschutz. Of the orchestra it would be unfair to make a similar comparison, for the superficial instrumentation of Petrolla could but imperfectly develop its merit, Judging from the large and fashionable audience last night, we have reason to anticipate for the Italian opera a brilliant season. Mr. Maretzek de-serves to be successful; for fifteen years he has earnestly endeavored to establish the Italian opera upon basis of true merit, and none of his rivals have excelled him in enterprise. In scenery and stage effect "Ione" was finely given, and upon the noble vocal power of his principal singers he rests a just claim to the patronage of the public. On Friday "Norma" will be sung.

MUSICAL FUND HALL—LEGTURE — D. McConaughy, Esq., of Gettysburg, is announced by the Tistorical Society of Pennsylvania to deliver s

upon the "Incidents of the Great Battles," fought

charge for admission, and tickets may be had of

John A. McAllister, 728 Chestnut street. THE CITY.

[FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.] William Lloyd Garrison at Concert Hall. Concert Hall was pretty well filled, last evening, on the occasion of the appearance of William Lloyd Garrison, the first of Abolitionists. The staging was very handsomely decorated with the American flag. draped in black in memory of John Brown. An agle and national shield had a central position amid the red, white, blue, and black festoonings, the whole scene being comewhat relieved or beautithe whole scene being somewhat relieved or beauti-fied by the appearance of cards containing the diffe-rent sayings of Jefferson, Handolph, Clay, Madison, Monroe, Douglas, and others; the whole being sur-mounted with a white banner or band containing, n black, conspicuous letters, the words

UNION AND LIBERTY. Besides these adornments, there were white baners with red trimming, interspersed with black rape, arranged on the eastern and western walls of he beautiful building. Albert H. Love, at 8 o'clock, presented himself to the audience, and, in a few remarks, introduced William Lloyd Garrison. The appearance of the speaker was greeted with applause.

He commenced his remarks by saying that he was graiffed at the reception given him, and he gladly accepted it as a rejoicing because of his advocacy of the cause of human liberty, his hatted to slavery, and his hostility to rebellion. Before he commenced, he desired to relieve himself from all embarrasament on the present occasion, as he did not intend to speak by the card, as published in the papers, that he was to deliver a great speech. He said he was not to be held responsible for the appearance of such an announcement, for he considered himself no orator as Beecher is, but a plain, blunt man, who speaks right honest. The abnouncement, therefore, that be would make a great speech is a mistake, for the great speech will not take place until to morrow evening, at the Academy of Music. [Applause.] As many as can will be there to-morrow evening, to greet the advocate of free institutions, and give him such an ovation as that cause and its powerful advocate are entitled to. [Renewed applause.] It has been four years ago this day when the unnatural murder of John Brown was committed upon the soil of Virginia. That event took place simply because that man desired to free a few slaves. For this he was villified, donounced, and arraigned as a traitor, convicted as a traitor, and hung as a traitor to his country, nor to his fellow-man, nor to his food, and the execution of such a man was nothing but a murder of a most horrible character.

At this stage of the proceedings of the trial of John Brown, his address to the court, etc., and then William Lloyd Garrison. The appearance of the speaker was greeted with applause.

At this stage of the proceedings the distinguished speaker referred to the proceedings of the trial of John Brown, his address to the court, etc., and then commented thereupon in substance as follows: We ought to remember this day that the act of the muder of John Brown was not that of Virginia alone, but it was with the concurrence of the Government of the United States. At the time of his execution, we should not forget that the flag of Virginia and the flag of the nation were entwined within each other, or flaunting in the breeze, thus commingling together, and bathed in his blood. It was with confusion of face that his murderers admitted that John Brown was not captured by a part of the volunteer force of Virginia, but by the marines of the United States, under the colonelship of Robert Lee. Governor Wise himself was so chagrined at such an event, that he is reported to have sand that he would have given his right arm close to the shoulder had the capture been made by the volunteers of Virginia. From this and other historical facts, we know that John Brown was captured by United States merines. The people of the whole country then said his blood be upon us and our children; and thus the people assented to his death. One of the results in resold at 10%; Norrietown at 58%; Union Canal sold at 1%; the preferred at 4%; Susquehanna at 15; Schnylkill Navi gation at 17%, the preferred declined to 32; sixes, 1892, a SSM: Lehigh scrip sold at 49, shares at 60; Arch stree, terling Exchange.

Azleton. Jount Pleasan. Buck Mountain. The following are the comparative receipts of the Su ... \$7,945 48 ... 7,419 14 \$193,243 98 162,141 50\$626 34 The following shows the Earnings to same date of last year.... Increase over last year... lelphia for coirage, \$97,470. Receipts during the month in account of Customs..... ents during the month : Balance Nov 50, 1863... The New York Evening Post save:

fall of these plotters of treason and murder.—Washington Chronicle, 2d.

Public Entertainments.

ITALIAN OPERA.—That which chiefly impressed us in the performance of "Ione" last night was the tremendous difference between the German and Italian schools—a difference which no one can fall to feel, but which few fully understand. Great difference was also evident between the company which so lately sang in the Academy, and that which Mr. Maretzek now introduces. We shall not pursue the comparison further than to say that to the vast vocal superiority of the Italians is chiefly due the enthusiasm and applause they excited.

Petrella's music is without originality and decidedly imitative. But it is passionate, energetic, effective, and over loaded with popular melody and traditional effects. Of individuality the composer is desirable and the market of his music belongs to

was clavery. [Applause.] The really loyal men of the country are the Abolitionists. Pease men on principle are on trial. Every voter must state the war if he voted correctly. If he voted for Mr. Lincoln, he voted for him as commander-in-chief of the army and navy. The war must be sustained fill slavery is abolished. The Government must be maintained, therefore slavery must be abolished. On the part of the South, it is a pro-slavery war. Consequently, it must be an anti slavery war on one part. [Applause.] Many persons say that Abraham Lincoln is an Abolitionist. These persons the munder a mistake. [Laughter.] If an Abolitionist had been elected President the South would not have been permitted to hold the reins of power so long before the war broke out. Mr. Lincoln had placed the armies in charge of pro-slavery generals, and what followed? Months and months of inactivity and disaster. General Fremont issued a noble proclamation of freedom. Would an Abolitionist have reversed it? Oan you be honest when you say that the President is an Abolitionist? Copperhead Democracy sustained Mr. Lincoln until he showed some signs of conversion. When this proclamation of freedom was issued that party became the enemy of the President. Give me Mason rather than Seymour; give me ther Davis rather than Franklin Pierce; give me the devil as a roaring lion, then as an angel of light. [Applause]

Mr. Garrison concluded amid much applause, and the audience, which was composed of intelligent prople, esparated, well gratified with the event of the evening. lecture at Musical Fund Hall, on Friday evening, upon our own soil, in July last. There will be no

DISTINGUISHED ARRIVAL,-Vice President Hamlin arrived in this city last evening, and took quarters at the Continental Hotel. THE SCOTTISH SOCIETIES.—On Monday, being the suniversary of St. Andrew, the patron-saint of Scotland, the St. Andrew's Society had its 115th annual dinner at the Continental, and the Thiatie Society had the Intake Society had the Intake Society had the repair of St. Andrew, and the Thiatie Society had their banquet at the Wetherill House. At both celebrations, there happily was more melody than elequence—song being at a premium, and speech making at a discount. The societies respectively visitors were Messrs. John Gibson, Mitcheson, and Buff, and the Thiatie deputation. The St. Andrew visitors were Messrs. John Gibson, Mitcheson, and Buff, and Messrs. Thomas Duncan, Jr, and James Johnston. We have already published the names of the St. Andrew office-hockers for 1881. Those of the Thintle Society are as follows:

President—Daniel McIntyre.

Vice President—William Gray.

Treasurer—Thomas Duncan.

Secretary—John Booth.
Courselors—Robert C. Gibson, Peter H. Johnston, James Johnston, William J. Young, Wm. Smith.

Solicitor—W. G. Ric Allister.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS, &C .- The early and particular attention of dealers is requested to the extensive and seasonable assortment of British, French, German, and American dry goods &c., embracing about 725 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. in woolens, worsteds, cottons, allks, and linens, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit (and part for cash), our meneing this (Thursday) morning, at ten o'clock, to be continued all day and part of the evening, without intermission, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street. In cluding 550 pairs army blankets, partially damaged AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES :-We would call the attention of buyers to the large sale of 1,000 cases prime boots, shoes, brogans, Balmo rals, cavairy boots, &c., to be sold this (Thursday morning, December 3d, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctionsers, at their store, Nos. 525 Market and 522 Commerce

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL. THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2, 1863.
There was but little excitement on Third street to-day Gold rose early in the morning to 150, but fell off, and continued rather steady at 1451/2@149; late in the day advanelag to 149%, with a strong demand. Money is inclined to stringency, 7 per cent. being the ruling figure Government securities declined a fraction, 108½ [20103½] being bid for 1881s; 108½ for seven-thirties. Quarterers' vouchers are worth 93. Old certificates, 1017@ The Stock market was somewhat irregular and feverish, the tendency of the fancies being still down-ward. State fives sold at par; Gity sixes were steady; Huntingdon and Broad Top 1st mortgages at 1014; Long Island sixes at par; Reading 1570s at 1664; Reading de-clined to 62%; North Penna to 21%; Catawissa to 9, the referred to 281/2; Little Schuylkill to 49%; Huntingdon and Broad Top to 19; Pennsylvania to 70; West Chaste

sold at 31; Second and Third at 83%; Farmers' and M chanics' Bank at 5714: City at 5214. The market close | heavy. | Drexel & Co. quots: | 1684@109 | United States Bonds, 1891 | 1684@109 | 18. new Cartificates of Indebtedness | 1014@1024 | U. S. old Certificates of Indebtedness | 1014@1024 | U. S. 7 3-10 Notes | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 1064@1024 | 10

Sales of 5-20s to-day \$787.450. and Navigation Company for the week ending Novem FROM MAUCH CHUNK.

EAST MAUON CHUNK. 419 02

Division Canal Company for the week ending Novem-

01,811 1

\$163,566 A6 .. 92,475 50 ...271.691 1 During the month of November, the business of th United States Assay Office at New York was as follows: Deposits—Gold, \$1-5,000; silver, \$20,000; total, \$165,000. Gold bars stamped. \$160,652; sent to U. S. Mint at Phila The following is a statement of the receipts and disments of the Assistant Treasurer of the United Stat

. \$30,368,728 .. \$\$1,670,368 6,655

The loan market is more active than yesterday. There, bowever, no stringency, and the brokers have little infincintly in supplying their wants at 7 3 cent. Moreantle paper of the higher grades passes at 6%@7.

The stock market is delived liregular. Governments reform, coupon five twentes being near 100%@10%. tile par er of the higher grades passes at 6%@7.

The move mather and program. Governments are firm, coupon five twenties being near 100%@100%, and seven thirty Treasury notes at 100%@100%. Currequester thirty Treasury notes at 100%@100%. Currequester thirty Treasury notes at 100%@100%. Currequester thirty offering is large—in consequence of the large grant of the large strue last month—the price is still depressed to 98.

Railroad shares are heavy, the principal excitement being in New York Genral. As the books close on Fricay at 2F. M., the stock sold to-day at 185, cash, and as low as 138, seller three days.

In Eric there is also a lively speculative demand. The Western list is inactive and droopies.

Before the first session gold was selling at 183 @149%. New York Central at 137%@1378, Eric at 105@105%, Ilinnois Central at 117@118, lindson River at 1212@12212.

Reading at 1212@118, indson River at 1212@12212.

The appended table exhibits the chief movement of Wayne at 81%, Jumberland at 91%.
The appended table exhibits the chief movem the market, compared with the latest prices of y

Adv. Dec nc Mail..... York Con. B.... 14 rie Preferred.... udson Klyer..... Harlem 1909

Harlem Preferred 194

Reedding 1993

Michigan Central 123

Michigan Southern 78

Michigan South 27, 1309

Illinois Cen. Serip 116 Philada Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 2

| Reported by | R. SLAYMAKBR, Philadelphia Exenange. | FIRST BOARD. | 1000 Reading S 70 | 106% | 50 Union Canal. | 13 100 Nortisteva R | 583 | 100 Schyl Fav Pref & 52% | 50 Union Canal. | 13 100 Schyl Fav Pref & 52% | 50 Union Canal. | 13 100 Schyl Fav Pref & 52% | 50 Union Canal. | 13 100 Schyl Fav Pref & 52% | 50 Union Canal. | 13 100 Chyl Fav Pref & 52% | 50 Union Canal. | 13 100 Union Canal. | 14 100 Union Canal. | 14 100 Union Canal. | 14 100 Union Canal. | 15 Union Canal. | 16 Union Canal. | 16 Union Canal. | 16 Union Canal. | 17 Union Canal. | 18 Union Canal. | 18 Union Canal. | 18 Union Canal. | 16 Union Canal. | 17 Union Canal. | 17 Union Canal. | 17 Union Canal. | 17 Union Canal. | 18 Union Cana BETWEEN BOARDS 25% 15 Penns R 29 Penna R 70 | SECOND BOARD.

PhNadelphia Markets. Divenses 2—Evening.
The Flour maket is dull, but holders are firm in their views at previous rates, with sales of about 3.600 bar-raisat \$7.56@7.75 for Obio and Po nasylvania extra family, including CCO barrels low grade old stock at \$6,25 % bar. rel. The retailers and bakers are buying moderately at \$5.73.90.25 for superfine; \$6.64.97 25 for extras: \$7.49 (28 for extra family; and \$9.50.00, \$5 barrier for faculty and \$9.50.00, \$5 barrier for faculty brands, as to quality. Rye Flour is very scarce, with small sales at \$6 50 P barrel. In Corn Meas there is lit-

small sales at \$6.50° P barrel. In Corn Meel there is little or neithing doing.

GKAIN - Wheat is in steady demand, at for ner rates. About 6.600 bus Pennsylvania and Westera red soid at \$1.60 to 0 bus Pennsylvania and Westera red soid at \$1.60 to 0.63 for fair to prime—not it at \$1.500 to 0.65 white is dull, at \$1.500 to 0 belaware and kennsylvania at \$1.30 (it is \$2 bus. Corn is rather firmer, with sales of about \$6.50 bus. at \$1.200, 25 for old vollow; \$1.20 for white, and \$1.000 to at \$1.20 for white. and \$1.000 to 1.500 to BARK—1st No. 1 Quereltron is dult, and offered at \$33 Fton.

COFTON.—There is no malerial charge to notice in price or demand; anall sales of middings are making at \$(@\$3c \overline{\text{Pi}}\) b, cash.

CKOCKHIES—10 fise is very scarce; small lots of Ribare selling at \$(@\$3c \overline{\text{Pi}}\) Engar is firmly held, but there is very little doing in the way of sales.

SEEDD—Clover is in demand, with small sales at \$(@\$3c \overline{\text{Pi}}\) Elaxsood is ulso dult, with sales at \$3.5 \overline{\text{Pi}}\) on \$(\text{Pi}\) in \$(\text{Pi}\

New York Markets, December 3.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Wostern Fiour is quiet and with out decided charge.

The sales are 7,000 bols at \$5.3565, to for superfine State; \$6.24@615 for extra State; \$5.60 is for experime Michigan, Indiana, Jowa Ohio, &c; \$7.67 is for extra do, including shipping brands of round hoop ohio at \$7.467.55, and trade brands of state of \$6.99 bols at \$7.068.10 for superfine Baltimore, and \$3.560 lo 75 for extra \$6.90 is given by the sales of \$6.90 bols at \$7.068.10 for superfine Baltimore, and \$3.560 lo 75 for extra \$6.90 is given by the sales of \$6.90 bols at \$7.068.10 for superfine Baltimore, and \$3.560 lo 75 for extra \$6.90 is given by the sales of \$6.90 bols at \$7.068.10 for superfine Baltimore, and \$3.560 lo 75 for extra \$6.90 is given by the sales of \$6.90 bols at \$7.068.10 for superfine Baltimore, and \$5.560 loss of \$6.90 bols at \$7.068.10 for superfine Baltimore, and \$5.560 bols at \$6.90 bols at extia co.

Caradian Flour is dull, with sales of 400 bils at \$5.30

Caradian Flour is and \$6.4 (20) for good to choice extra 4

Kye Flour is steady and quiet at \$5.7526 90 for the
range of fine and superfine.

Corn Meal was quiet at \$3 for Jersey and \$6.25 for Corn Meal was quiet at \$3 for Jersey and \$6 % for Braudy wite.

Wheat is a shade firmer, with sales \$5,000 bushels at \$1.400.144 for Chicago Spring; \$1.4400.144 for Mitwantea Club; \$1.450.145 for amber Mitwantee; \$1.500.150 for winter for Western, and \$1.600.150 for winter for Western, and \$1.601.157 for Western and State.

By is quiet, at \$1.950.157 for Western and State.

Barley is oull, at \$1.500.157 for Western and State.

Corn is dull and droping; sales 40.000 bushels at \$1.20

@1.22 for prime Western mixed, in sore.
Outs are dull and newy, at \$51.40.90 for Canadian, and \$6000 for Western and State.

CITY ITEMS.

THE COOPER SHOP SOLDIERS' HOME .-Through the noble efforts of a number of ladies of our city, the large building at the northwest corner of Race and Crown streets has been secured by the managers of the Cooper-Shop Soldiers' Home, and thoroughly repaired and fitted up for the reception of inmater, and we have been requested to call the attention of the public to the weaks of this new institu-tion, which has already signalized its unefulness by opening a Home for disabled soldiers and seamen, who have been honorably discharged from the service of the United States, the benefits of the institution being conferred alike upon all such, from whatever part of the Union they may come. Contribu-tions of money, luruiture, clothing, carpeting, bed-linen, provisions, and books, are solicited by the gers, and we trust that their appeal will meat with a prompt and generous response, the more so as from the high personal character of the ladies and gentlemen having the "Home" in charge, all contributions are certain to be wisely applied. Money or goods can be sent, either to the "Home" direct, or to the president, Mrs. M. C. Grier, West Phile elphia; Miss Anna M. Ross, vice president, 911 North Sixth street; Mrs. William Struthers, treasurer, 1438 South Penn Square, or any of the mana-

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF LADIES' FURS. -The prominent old house of Mr. George F. Womrath, Nos. 415 and 417 Arch street, has this season more than sustained its high reputation as standing at the head of American Furriers. Last season, we may mention, as one of the mercantile novelties of cur city, that Mr. Womrath prepared a stock about twice as rich and extensive as he really supposed the demand would warrant; yet, before the season closed, his stock was literally exhausted in all the most coully sets, and in fact his entire manufactured surplus stock, on the first of January, was merely nominal. Two results followed: His stock for the ensuing season (the present), must be all made up fresh-always a decided advantage to purchasers and to make assurance doubly sure, his stock for the present season is, or was, at least, four times as heavy as it has ever been heretofore. Yesterday we occasion to visit this fice old establishin and to our astonishment really found that, great as have been Mr. Womrath's preparations, the ravenous demand of the public to obtain the best and nost reliable Furs is so great, that his immense supply is being rapidly exhausted. We find, in fact, that there is a growing tendency among our people in making purchases, of rich goods especially, to go to headquarters for them. Sensible idea.

THE SATISFACTION THERE IS IN DOING A TRING WELL.-To gentlemen who are now purchasing holiday gifts, either for their wives, daughters, sisters, or sweathearts, as the case may be, we have a word of counsel, namely, that the Sewing Machine be not overlooked in making selections Then again, we caution all against the fatal mistake of buying any other than the World-renowned "Wheeler & Wilson" machine, sold at their splendid brown-stone establishment, No. 704 Chestaut street. Buying any other would only lead to future regrets, and while purchasers are about spending their money in this way, they may as well have the satisfaction of doing the matter up in good style.

Buy a " Wheeler & Wilson" by all means. GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS FOR CHRIST-MAS PRESENTS -Our lady readers will please bear in mind that the finest stock of goods from which to elect presents for gentlemen, is at Mr. R. C. Walborn & Co.'s, Nos, 5 and 7 North Sixth street. His tock of Gentlemen's Wrappers is the most elegant in this city, and his entire assortment of goods i decidedly rich and unique.

GREAT RUSH TO OBTAIN MESSRS. WEN-DEROTH AND TAYLOR'S PHOTOGRAPHS .- The past week has witnessed a continuous crowd at the cele-brated Photographic Gallery of Messrs. Wenderoth & Taylor, Nos 912, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, to obtain pictures; yet, so perfect and extensive are their facilities, that few if any have been obliged to go away disappointed. Mr. picture, "A Breath of Fresh Air," is still attracting great attention at these galleries. FRESH SUPPLY OF BUCKWHEAT FLOUR. Messrs. Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets

have just received a fresh supply of the celebrated Silver Flint" Buckwheat Flour—the best that is brought to this, or, indeed, to any other market. LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS-the largest and best stock in the city, at Charles Oakford & Sons', Continental Hotel. MESSRS. WOOD & CARY, 725 Chestnut street, have still in store, at reduced prices, a magnificent assortment of Ladies' Bonnets, in every variety of style and color ; also, a superb line of Misses and Children's Hats, suitable for presents. CABINET ORGANS FOR

Holiday Gitts. J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestnut. SOFT HATS, Oakford's, Continental. GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION-TEN LEC-URES-a competent knowledge given in them. Apply at 1432 South Penn Square. Open to both sexes. The first one on Friday evening, at 71/2 o'clock G. M. CORNELL, L.L. D. CABINET ORGANS FOR Holiday Gifts. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut.

CARFORDS' CONTINENTAL HAT EMPO-GRAY-HAIRED DECEMBER.-Old grayhaired and white-bearded December has come mong us, and he has commenced in good earnest the work of nipping ears and reddening noses. People run shivering through the streets and hover around hot stoves, in the effort to keep the old fellow at bay, but there is no use of their trying to keep themselves comfortable unless they are well vided for the season, and a prime essential of this is the possession of such elegant Winter Garents as are made at the Brown Stone clot Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Ch nut fixet, above Sixth. Consult good taste, com fort, and economy, and patronize the aforesaid. GEO. STECK & Co.'s Planos For Holiday Presents OARFORDS' HATS, CONTINENTAL HOTEL

remedy, like "Brown's Bronchial Troches," if lowed to progress, may terminate seriously. GEO. STECK & Co.'s PIANOS NEW STYLE HATS-Charles Oakford Cons. Continental Hotel SCOTCH FASHIONS .- French fashion, reems, declares just now for everything Scott Plaid (the Stuart tartan) ribbons, plaid mantle plaid shawls, even plaid hats and boots, are met in every street, while "a la Morie Stuart" is applied with comprehensive incongruity to the chairs and tables at the upholaterer's, and to the last made dish at the restaurant. The fashion of our people is to wear none other than the attractive styles of

A NEGLECTED COUGH, COLD, OR SOR

THROAT, which might be checked by a simple

winter garments gotten-up at the great One-price Emporium of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestaut GEO. STRCK & Co.'s PIANOS For Holiday Presents. FURS AT OAKFORDS,' CONTINENTAL. PRO BONO PUBLICO.-Wooden clocks. horse omnibusses, lumbering stage-coaches, fintlock fire-zims, and tallow candles, have all served their purpose, and had their day. The same may be said of what has hitherto been considered first class sewing machines. But we live in an age of progress, and Florence dates a new era in sewin machines, and all the objections attached to othe machines are now overcome, and the company are prepared to take orders for their celebrated reversable feed, lock, and, knot stisch Sewing Machines, which are universally acknowledged, by all who have tested their merits, to be the most perfect Family Sewing Machine yet offered to the public.
Its beauty, simplicity, and the wide range of work it accomplishes, is the weater of all and beyond all comparison. Do not buy until you have seen the Florence. Comparison the only test. Call at the clegant new store, 630 Chestnut street, whether you wish to purchase or not. Operators taught with

CABINET ORGANS FOR Holiday Gifts. J. E. Govld, Seventh and Chastau MILITARY GOODS, OAKPORDS', CONT SQUEEZED OUT .- An Indianapolis paper says that many of the families of that city are moving away because of the prospective high prices of rent, wood, beef, pork, and other things generally during the winter. All we can say is, they have better not move here, for the high prices are not in prospective here, but sternly present and real; the only thing that maintains a decent mediocrity i prices is the first-class clothing of the house Charles Stokes & Co., under the Continental.

C. OARFORD & BONS, CONTINENTAL.

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