New Publications.

Amid the unusual activity in the book-trade this season, Ticknor & Fields, the well-known Boston publishers, are not behind any of their competitors. The books issued by this house are beautifully got up, and, as large as their list has grown, there are few works in it which have not been successful, because they deserved to succeed.

A few days ago, we noticed Longfellow's new poems ("Tales of a Wayside Inn"), among which are some of his best productions—always excepting "The Song of Hiawatha," which is the apple of America, relating the legends of her aborigines. We have before us another volume of poetry, also by a New England man:—"In War Time, and other Times," by John Greenleaf Whittier, the Quaker poet. It is not a very large volume, but it contains much that is thoughtful, poetical, and patriotic. Of thirteen lyrics, "In War Time," we would select the following as very good: "To Englishmen," "Astrea at the Capitol," "The Proclamation," and the noble narrative entitled "Barbara Frietchie,"—the last does honor to Stonewall Jackson, a brave though mistaken man. Among the Home Ballads, we would point out "Cobbler Keesar's Vision," and "The Countess;" and every one of the Occasional Poems is very good. Mr. Whittier sings bravely of the war, and its great issues. Besides, of all American writers, he is the poet of nature. He has closely observed her at all seasons, under each varying aspect, and none has so well described her. When speaking of the country, his poetry is painting. One prevailing fault in his versification—a tendency to make bad rhymes—he does not exhibit, in this volume, so much as on previous occasions. But he has not wholly corrected it. We cannot accept such rhymes as *cannon* and *pennon*, *oath* and *south*, *human* and *common*, *joined* and *behind*, and so on. Is this carelessness, or is it an inherent difficulty in distinguishing the delicacies of sound? In rhymed poems there should not be found bad rhymes, except when the author evidently has a purpose in making an apparent deficiency.

"Meditations on Life and its Religious Duties," translated from the German by Frederica Rowan, is a book which we find *vis-a-vis* with "The Thoughts of the Emperor M [arcus] Aurelius Antoninus," translated by George Long. It will be not profitless for the reader to compare the religious thoughts of the Christian with the philosophy of the Roman. These writers speak of the soul, but Dr. I. Ray, in his "Medical Hygiene," treats almost exclusively of the body, upon the health of which depends the strength of the human mind. The author treats of Medical Hygiene under the heads: As Affected by Climatic Conditions; by Physical Influences; by Mental Conditions and Influences; by the Practices of the Times, and by Tendency to Disease. Fresh air, exercise, avoidance of over-labor for the brain, and, above all, temperance in eating and drinking, have a very strong advocate in Dr. Ray. His book, indeed, is a practical essay upon modern modes of life, and truly instructive and readable we have found it.

German literature is largely becoming naturalized among us—partly through translations. Some months ago, Ticknor & Fields published a translation by O. T. Brooks, of Jean Paul Richter's "Titan," a singular work, full of genius. Now, they have issued Paulitz's "[illegible] of the Doctrine of [illegible]" (translator's name not stated), and a new edition of his "Flower, Fruit, and Thorn Pieces; or, the Married Life, Death, and Wedding of the Advocate of the Poor, Firmian Stanislaus Siebenkäs." This translation is by E. H. Noel, and it is suitably prefaced by a biographical sketch of Jean Paul, taken from Carlyle's well-known article upon him, in the *Foreign Review*, in 1830, which must not be confounded with a previous article on the same subject, in the Edinburgh Review, from the same pen three years before. Mr. Noel's translation first appeared many years ago. He has executed it surprisingly well, considering that Carlyle, in his book of German Romance, affirms that "Richter's style may be pronounced the most untranslatable, not in German only, but in any other modern literature." In fact, in adventurous Siebenkäs is more attractive to the many than the transcendentalism of "Titan," though the latter be the better book, perhaps.

It may be remembered that the volume of funereal poetry, "In Memoriam," was written by Tennyson after he had lost the friend of his youth, who was to have become his sister's husband. This young man, Arthur Henry Hallam, son of Hallam the historian, died in his twenty-third year, and his literary "Remains in Prose and Verse," show that, had he lived, he probably would have been a shining light in British literature. The volume contains memoirs of young Hallam and of his brother, who also died young, and a variety of his compositions, original and translated, nearly all of which indicate great ability as well as varied knowledge. One fragment in blank verse, (pp. 89-95,) is dated 1820. If this date be correct, Arthur Hallam may be accounted a more precocious poet than even Chatterton. Independent of references in that poem to travel in Italy, and talk about it and about Wordsworth with "a dear companion" of the gentler sex, it is impossible that a boy of *eleven*, which Hallam was in 1820, *could* have written these lines. He visited Italy in 1827-28, and the poem in question cannot be earlier than the latter date. This would make him seventeen, and few persons have ever written half so well at that age—certainly neither Byron nor Moore, whose early efforts are generally feeble and diffuse.

A volume of essays, entitled "Excursions," by the late Henry David Thoreau, chiefly collected from the *Atlantic Monthly*, is remarkable for the fact that the biographical sketch of the author, by R. W. Emerson, throws the rest of the book into the shade; it is one of Emerson's best studies. Mr. Thoreau, though an eccentric, had considerable ability, and few writers have described nature with such vivid truth. His "Walk to Wachusett," "The Succession of Forest Trees," and "Autumn Tints," are as much tinted and colored as if the author had set his palette, and used a pencil instead of the pen.

Who, among the multitude of readers, does not rejoice when a new volume by Oliver Wendell Holmes comes into his hands? Here is a "Semi-Centennial" from the Atlantic," consisting of ten [illegible] of which have already done yeoman's duty in the *Atlantic Monthly*. Of these, the most touching is "My Hunt after 'The Captain,'" the most instructive being the essays on Photography, artificial limbs, [illegible] of Palmer's patent leg, and the human voice. [illegible] too, relating a "Visit to the Autocrat's Table," which must be read with pleasure. As for Dr. Holmes' exposition of Photography and the Stereoscope, we will say that never was science made so intelligible to the multitude.

"Days and Nights on the Battle-field," by Carleton (was correspondent of a Boston daily paper), is published to-day, by Ticknor & Fields, and will certainly obtain great popularity among young people. Carleton has seen a great deal of the stirring and varied scenes of the great war which now seems approaching its end, and gives a lively description of what he saw. Here, in fact, is a popular history of the war, up to the opening of the Mississippi by the great naval victory at Memphis, which "children of a larger growth," as well as boys, may read with advantage. A glossary of military terms is given, as well as eight fine engravings on wood, and fifteen diagrams of battle-fields and other encounters. Carleton concludes by saying that he has seen latter engagements (at Antietam, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg,) those here described, and hints that he may write another volume, narrating them. He ought to come [illegible] while it is one.

Ticknor & Fields announce several new works, among which are A Boy's History of England, by the Rev. C. Kingsley; the Hillyars and the Burtons, by Henry Kingsley; a volume of poems, by Robert Browning; Looking toward Sunset, by Mrs. A. M. Child; Poems, by Mrs. Greenleaf; Washington Irving's Sketch-book, in blue and gold; a new edition of Mrs. Lee's Life of Jean Paul; Shakspeare's Sonnets; Life of William Hickling Prescott, by George Ticknor, the historian of Spanish literature.

School Reform.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2, 1863.

To the Editor of the Press:

SIR: Your truly sensible article, the other day, in advocacy of the adoption of the "one-session" system for our public schools, demands the hearty assent of every studious observer and admirer of that great national institution; the increased beneficial results flowing from the adoption of such a system seem to the writer to be so obvious as scarcely to require presentation to the reflecting mind. Dr. Wilship, who has, I believe, become "standard authority" on "*Muscle*," states that when he limited his practice to a very short period (I think half an hour) each day, he gained strength and development much more rapidly than when straining and taxing his body for hours upon parallels and perpendicular. The same general laws of development and contraction that govern the physical govern also the mental; the mind, as well as the body, for the maintenance of its natural vigor, must have its time for recreation, its time for labor, and its time for repose; where one or the other of these transgresses upon or absorbs the time of the other, a law is violated, and nature admits of no plea or entreaty in hindrance of the enforcement of her penalties.

One of the principal objections offered I believe to the "one session-a-day" system is the fact that it will "unloose" the thousands of school children, and send them into the public streets, where it is alleged their noise will be intolerable. This objection must needs proceed from age-advanced *single* ladies and gents, better known as old maids and bachelors, and should have no weight in the regulation of an institution which they do not seem inclined *practically* to encourage. Children must play, will play, and ought to play. The only question is, shall they be allowed to recreate in day time when they can see, or at night when their stray balls are liable to be stopped in their aerial progress by somebody's eye, forcing the sublime subject of astronomy into audden prominence; or it may be you are brought to a premature halt by an excitable sensation in the nasal organ, implicating the heavy end of a misdirected shinney, suggesting the unchariable wish that some two-session controller had been your substitute just then, in order that he might "see it" in the same *light* that it *struck* you? One session a day, which should be limited to four hours, would enable the children to both play and study by daylight, thereby preserving their eyes from the injurious effects of night study; would also afford them opportunities to assist their parents in running errands, etc., many of whom can illy afford to spare the services of their children the entire day, as at present required to do. Would not the adoption of the proposed system tend also to elevate the standard of morality amongst the pupils by lessening the temptations to truant-playing? Let us have one session, more play, and less broken-down constitutions and impaired eyesight, and future drafts for the sustenance of the honor of the Republic will not be rendered a pullity by "exempt" victims of close study and confinement.

Respectfully, &c., B.

The Tax on Whisky.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: The proposition to tax native whisky 60 cents a gallon, instead of 20 cents, will meet with the cordial approbation of all vendors, retail as well as wholesale, except those who sell "three-cent drinks," warranted to kill at a hundred paces. Whisky is not a *necessary*. Druggists and perfumers truly say that they must use it in their preparations; perhaps so, but as medicine and perfumery yield great profits, their manufacturers can afford to pay an increased duty upon the whisky, which supplies them with alcohol. Compare the tax on home-made spirits here, with the tax on the same article in England. *Here*, it is now 20 cents a gallon, and *there* it is $2 a gallon. Instead of 60 cents, now spoken of, the duty upon American spirits above proof should be at least $1 a gallon. This may raise so large a revenue that the galling duties upon necessaries, which it takes an army of officials to collect, might be dispensed with. So thinks

ONE IN THE TRADE.

Edwin Forrest as Hamlet.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: Of all Shakspeare's compositions, from its first appearance down to the present time, this play has been the most universally popular. It is no less the crowning triumph of the mighty genius of Edwin Forrest. The palpable beauties of the play of "Hamlet" are visible to every mind; they are those of a reconcilate nature, which demand the acute study, the unswerving and indefatigable devotion, of years to unfold.

Edwin Forrest opens to us a deeper, bolder, sublimer view of the character of *Hamlet* than any other living actor. He develops the strangely-mingled nature of the sad and sensitive Dane with a power so subtle that we not only feel, but *think* with him. With the compelling power of his great art, yet, at the same time, with infinite artistic delicacy, he makes us comprehend the so-often vague and doubtful scenes of the text—the "antic disposition," all the wild vagaries of *Hamlet's* assumed madness, and the vacillations of his over-sensitive mind; and beneath the melancholy moroseness of the broken-hearted *Prince* we behold the great heart throbbing, writhing, under the pressure of a terrible secret, and struggling against the embraces of inexorable fate, like a second Laocoon. His lighter scenes are marked by a graceful pleasantry which no actor save assume so well as himself, and nothing can be finer than the contrast they offer to the impassioned remonstrance and fiery indignation of the chamber scene, and the solemn grandeur of the soliloquies.

In recalling the stilted mannerisms, the far-fetched strainings, the forced conceits, the extravagant bombast, and ludicrous affectation, of some of our *Hamlets*, we are led to exclaim—

"Were Shakspeare now to rise,
How would the poet stare with wild surprise,
And rack his brains with many a pondrous note,
To find the meaning out of what he wrote!"

I am, sir, very truly yours, M. Q.

PHILADELPHIA, December 2, 1863.

THE CITY.

The Thermometer.

DECEMBER 2, 1862.			DECEMBER 2, 1863.		
6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.	6 A. M.	12 M.	3 P. M.
37	42½	42	31	50	49
WIND.			WIND.		
WSW	W by N	W by N	WSW	W by S	W by S

THE AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—AN INTERESTING DISCUSSION—SEVEN TO FIVE INCLUSIVE.—This evening the Philadelphia Society for promoting Agriculture, held a regular stated meeting, at their rooms on Walnut street, Craig Biddle, Esq., president, in the chair. A valuable work, presentation was presented to the Society of the Agricultural College, near Bellefonte. This institution owns 500 acres of land, and the school can comfortably accommodate 400 pupils.

Among other donations was a large specimen of Peruvian guano, from which a very valuable pure guano is obtained. It was stated, in the course of a slight discussion as to the merits of plaster as a manure, that the old deeds of Lancaster county forbade the use of plaster, on the ground that it exhausted the soil, and the crops were diminished. The farmers of that county, as those of other counties, have grown more intelligent since, and adopt plaster as a good manure. Another member remarked that a certain establishment in this city manufactured a fertilizer from the sweepings of the streets, which invariably rots manure.

Dr. R. Kennedy said that the pure plaster would not rot manure, but would be highly beneficial to the soil. If the soil be mixed with ammonia decomposition follows.

Mr. Biddle remarked that the value of plaster as a manure was certainly an important one, and should receive the attention of the society in the form of an essay from one of its members.

Dr. Kennedy exhibited two photograph pictures, taken in this city, of a cow and a horse. The subject of photographing animals is beginning to attract attention, and its introduction cannot but be favorable. Many growers of cattle have had their animals painted by artists, who, to please, have added charms which did not exist.

Nominations for officers for the ensuing year were made. Mr. John McGowan nominated the present officers, as follows:

President—Craig Biddle.
Vice Presidents—Charles W. Harrison, Charles Kelly.
Corresponding Secretary—Sidney G. Fisher.
Recording Secretary—Alfred L. Kennedy.
Treasurer—George Blight.
Librarian—John McGowan.
Assistant Recording Secretary—Philip R. Freas.
Executive Committee—David Landreth, John Larimer, Charles W. Harrison, Dr. James A. McCrea, John McGowan.

Home Committee—David Landreth, Craig Biddle, George Blight.

The monthly report of the condition of the crops for October, as received by the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture, is as follows:

STATES.	CORN.	TOBACCO	POTATOES.
Main	1,355,289	7,000	5,693,248
New Hampshire	1,835,113	50,000	3,320,173
Vermont	1,743,222	40,000	3,093,677
Massachusetts	1,445,259	5,200,000	2,931,711
Rhode Island	413,921	1,659	435,084
Connecticut	2,059,835	7,000,116	2,016,422
New York	34,072,932	31,107,107	22,753,283
New Jersey	11,023,669	101,339	4,621,153
Pennsylvania	30,721,851	5,267,774	14,609,447
Maryland	14,444,922	48,721,415	1,213,707
Delaware	3,392,937	15,618	804,345
Kentucky	69,855,887	113,017,863	3,149,163
Ohio	57,433,392	28,081,962	4,163,035
Michigan	10,832,091	1,000	2,738,760
Indiana	64,602,273	10,416,314	3,857,485
Illinois	83,013,681	20,397,637	5,155,522
Missouri	43,745,392	35,348,565	1,983,403
Wisconsin	8,069,643	153,163	4,355,668
Iowa	24,686,276	300,402	2,690,549
Minnesota	2,756,693	43,324	2,833,634
Kansas	8,418,251	26,881	425,952
Nebraska Territory	1,392,799	1,960	124,314
California	478,169	31,850	1,238,474
Total	452,446,128	267,302,770	103,457,144

The exports of breadstuffs, from September 1 to November 13, at New York, and to November 10 at Philadelphia, Baltimore, Boston, and California, have been as follows, in each of the following years,

	Flour.	Meal.	bbls. Wheat.	Corn.
1863	220,734	1,250	3,267,016	259,459
1862	230,676	59	5,445,979	1,370,155
1861	360,394	303	4,231,013	3,157,776
1860	284,115	2,182	2,962,025	927,060
To the Continent, during the same period:				
1863	22,913	None.	128,280	
1862	57,921	"	535,159	15
1861	340,836	"	4,892,422	221,113
1860	13,496	"	90,160	6,000

Which shows a heavy decrease of our exports of flour and meal, and nearly the same amount of flour.

CORONER'S CASES.—Coroner Taylor held inquests yesterday in the following cases:

John Riley, aged 42 years, residing at Oak and Thirty-second streets, West Philadelphia, was found dead yesterday morning, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, near Gray's Ferry. He had a cut in his forehead, and was lying on the side of the road. Intoxicating on Tuesday evening, in a state of intoxication while he was placed in an empty car standing on the track, by some soldiers belonging to the Arsenal Guard. At the inquest held it could not be ascertained whether the cuts were caused by his falling out of the car, or by violence, and the case was adjourned over till 12 o'clock to-day, to meet at the office of the Ferry road and Washington avenue.

John Crowley, a member of the 69th Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, fell through the Chestnut Hill Railroad bridge on Tuesday evening, and was killed. The body was found yesterday, and at the inquest held, which developed the fact that he was intoxicated at the time of the accident.

Archibald Gillen, aged 38 years, died suddenly, at his residence, Frankford road and Thompson street, yesterday morning, from the heart disease.

MEETING AT MASONIC HALL.—The first anniversary of the Frederick Douglass Lyceum was held last evening at the Masonic Hall, Chestnut street. The attendance was large, and the exercises passed off agreeably to all present. Dr. Gardner was called to the chair as president, Mr. J. C. Cook, secretary, and the anniversary address by Mr. J. W. Cromwell. Remarks were also made by Messrs. J. H. Davis, Wm. C. Banton, and E. Y. Dingle. This society is composed of a number of young men, who meet weekly for the purpose of improving their minds by speaking and debating on different subjects.

MONTHLY REPORT OF MAJOR TAGGART.—Major Taggart, Paymaster, U. S. A., reports the following payments during the month of November, at his office, 1103 Girard street:

Disbursements	$317,356 37
Revenue	1,703 93
Paid patients in hospitals	3,051 00
Other payments	2,538 00
Total	$5,639 00

WATER FOR NOVEMBER.—The following is the result of the operations of the Philadelphia Water Works during the month of November, 1863:

Works.	Number of stails.	pumped daily.	Average number of gallons used per day.
Fairmount	514,421,446	17,147,381	
Spring Garden	112,344,400	3,744,813	
Kensington	96,617,380	3,217,241	
West Philadelphia	55,181,650	1,672,722	
Total	833,364,836	27,778,557	

HOSPITAL ITEMS.—James Gordon, aged 75 years, was badly bruised yesterday by falling out of a swill cart, on Long lane, near Buck road. No bones were broken. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Thomas Reardon, aged 45 years, was also admitted yesterday, with his left leg fractured by a cart falling on him at Morris, Tasker, & Co.'s foundry.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—A soldier, named John Crowley, who belonged to the 69th P. V., was found dead yesterday morning, under a bridge on the Chestnut-Hill Railroad, near Haines street, Germantown. It is supposed that Crowley in the attempt to cross the bridge, it being an open one, fell through, and thus met his death. He was an inmate of the Chestnut-Hill Hospital.

AT THE DECADE MEETING, which will commence this morning at 10 o'clock, at Concert Hall, letters of great interest will be read from John G. Whittier, General Fessenden, Jas. Freeman Clarke, and other distinguished gentlemen, and addresses will be delivered by Dr. Furness and Wm. Lloyd Garrison. The convention will take a recess at 1 o'clock, and will re-assemble at 3.

ANNIVERSARY.—An interesting anniversary of the Young People's Missionary Association of the Fifth Baptist Church is to take place this evening, in the chapel connected with the new edifice, at Eighteenth and Spring Garden streets. Addresses are to be made by Rev. Dr. Eddy, Rev. Howard Malcolm, and others, and the annual report to be read.

HYDRANT FREEZING.—The recent cold snap caused several hydrants in exposed situations to slightly freeze. Such an event should admonish people of Philadelphia to at once protect themselves from overflows and darkness by covering the hydrants and gas meters.

IDENTIFIED.—The man who fell dead in a store on Delaware avenue, on Tuesday evening, was recognized yesterday morning as Cornelius Slack, a rich farmer of Bucks county. The coroner held an inquest, and the jury rendered a verdict attributing the death of Mr. Slack to natural causes.

A GRAND CONCERT.—A grand concert will take place, at Musical Fund Hall, this evening, for the benefit of the Sunday-school of the Spruce-street Baptist Church. A number of distinguished singers will appear. The programme is well selected, containing some very choice and popular pieces.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.—The following death was reported yesterday at the Medical Director's office, from the Satterlee Hospital:

John A. Smith, Co. K, 6th New Jersey Vols.

DISBUREMENT.—The amount of money paid, during the past month, by Major Taggart, U. S. A., is reported at $317,356 97.

THE POLICE.

[Before Mr. Alderman Welding.]

Baking on Sunday.

A case of some interest had been pending before Alderman Welding for several days, but it is now finally decided, so far as the preliminary proceedings are concerned. A number of bakers had formed themselves into a society, and agreed among themselves not to do any baking on Sundays. Other bakers, however, persisted in working, and the necessary writs were issued for their arrest, for violating an act of Assembly, passed in 1795.

The Commonwealth was represented by District Attorney Mann. The defence by a number of lawyers. The argument, pro and con, was in reference to a technicality of the law. The alderman finally decided the case by rendering judgment for the Commonwealth. The fine imposed by the law is four dollars, or six days' imprisonment in the house of correction. An appeal on writs of *certiorari* will be made to a higher tribunal, when there will probably be a dissertation on that part of the law referring to an imprisonment not known in the county of Philadelphia, unless the County Prison, Penitentiary, or House of Refuge may be considered as so many houses of correction.

[Before Mr. Alderman White.]

John Smith.

Among the motley groups arraigned yesterday, before the police magistrate of the Fifth ward, was an individual hatless and shoeless. He was picked up in the street by an officer. The prisoner was a bad imitation of humanity. Rum and dissipation of various kinds had done their work. This poor miserable fellow-creature, to hide his own shame from well-to-do relatives, gave the convenient name of John Smith.

Now, the plain name of John Smith, although it does not suggest aristocracy, yet, nevertheless, it is the legal cognomen of many good men in our city, and it is not to be "sneezed at." We have the name of John Smith upon honorable records in plain English language. It is also inscribed upon the roll of fame in various countries, and, therefore, in various languages. Thus, in Latin, it is Johannus Smithus; the Italian smooths it off into Giovanni Smithi; the Spaniards render it Juan Smithe; the Dutchman adopts it as Hans Schmidt; the French flatten it out into Jean Smeet; the Russian encezes, and barks Joniloff Smittoski. When John Smith gets into the tea trade at Canton, he becomes John Shimmit; if he takes a journey about Mount Hecla, the Icelanders say he is Jahne Smithson; if he wades among the Tuscaroras he becomes Too Qua Smittis; in Poland, as Ivan Smiskoffsky; if he takes a stroll among the Welsh mountains, they talk of Jihon Schmidd; when he goes to Mexico, he is booked as Jonah E'Smittiz; if, of course, he visits Egypt among Greek ruins, he turns to Ion Smikton; and in Turkey he is utterly disguised as Yoe See.

Now, why is it that an honorable a high-sounding name should be chosen by such repulsive beings as he who was arraigned as stated above, is a problem that we leave others to solve. Certain it is if an individual is ashamed of his own product, he ought to be ashamed of passing himself off as a bona fide member of the great Smith family.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

United States District Court—Judge Cadwalader.

United States vs. Henry L. Acker et al. In this case Mr. Vandyke concluded his argument for the defendant yesterday, and was followed by Mr. Colley for the United States. He having concluded, the case, under the instructions of the court, was at a late hour given to the jury, who, at the time our report closed, had not agreed upon a verdict.

Other courts were not in session.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

THOMAS P. COPE, Jr.,
ISRAEL MORRIS,
JOSEPH C. GRUBB, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS
AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA,
this Day (Thursday), December 3, 1863, for the Ports of
Bark Linda, Hewitt, Sagua la Grande, Soon
Bark Maeco, Clark, Rio Janeira, Dec 12
Bark Sarah Cooley, Cooley, Cienfuegos, Dec 10
Bark A Sherwood, Padelford, Barbados, Soon
Brig Lilla, Parker, Matanzas, Soon
Schr Greenland, Evans, Havana, Soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 3, 1863.

SUN RISES.....7 20 | SUN SETS.....4 40
HIGH WATER.....7 44

ARRIVED.

Bark Washington Irving, Collins, 5 days from Sagua la Grande, with sugar to S & W Welsh. Left Brig Lilla, Maude, for New York, and Princess Alice, for Boston.

Brig Belle Barnard, Coombs, 16 days from New Orleans, with cotton to J E Bazley & Co.

Brig Sarah B. Crosby, 8 days from Eastport, with mdse to E A Souder & Co.

Schr S J Hammond, Paine, 5 days from Boston, with mdse to Tweltis & Co.

Schr James L Crowell, 6 days from Boston, with mdse to Crowell & Collins.

Schr Wm Paxson, Corson, from Salem, in ballast to captain.

Schr Cora, Austen, 1 day from Brandywine, Del, with corn to D M Fox.

Schr Vandalia, Cooper, 1 day from Smyrna, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr James I Severn, Hollingsworth, 1 day from Little Creek Landing, Del, with grain to J L Bewley & Co.

Schr George Baker, Harris, 1 day from Milford, Del, with corn.

Schr Banner, Furman, 2 days from Indian River, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Francis Ellen, Davis, 2 days from Indian River, Del, with grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Three Sisters, Gray, 1 day from St Martins, Md, with lumber to Jas L Bewley & Co.

Schr Olivia, Fox, 1 day from Odessa, Del, with grain to Collins & Co.

Schr J B Johnson, Smith, from Providence.

Schr Rescue, Hallsman, Gandy, from Providence.

Schr Geo Edward, Veasey, from Dover.

Schr Mary Anna, Gibbs, from Cohasset.

Schr Caroline, Hatch, from Boston.

Schr Mary Haley, Haley, from Boston.

Steamer Brandywine, Charles, 24 hours from New York, with mdse to W P Clyde.

AT WILMINGTON.

Bark Gazelle, (Dan) Bemburn, from New York, to load for St Croix, arrived at Wilmington, Del, 1st inst.

BELOW.

Ship Philadelphia, from Liverpool; brigs Nathaniel Stevens, from Binghill, Me, and Benjamin Carver, from Bangor, at anchor in the Bight of Newcastle early this (Wednesday) morning.

CLEARED.

Bark Scandinavian, Coombs, New Orleans, J E Bazley & Co.

Bark Jerusalem, (Br) Worthington, Cardenas, John Mason & Co.

Brig J P Ellicott, Devereaux, Boston, C A Heckscher & Co.

Schr Fulton, Bradley, Newburyport, do.

Schr J D Buckaloo, McIlvaine, Washington, Tyler & Co.

Schr M Bailey, Bailey, Port Royal, do.

Schr Julia Hoffman, Hoffman, Savannah, do.

Schr Searsville, Sears, Fort Monroe, do.

Schr Caroline Mayer, Mayer, Barbados, Geo Alkens.

Schr D S Sinex May, Fort Royal, Geo Alkens.

Schr C W Holmes, Buckalooo, Newbern, do.

Schr J Carter, White, Hampton Roads, do.

Schr S H Sharp, Mayhew, Port Royal, Navy Agent.

Schr T E Austin, Doughty, Newbern, Tyler & Collins.

Schr T P Cooper, Taylor, Norwich, T P Fisk.

Schr Revenue, Gandy, Providence, Milnes & Co.

Schr Mary Anna, Gibbs, Boston Noble, Caldwell & Co.

Schr John Tilton, Ketchum, Fall River, Repplier & Bro.

Schr F Shearer, Sheerer, New Castle, Del, J E Bazley & Co.

Schr Marine, Miller, New Orleans, D S Stetson & Co.

Brig H J Devimeer, Bristow, Washington, D W Webster, Jr.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.)

LEWES, Del, Nov. 30.

The barks J J Philbrick, for Port of Spain, Trinidad, Sagua, for Pensacola, went to sea yesterday, in company with Ellen, for Havre; Ceres, for Leghorn; Ann, for France, with salt from Turks Island, waiting orders, and a light barge from New York for Wilmington, Del, with the brig E M Stone, bound to Boston, are in the Breakwater. A coal laden schooner is ashore outside the pitch of Cape Henlopen, in charge of workers, who are trying to get her off. Wind light from NW.

AARON MARSHALL.

(Correspondence of the Press.)

HAVRE DE GRACE, Dec 1.

The following boats are awaiting the Philadelphia tow boat, viz:

C W King, and Com Foote, lumber to Norcross & Sheets; Hessian, to Annan & Tatem; Ann Eliza Emerson, do to Bolton & Co; Varsna, grain to A G Cattell; Discretion, same; Wilson & Amelia, do do; Hull, coal to Bloomsburg Coal Co; Humility, do to Chesapeake City.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Sanspareil, Allen, sailed from Liverpool 14th ult for this port.

Ship Ellen Stewart, Lyons, from Calcutta, at Liverpool 14th ult.

Ship Lone Star, Dizer, and Alice Venard, Kelly, at Shanghai 24th ult, both for Boston.

Ships Martha Wenzell, Sears, and Living Age, Emery, at Falmouth 11th ult, from Akyab.

Bark Pauline, Outerbridge, cleared at Rotterdam 13th ult for this port.

Brig C Clary, Parker, hence for Boston, remained at Holmes' Hole 5 AM 30th ult.

Schr C Carroll, Mahaffey, from Portland for this port, at Newport 30th ult.

Schr Chas F Stickney, Garwood, for this port, sailed from Bristol 30th ult.

Schr Old Zack, hence, at New Haven 30th ult.

Schr A C Reeves, Young, hence for Norwich, at New London 30th ult.

Schr Brandywine, Corson, sailed from New London 30th ult for this port.

MARINE MISCELLANY.

Brig Aron, Matthews, at Cienfuegos from New York, reports that on the 20th Oct, in lat 40 52 N, lon 32 W, observed a schooner dismasted and waterlogged, with a flag of distress flying. Bore down and found it to be the American schooner Flying Cloud, Hardenbrook, loaded with lumber, and bound to Boston. Informed by the crew alive and that was all, they having only one day's food left, and they got them on board. The crew at sale; they were eight days in that state, and three at sale (American) passed them without offering any assistance to their unfortunate countrymen.

Schr M M Freeman, from Portland, with stone, while towing through Hell Gate yesterday, went ashore on the Gridiron. Will have to be discharged before she can be got off.

NAVAL.

The U S steamer Florida, Commander Crosby, on a cruise, was spoken 28th ult off Frying Pan Shoals.

CEMENT.

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL AND VALUABLE DISCOVERY! HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

Is of more general practical utility than any invention now before the public. It has been thoroughly tested during the last two years by practical men, and pronounced by all to be

SUPERIOR TO ANY

Adhesive Preparation known.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

Is a new thing, and the result of years of study; its combination is on

SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES,

And under no circumstances or change of temperature, will it become corrupt or emit any offensive smell.

A New Thing. Its Combination.

BOOT AND SHOE

Manufacturers, using Machines, will find it the best article known for Cementing the Channels, as it works without delay, is not affected by any change of temperature.

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers.

JEWELERS

Will find it sufficiently adhesive for their use, as has been proved.

Jewelers.

IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER,

And we claim as an especial merit, that it sticks Patches and Linings to Boots and Shoes sufficiently strong without stitching.

Families.

IT IS THE ONLY

LIQUID CEMENT

Extant, that is a sure thing for mending

FURNITURE, CROCKERY, TOYS, BONE, IVORY,

And articles of Household use.

REMEMBER,

Hilton's Insoluble Cement

Is in a liquid form, and as easily applied as paste.

Remember.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

Is insoluble in water or oil.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

Adheres oily substances.

It is a Liquid.

Supplied in Family or Manufacturers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100 lbs.

HILTON BROS. & Co.,
Proprietors,
PROVIDENCE, R. I.
Agents in Philadelphia—
LAING & MAGINNIS.

Finis.

de2-tuthsaly

SHERRY WINE.—VERY SUPERIOR Sherry Wines of different grades, in bonded warehouse. For sale by

CHAS. S. & JAS. CARSTAIRS,
126 WALNUT, and 121 GRANITE Street.

de26

CARD AND FANCY JOB PRINTING at KINGWALT & BROWN'S, 111 S. FOURTH St.

PROPOSALS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S GENERAL'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, December 1, 1863.

PROPOSALS will be received at this Office until TUESDAY, the 8th inst., at noon, for repairing the roofs of the U. S. A. General Hospital at West Philadelphia, and keeping them perfectly water tight until the 21st day of April, 1867.

The amount of roofing to be included in the proposal can be ascertained at the office of JOHN MCARTHUR, Jr., Architect, 1305 South SIXTH Street, where all necessary information will be given.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high.

A. BOYD,
Captain and A. Q. M.

de2-7t

ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE OFFICE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, November 26, 1863.

SEALED PROPOSALS are invited at this office until 12 o'clock M. on THURSDAY, the 3d December next, to furnish promptly, at the Schuylkill Arsenal,

3-4 and 6-4 sky-blue Kersey, army standard.
3-4 and 6-4 dark-blue Cost Cloth, army standard.
Canvas Padding, samples invited.
Linen Machine Thread, dark-blue, Nos. 60 and 70; samples invited; 2 oz spools.
Willimantic Spool Cotton, No. 24; samples invited.
Camp Hatchets, Pattern standard.
Camp Bucket Handles, army standard.

Samples of the Kersey and Cost Cloth must be submitted with the bids.

Bidders must state in their proposals the price, which must be at wholesale, of a case and a horse. The subject of photographing animals is beginning to attract attention, and its introduction cannot but be favorable. Many growers of cattle have had their animals painted by artists, who, to please, have added charms which did not exist.

Nominations for officers for the ensuing year were made. Mr. John McGowan nominated the present officers, as follows:

President—Craig Biddle.
Vice Presidents—Charles W. Harrison, Charles Kelly.
Corresponding Secretary—Sidney G. Fisher.
Recording Secretary—Alfred L. Kennedy.
Treasurer—George Blight.
Librarian—John McGowan.
Assistant Recording Secretary—Philip R. Freas.
Executive Committee—David Landreth, John Larimer, Charles W. Harrison, Dr. James A. McCrea, John McGowan.

Home Committee—David Landreth, Craig Biddle, George Blight.

The monthly report of the condition of the crops for October, as received by the Philadelphia Society for Promoting Agriculture. The following table shows the estimate for October of the amounts of corn, tobacco, and potatoes, for 1863:

STATES.	CORN.	TOBACCO	POTATOES.
Main	1,355,289	7,000	5,693,248
New Hampshire	1,835,113	50,000	3,320,173
Vermont	1,743,222	40,000	3,093,677
Massachusetts	1,445,259	5,200,000	2,931,711
Rhode Island	413,921	1,659	435,084
Connecticut	2,059,835	7,000,116	2,016,422
New York	34,072,932	31,107,107	22,753,283
New Jersey	11,023,669	101,339	4,621,153
Pennsylvania	30,721,851	5,267,774	14,609,447
Maryland	14,444,922	48,721,415	1,213,707
Delaware	3,392,937	15,618	804,345
Kentucky	69,855,887	113,017,863	3,149,163
Ohio	57,433,392	28,081,962	4,163,035
Michigan	10,832,091	1,000	2,738,760
Indiana	64,602,273	10,416,314	3,857,485
Illinois	83,013,681	20,397,637	5,155,522
Missouri	43,745,392	35,348,565	1,983,403
Wisconsin	8