SATURDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1863.

THE NEWS. AFTER & brief and unsuccessful cavalry reconnoise wance of the enemy, all quiet is again reported in the Army of the Potomac; and, for awhile, we have no news of special importance from the Southwest. Authentic particulars of Burnside's recent victory, in which the cavalry and other forces of Longstreet were defeated, have been received. A correspondent writes that in the recent battle, General Bragg was wounded. An item of gossip is the rumored re-moval of General Meade. The story is discredited. THE European news is miscellaneous and in-teresting, and contains a few topics of considerable interest. Earl Russell, it is said, will retire from the British Cabinet, and give place to Earl Claren-

don. The rebel ram ships building in the Clyde are to be detained. Russia is supposed to be blockading the channels of Cronstadt with infernal machines, constructing earthworks, making arms and armor, and otherwise preparing for a great war. The difficulties of the French in Mexico are described, and a long list of starvation-prices in Charleston is published in the London Times.

The situation before Charleston remains as it was. The last vestige of the fortification of Sumpter is isappearing. SENATORS and Representatives are crowding into

Washington, and the party caucuses have com-menced to organize for the Speakership candidacy. THE pressure against Gen. Bragg has been so great since his recent failures that he has been superseded by Lieut. Gen. Hardes, who is working might and main to put his army upon the offensive. Terror reigns in Nofthern Georgia, owing to a merciless Impressment of men into the rebel army.

A MEETING of the "Union Conservatives" holding in Cincinnati. Gen. McClellan has been mentioned for the next Presidency, and Mr. Doombs, of Kentucky, and other eminent Conservatives, have been thought of for the Vice Presidency. FIGHT between Foster's and Longstreet's ca valry took place twenty miles from Cumberland Gap, disputing the passage of Clinch river. Our forces were repulsed, but captured four pieces of artillery. The whole rebel loss, in the assault on Knoxville, was one thousand.

THE proposition offered by Gov. Curtin to help inteering, by allowing townships which furnish their quota to be exempted from further draft, has been accepted by the War Department.

The Earl of Clarendon. It would appear, by the latest report from England, that the retirement of Earl Rus-SELL from office is freely spoken of, as a thing expected and desired, and the Earl of Clarendon is freely spoken of as his probable successor at the Foreign Office. This would be an excellent appointment.

Lord CLARENDON, who will be sixty-four years old next January, is grandson of Thomas VILLIERS, created First Earl in 1776, and succeeded his uncle, the Third Earl, in December, 1838. At the age of twenty he was attaché to the British Embassy at St. Petersburg, from which unpaid office he was removed, in 1823, to the lucrative situation of First Commissioner of Excise. Here he continued ten years, a part of which (1827-'29) he was engaged in Ireland, in arranging the union of the two excise boards. While in the Excise department he was sent, in 1831, to France, to arrange a commercial treaty there. His sympathies being liberal and his ultimate rank high, the Grey Administration sent him ambassador to Spain, where he continued from 1833 to 1839. He was dress was taken down by our own reporters Lord Privy Seal in the Melbourne Cabinet. from January, 1840, to the break-up of that Ministry in September, 1841. On the retirement of Sir Robert Prel, in June, | the admonition it so recently gave. 1846. Lord CLARENDON was made President of the Board of Trade, in the Russell Ministry, and in the following year went to Ireland as Viceroy, which office he retained until Lord JOHN RUSSELL retired in February, 1852: the measures which he took,

praised by the other. He certainly winked at, if he did not openly sanction, the packing of the juries by whom "Young Ireland" was tried. On the defeat of the Derby-Disraeli Ministry, early in 1853, followed by their resignation, Lord Clarendon took office, with other Liberals, in the famous coalition Cabinet formed by Lord ABERDEEN, and served as Secretary for Foreign Affairs until February, 1858, when the Derby-Disraeli party returned to power. When Lord PALMERSTON formed his present Ministry, in June, 1859, Lord CLARENDON did not take office, but his brother, CHARLES PELHAM VILLIERS, Was made a Cabinet Minister, as President of the Board of Trade, and, it will be remembered, lately made a public speech strongly in favor of the Union, or National party of this country. Their brother, the Hon. and Rev. MONTAGUE VILLIERS, was made

Bishop of Carlisle in 1856, Bishop of Dur-

ham in 1860, and died in 1861. If the Earl of CLARENDON should now succeed Earl Russell as Foreign Minister of England, he carries with him the great advantage of possessing an extended practical knowledge of domestic, and particularly of foreign politics. Six years as Ambassador to Spain, during the Carlist war, and five years as Foreign Minister in London (which includes the eventful period of the Crimean war), ought to make him master of the situation. Lord CLAREN-DON is a good-tempered, good-natured man, with noble presence, and dignified and courteous manners, and not the least crotchetty; in these and other points he is the reverse of Earl Russell. He is also master of several modern languages, whereas Earl Russell cannot write nor speak even French. Moreover, Lord CLA-RENDON, though not addicted to making frequent oratorical appearances in public, is truly eloquent whenever he does address the House of Lords. It is something better still, as far as fair play to this country is concerned, that his lordship is not at all inclined to A Plan for Raising of Troops in Pennsympathize with the "so-called Southern sylvania, Submitted to the President by Confederation."

The Starving Seamstresses. We printed in our edition of yesterday a communication from a respectable citizen. in relation to a matter which, although af-

fecting but a small and humble portion of the community, seemed to be an injustice that could not be overlooked. To the statement of facts there presented a correspondent, signing himself "F. B," writes us a reply, which we publish this morning. We regret very much that B." should have lost his temper in discussing a subject which as really a very simple matter, and which may be discussed with the utmost good-nature. What we desire to know is this: Is there a class of people in the city of Philadelphia who are compelled to work for the Government at wretched prices; while a middle class intervenes, and, without doing any of the work, eats up the profits intended by the Government for those who perform its labor? This is the charge made by our correspondent yesterday, and although "F. B.," in a very angry way, attempts to refute it, we ask no better evidence of the truth of the charges than his own communi-

cation. We are informed that at the arsenal in this city contracts are given out for the manufacture of haversacks, and that for each haversack thus made the Government pays the sum of 121 cents. This sum will enable any industrious woman to earn a respectable livelihood, and to labor without the fear of penury or over-exertion. A class of the latter's men fell overboard by the Cassacus, of people called sub-contractors undertake two of whom were rescued by the brig, which was also damaged. The Cassacus returned to the navy to make these haversacks, obtain an order for a hundred, or a thousand, as the case may be, and immediately distribute thom ato poor and needy women, paying them five cents apiece for each haversack. "It is true," says "F. B.," "that only five cents are paid for making one haversack," and it is also true "that at the Schuylkill Arsenal they pay 121 cents for each haversack." 'These are the facts. A simple calculation will show us that some party unjustly obtains seven cents upon each haversack, and

the sewing woman is deprived of one-half of the value of her labor. This may be a small matter—for the sewing-women are an humble class, and do not often find their way into the newspapers. "F.B." is quite indignant that we should, have permitted any indignant citizen to speak his opinions of the circumstances in these columns. He admits the truth of the charges, and blames the Government! "Nobody else is to blame for it but the Government. They give a contract to the lowest bidder, and the prices are generally so low that the contractor, to get a middling fair per centage of his capital, is unable to pay more than six cents for each haversack. The sub-contractors take quantities at this companies to regiments now in the field,

price, and pay to the women five cents, leaving them one cent gross profit." We thank "F. B." for this frank statement, although in his effort to better his case he shows that the contractors, in their avarice, are really guilty of a most scoundrelly transaction. Let us look at it. The contractor 'must get a middling fair per centage of his capital:" therefore, the sewing-women must be oppressed! The sub-contractors must make their one-cent profit; therefore, the sewing-women must be oppressed Neither the contractor nor sub-contractor does any work: but they take away and divide among themselves more than one-half of the sum given by a generous Government for the faithful performance of labor. "F.

B." complains that the Government does not pay enough; and, therefore, as the contractors and sub-contractors cannot make money out of it, they must make it out of the sewing-women. We reply, that the Government does pay enough. For the manufacture of each haversack, 121 cents manufacture of each haversack, 12½ cents is to be presumed that the Government will prompt is paid. "F. B." tells us a woman can ly seek to make him pay dearly for his temerity, as make one haversack an hour. Now, although 121 cents an hour may seem to be a small sum, to a sewing-woman it would be, considering the prices paid for such labor, a splendid compensation.

We do not desire to discuss these facts. The subject is not one deserving discussion. We simply ask what is right, and what is wrong? The people will say that it is wrong for the Government authorities to tolerate any system that may thus be abused. It is wrong to rob these poor women-many of them soldiers' wives and soldiers' mothers-merely to enrich contractors and sub-contractors. It is wrong so to abuse the good gifts of our Government, that distress may come upon the poor and lonely. By actions like these our Government suffers, and we trust that they will be speedily reformed.

A MEETING of gentlemen, calling themselves the Conservative Union National Committee, was held in Cincinnati yesterday. A number of observations were made upon the condition of the weather, and a resolution was adopted favoring George B. McClellan for the Presidency. For the information of our readers, we will mention that GEORGE B. McCLELLAN was formerly the commander of the Army of the Potomac, and is now, we believe, a resident of New

Our enterprising cotemporary the Bulletin, a day or two since chided the morning papers for taking what it called its special despatches from the West, and reprinting them without the proper credit. We are not aware that we have sinned in this respect, for we are at all times glad to avail ourselves of any special information the Bulletin may possess, and to mention it as our authority. Remembering this, however, we were surprised to see in the Bulletin of yesterday our full and special report of Mr. The Enemy Repulsed. BEECHER's great address, copied without any allusion being made to its previous publication in THE PRESS. Now, as this ad--prepared and printed and sent over the country within five hours after its deliveryour cotemporary might have remembered

THE REV. E. W. HUTTER has written a letter describing his recent visit to the soldiers lately released from the Richmond soldiers lately released from the Richmond gia, came in to day. They represent a perfect reign prisons, in which he says, "The pictorial of terror in Northern Georgia. Males of all ages representation in *Harper's Weekly*, so far from being an exaggeration, affords but a Bragg has been relieved by Hardee, who is making as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to put down the Rebellion of 1848, have been much very inadequate view of these scenes of wretchedness." Those who have seen that assume the offensive. condemned by one party and as warmly picture can imagine nothing worse than the emaciation and misery it represents. Yet to Mr. HUTTER it is but a feeble suggestion of the terrible truth, and his testimony has

ample confirmation. In consequence of the great demand for THE PRESS of Friday containing our full and special report of the great address of HENRY WARD BEECHER, at the Academy of Music, on Thursday evening, we shall republish it in THE WAR PRESS of next week. THE WAR PRESS will be issued on Thursday. Orders should be sent in at once.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Press. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 4 The Army of the Potomac.

All was quiet in front of the Army of the Potomac to-day. Last night the enemy made a reconnois-sance in force, consisting of artillery, infantry, and cavalry, and crossed at Raccoon Ford, with the probable intention of ascertaining our strength and positions, but it was repulsed by a detachment of our cavalry corps, and rapidly retreated to the south We occupy Culpeper with a cavalry force.

Meeting of Union Members of Congress. A notice is published this morning for a meeting of the Union members of the House of Representatives to morrow evening, for the purpose of placing in nomination candidates for Speaker and other offiers of the House, and another notice appears inviting a meeting of the Democratic, Conservative, and Constitutional Union members, to determine such action as may be deemed proper in relation to the organization of the House.

There are already more than one hundred members of the House and fifteen or twenty Senators in There is much consultation and electioneering i relation to the organization of the House.

The House of Representatives. The Opposition members of the House of Reprerentatives, about fifty in number, had a free convergation at the Capitol to-night. Representative King, the only Border-State man present, acted as chair The Border-State men also had a consultation tonight. No definite action was taken with regard to the election of the officers of the House. Governor Curtin. Governor Cuntin has submitted, for the approval of the President, a plan for raising troops in Pennsylvania, which, it is said, if acceded to, will place

Rear Admiral Farragut Returned to his Command. Rear Admiral FARRAGUT, commanding the West Gulf Blockading Squadron, who has been for some time on leave of absence, reported this morning to the Department in person.

that State among the foremost in filling the required

Change in the Washington Navy Yard. J. W. DEEBLE, of the District of Columbia, has appointed storekeeper of the Washington Navy Yard, in place of George N. Bealz. The Freedman's Village. The dedication of the Freedman's Village on Greene Heights, Arlington estate, with its chapel,

school houses, he spitals, workshops, etc., took place eminent civilians, and officers were present, beside pearly all of the 1,010 people composing the colony. Speeches were made by the Rev. D. P. Nichols, superintendent of contrabands, the Right Rev. W. Benedict, the Rev. Mr. Rockwood, the Hon. L. A. CHITTENDEN, Register of Treasury, Major Ben Perley Poore, the Hon. J. A. Briggs of New York, the Hon. D. W. GOOCH of Mannachusetts, and others. In the intervals songs were sung by a chair of thirty colored children. Besides the sch house, chapel, hospital, etc., the village contains commodious houses for fifty-ax families, all of which nave been built with the proceeds of the contrabands themselves, and Lieutenant Colonel GREENE, the manager of the enterprise, holds an unexpended

balance of over sixty thousand dollars. Collision on the Potomac. The United States steamer Cassacus, while yesterday evening towing down the Potomac another versel, was run into near Mount-Vernon, by the brig Alice Lee, of Wilmington, Del., bound up with a load of lumber. The wheel house of the Cassacus was torn off and the wheel injured. Three

vard. Condition of our Foreign Trade. Official statistics show a much more favorable con dition of our foreign trade than has been generally supposed, the balances being largely in our favor or each of the three years of the war. Third Auditor of the Treasury ATKISSON, who has been confined two weeks by sickness, has resumed his duties. The business thus unavoidably delayed will be at once transacted.

Mob Law in New Jersey. SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT SOUTH AMOST—THE RIOTERS SUPPRESSED. NEW YORK, Dec. 4.—Serious disturbances occarried this week in South Amboy, New Jersey, on the next of the strikers from the employ of the Camden and Amboy Railroad. The Government and other fleights were detained, rathered and other bu-siness stopped, and for two days hob law reigned supreme. On Wednesday the sheriff, with posse of thirty men and a militia company from Trenton, dispersed the mob, and arrested many of them. All Tennessee; Washington Huntney, Hon. Linn is quiet now, and the operations of the road re-

The Proposition for the Procuring of Volunteers Accepted. ALRANY, Dec. 4.-The War Department has con sented to the following proposition in relation to and many others, all expressing the greatest inthe procuring of volunteers: All towns and wards which fill their quotas to be exempt from the pending draft, and receive credit for all short of their quota which they may recruit. tion. In deference to there numerous expressions. That the Governor be allowed to send complete in favor of General George B. McClellan, the sub.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

A Reconnoissance of the Enemy Defeated. THE NEW PROGRAMME.

Probable Movements.

The Star, of yesterday, under the head of "Tix Army of the Potomac and its hesitating Generals," says: "So long as our army, in this quarter, continues to be guided by its present councils in the field, it is now clear that it will fail to command public confidence. Though the movement amounted to but reconnoissance in force, its purpose was certainly to give Less battle wherever he was found. There can be no mistake in this fact, though it is now sought to be denied. We know further, that the sea sons for active operations, under active commanders in this section has not closed, as is being represente to reinforce Longstream considerably from his own army, which he has at least time yet to attempt, it our Army of the Potomac is as ready at this mo ment to move against him again as it was when un lertaking so to do a few days since." Explanation of the Retreat.

CORPS COMMANDERS INDIGNANT, Headquarters, Nov. 29.—In the council last night General Warren asked for reinforcements for his operations this morning. This demand gave rise to an outburst and the corps commanders, all of whom are senior to the commander of the 2d Corps, and on this will hings the lack of success which I plainly foresce will attend this campaign. General French had reason to resist General Warren's application, because, in the formation of our line, the left fash was given to him of right, he being the second officer in rank, the right failling to Sedgwick, his only senior. The 2d Corps had the left centre. When it was withdrawn to make the fish movement, the other corps commander exclaimed against it, because of the rank of its commanders. But now that the opportunity had been given him to distinguish himself, accessions having been made to his command to enable him to do so, and having failed, it was considered unjust to his seniors to diminish their commands to strengthan his. The more serious objection was urged by the commander of the 3d Corps, that the arrangement was simply making him subordinate to General Warren, by displacing him from the command of a stank, and subsequently by taking two-thirds of his troops away to give to his junior.

But General Mende, through a kind consideration and partiality for General Warren, and, as he afterwards stated, through a misconception of the facts, insisted on giving that officer all he demanded, not appreciating the disparagement he thereby made of his other commanders. HEADQUARTERS, Nov. 29.—In the council last night General Warren asked for reinforcements for THE RUMORS OF MEADE'S REMOVAL.

A variety of rumors are current respecting the removal of General Meade and his supposed ruccessor. He is not yet removed, and I doubt very much whether he will be. He does not desire to retain his command, and has privately tendered his resignation to the President more than once. This fact has given him strength, and the President will hestrate before he makes a change. The continued illness of the President may prevent an immediate consideration of the subject. It is well known that he has been suffering for days from a light form of the small-pox, and such a thing as a Cabinet council is impossible. Should General Mesde be removed, either General Sedgwick or General Hancock will be selected as his successor without a doubt.—Evening Post. THE RUMORS OF MEADE'S REMOVAL.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI

A REIGN OF TERROR IN GEORGIA General Bragg Relieved by Hardee.

BURNSIDE PERFECTLY SAFE. Fight Between Cavalry.

CHATTANOOGA, Dec. 4.-There is nothing from Knoxville.

The weather here is mild, and the roads have been dry during the past week, most favorably for the rapid march of our relieving column, which is prohably within reach of Longstreet to-night A number of refugees from Walker county, George

FROM CAIRO. CAIRO, Dec. 4.-Memphis dates to the 2d, which have been received, say that General Hurlbut ordered all the merchants of Memphis, not having auing, to send their stocks north of the line 600 bales of cotton, passed here to-day for Clincinnati. The Hon. Mr. Chase, of Michigan, and General Gregor, of Ohio, addressed a large and enthusiastic

desperate efforts to patch up the shattered army and

Union meeting here last night.

KNOXVILLE.

CINGINNATI, Dec. 4.—The following despatch has been received at headquarters, dated Knoxville, Nov. E0th: All is well. The enemy were repulsed yesterday with heavy loss. Everything is going on well, and we feel very con-Arrangements for the great Sanitary Fair are pro-

gressing satisfactorily. The fair promises to be a lespatch: CUMBERLAND GAP, Dec. 3.-There was fighting yesterday at Watson's Ford, twenty miles from the Gap, between Foster's and Longstreet's cavalry, in attempting to cross the Clinch river. We were repulsed with the loss of fifty men. We captured four pieces of artillery. Two of our surgeons were found murdered at In the assault on Knoxville, on the 29th, the rebels

lost over 1,000 killed, wounded, and prisoners. FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 3 .- The propeller City of Bath arrived here last evening, from Charleston Bar on Sunday evening. She reports no additional news, but corroborates the reports already published from the Richmond journals, that the bombardment is slowly and steadily progressing.

The City of Bath has gone to Norfolk for coal, and will then proceed to New York. The steamer New York left for City Point this morning, and took up several political prisoners.

CHARLESTON. The Shelling of Fort Sumpter and Sulli

van's Island [Correspondence of the Associated Press.] CHARLESTON HARBOR, Tuesday, Dec. 1.—The position of affairs here is unchanged. General Gilmore continues to shell Fort Sumpter from his mor The west wall has been undermined by our fire, and the last vestige of the fort as a fortified work is disappearing. The rebels now only occasionally On Thursday last the land batteries engaged the rebel forts on James' and Sullivan's Islands, and, for several hours, firing very heavy.

The weather up to yesterday has been stormy, and the navy has been inactive. Captain J. M. Bradford has been appointed fleet captain, vice Emmons relieved.

Boston, Dec. 4.—The correspondent of the Boston Herald, in a letter dated OH Charleston, Nov. 28th, says: One or two rebel batterles on James Island have been completely demolished by our immense helle Fort Sumpter received an awful pounding yesterday; one of our heavy shot struck upon the inside of a wall, and sent an immense quantity of it into the w. The walls are so broken up now that we have a fine view through them. Last night a sergeant and ten privates of a Georgia regiment, who were stationed on James' Island. made good their escape during the darkness, and surrendered themselves to our forces on Folly Island.

They say that the Charlestonians and rebel troops are almost in a state of panic. All kinds of eatables are scarce and enormously high. They say that the South cannot hold out The poor people of Charleston and Savannah are in a state of starvation.

General Cox Relieved from Duty-Reward of \$5,000 for the Capture of Morgan. CINCINNATI, Dec. 4.—The reward for the capture of Morgan has been increased to \$5,000. General Cox has been relieved from duty at Cincinnati and ordered to report at Knoxville. The trade in cotton has been broken up between Memphis and Arkansas by guerillas, who plunder the people of the cotton, destroy it, and conscript Cotton was quoted at Memphis on the 1st from 42@70c. The cases of Captain Hurtt and others, recently

before a court martial kere, have been ordered to Washington for disposition. Political Meeting in Ohio-General Mc-Clellan Suggested as a Presidential Can-CINCINNATI, Dec. 4 -The Conservative Union National Committee met at the Bu 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Governor William B. Campbell, of Tenn was made chairman pro tem. The Hon. A. M. Kendall was elected permanent president of the committee, and Wm. C. Hurd, of New York, the permanent treasurer.

Arrangements were made for a Convention, to following named gentlemen : Hon. Garrett Davis, of Kentucky; Lieutenant Governor Jacob, of Kentucky; William C. Hurd, of New York; General Lealie Coombs; Hon. Mr. Norton, of Texas; J. Scott Harrison, of Ohio; Samuel T. Williams, of Maryland; J. O. Phillips, of Ohio; Hamilton Pope, of Kentucky; John H. James, of Ohio; J. P. Brunner, of Kentucky; Paul Shipman, of Louizville; Governor Campbell, of Tennessee; R. F. Stevens, of New York, and many others. Letters were read from Hon. Emerson Etheridge. of Childs, Hon, Edward Riddle, of Massachusetta; Hon, W. B. Reed, of Pennsylvania; Gov. Trimble and Hon. John L. Taylor, of Ohio; Hon. Glibert C. Walker, of Illinois; Hon. John B. Huston, of Kentucky; Gov. Colby, of Vermont; Hon. C. B. Cal-

vert, of Maine; Hon. B. Davis Nixon, of New York,

terest in the success of this movement, and nearly

of General George B. McChallan by this Conven.

all the most earnest desire for the no

for its consideration, and resulted in the adoption of the following resolution, presented by the Hon. J. Resolved, That this convention of consultation adopts and reaffirms the Kentucky platform of 186%, and suggests to the Conservative Union National Committee the name of George B. McClellan for the next Presidency, and recommend to the said committee to take such action in regard to the nomination of candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency as they may deem expedient. During the discussion the names of the Hon. Wm. B. Campbell, of Tennessee, Gen. Leslie Coombs, and Gov. Thomas E. Bramlette, were mentioned with great interest for Vice President. This evening the National Committee again convened, and adopted the following resolution upon the motion of Hamilton Pope, of Kentucky:

Wheras, The advisary convention held in Cincinnation the 4th inst, having recommended to this committee the name of Ceneral George B. McClellan for the Presidency, and no candidate for the Vice Presidency, and it being deemed advisable to have a future meeting of this committee, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice Presidency: therefore, be it

Resolved, That the resolution be referred to a meeting of the committee to be held at independence Hall, Philadelphia, on the 33d of this month, and that all members be earnestly requested to attend in that city for the consideration of this resolution, and such other action as may be deemed advisable.

The permanent secretary of the committee is the motion of Hamilton Pope, of Kentucky

The permanent secretary of the committee in R. F. Stevens, of New York. EUROPE.

Rumored Change in the British Ministry. MORE REBEL RAMS DETAINED IN

THE CLYDE.

Russia Preparing for a Great War. NEW YORK, December 4.—The steamship Scotis, Naw York, December 4.—The steamship Scotis, from Liverpool Nov. 21st, arrived here this morning. A summary of her news has been telegraphed from Cape Race.

The London Specialor of the latest date contains a report that Earl Russell, the British Minister of foreign affairs, leaves the Cabinet, to be succeeded by the Earl of Clarendon.

Consols after official hours on the 21st, 913,0911.

The Glasgow Herald reports that the naval authorities in the Clyde are instructed to detain the war vessels suspected to be building for the Confederates. T is denied that Russia has replied that she would join the Congress, but not until after the pacification of Poland. pusand troops sailed from Cherbourg on the A thousand troops sailed from Cherbourg on the 23d for Mexico.

The London Times details vigorous warlike preparations making by Russia. The channels of Cronstadt are being blockaded and intercepted by infernal machines. A submarine vessel of colossal proportions is building; also, extensive earthworks, and there are enormous exertions in the manufacture of the submarine vessel of colors. ture of guns, armor-plates, a.c. A two years' supply of coal is provided for the fleet.

One hundred and sixty thousand men are said to occupy the country from the Crimea to Gallicia, under General Luders. occupy the country from the Crimes to Gallicia, under General Luders.

An agreement for a contract for five years for a monthly line of mail steamers between Pahama and New Zsaland had been completed between the Hon. Groshie
Ward, on bahalf of the colony, and the Intercolonial
Royal Mail Packet Company, which for some time past
has had a line of mail steamers between Australia
and New Zsaland. The time to be compled between
Panama and New Zsaland is thirty days, under penulty
for excess and bonus for shorter period, and the subsisty is to be 276 000 per annum, for the entire rotte, ornprising Panama, New Zsaland, and Sydney, sucranteed
by the colony of New Zsaland, and Sydney, sucranteed
to commence about the first of January, 1965, and it will
complete the circle of British mail steam service round

to commence about the first of January, 1965, and it will complete the circle of British mail steam service round the globe.

In the Divorce Court on the 20th, the judge pronounced a decree nigif for a dissolution of the marriage between Sir John Grampton (ex British Minister at Washington), and Miss Balle, on the ground that the marriage had not been consummated.

THE PROPOSED CONGRESS.

The London Times editorially continues to show the abortiveness of this Napoleonic scheme, and says the numerous objections to the scheme of a Congress have become stronger the more maturely they have been considered. They are serious enough, indeed, to defeat the pripose of the scheme itself. The continued occupation of Bone by French troops could not be made a reserved question by a British Cabinet, and would excite anary feelings between the Emperor and the Italian nation. The mention of Toland would drive Russia from the Congress as certain as Austria would quit it on any reference to venice. Take those great questions out of the list, and what remains are only those that can be dealt with as effectually by ordinary methods. The English Government will not predently in staing reasons for anticipating that the main results of the Congress would be disappointment and failure it is far become and the later Reys interview on the tone confession. The Paris correspondent of the London Times assarts that the belief that a Congress will meet at all was losing ground daily.

THE MENICAN QUESTION. THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The London Times, in its City Article, says: Mercantile devices show that the difficulties of the French intervention had been greatly increased, owing to the fatal error committed by the Emperor Napoleon in giving license to the ecclesiastical and ractionary party, the moment his army had succeeded in occupying the capital, while the name of France also suffered an incalculable loss of prestige from the honors conferred upon such persons as Miramon and Marquez. At one time, the consequences of this course seemed to be more threatening as respects the impulse to resistance. The arrival of Gen. Bazaine seems to have been regarded as opening up 2 better prospect.

A Madrid telegram states that the Spanish Government supports the candidature of the Archduke Maximilian for the Mexican throse. FRANCE.

FRANCE.

A bill had been submitted to the Council of State asking supplementary credits for \$1,000,000 francs. The credits are stated to be required to meet the expenses of the Mexican expedition.

It is noticed that since the Emperor's speech the Moniceur publishes, on the Polish insurrection, only the news given in the Russian paners. Before the speech it gave the Polish versions also.

the Polish versions also.

ITALY.

The official Gazette of Turin publishes a royal decreation of the polish versions also.

ITALY.

The official Gazette of Turin publishes a royal decreation of the problem of the pro heart of the King.

PRUSSIA.

In the Upper House of the Diet, during the debate upon the draft of the address to the King, Count Buinski protested against the paragraph expressing gratitude to the Government for the measures address against the spread of the insurrection in Foland. The Count maintained that the insurrection had only for its object the liberation of Foland from Russian rules. In reply, said Count Buinski may believe what he says. The dovernment, however, was obliged to judge in accordance with facts. The Government has proofs in hand that the insurrection was not directed alone against Russia. The Government has, however, a political, social, and moral interest in the movement in Russian Foland 10 their victorious. An independent Foland would always be a source of danger for the Prussian monarchy, and would occupy the greater portion of the army. We must not allow a movement to be made successful which solis itself with upheard-of crimes, and which delights in the apotheosis of assassination. The address was then put to the vote, and agreed to by 62 to 8.

PORTUGAL. PRUSSIA.

And agreed to by 62 to 8.

PORTUGAL.

A great fire had occurred at Lisbon, consuming the block of buildings which included the Bank of Portugal, the Municipal Chamber, the Fidelity Co., and about fifty shops, and private houses. Several lives were lock. DENMARK AND HOLSTEIN.

The King of Denmark had received the assembled Rigsrad. His Majesty thanked the President for his address, and stated that the new common constitution for Denmark and Schleswig has only just been sanctioned becaute it was an important step that he had been desirous of carefully weighing, as the Rigerad had also done

desirous of carefully weighing, as the Rigerad had also done

A Hamburg telegram says: A meeting was attempted to be held have by the inhabitants of Schleswig and Holstein, who had arrived here for that purpose. They were, however, "injerted by the police in three different blacks. They finally proceeded to the village of Uhlenhorst, where the meeting took place.

Addresses were voted to the Prince of Augustenburg and the Duke of Saxe-Coburg otha.

The Prince of Augustenburg was requested, in the address voted to him, to place himself at the head of the people. The other members of the Dist, who were not present at the meeting on account of its having been problibited by the police, have been asked to sign the address.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS. prolibited by the police, have seen asked to sign the address.

WARLIKE PREPARATIONS.

The Sweedish Government is said to have ordered the preparation of war dominers forece, and to have recalled two of its men-of-war from the Atlantic

Artillery experiments in Eurasa are said to have resulted in a decision in favor of the manufacture of large guns upon the Blakeley principle.

AMBRICAN SECURITIES.—Messus Baring Bros. & Co. say American Stocks continue to be almost entirely neglected, and there have been business transactions in your few, so that our quotations must be considered almost nominel. United rates 6s nominal at 60,660; 5s at 65,660; Massachusetts 5s 87,69; Maryland 73,670; Tennessee 6s 55,641; Virginia 5s 47,660.

THE VERY LATEST PER THE SCOTIA.

[By Mail]
PARIS, Nov. 21.—The specie now held by the Bank of rance amounts to two hundred and four millions of

rance amounts to two managed and available rance.

The Paris papers publish the following telegrams:
CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 21.—The Sultan has made a favorable reply to the Emperor Napoleon's infitation to a European Congress, expressing at the sametime his intention of being present thereat in person
TERNMARY. tention of being present thereat in person

DENMARK.

COPENHAGEN, Nov. 21.—The King of Dunmark has sent General Oxholm to Paris as the bearer of a favorable reply to the Emperor. Napoleon to the invitation to attend a European Congress.

POLAND

Breslau, Nov. 21.—According to advices reselved here from Warsaw, arrests continue to take place in that city. Among the number of those lately arrestid are the brothers Janeinski and Maslowski, M. Back, Dean of the Faculty of Medicine, and M. Uhalsbinski.

Madame Bausmer and several other ladies have been imprisoned in the Citadel.

All the Holstein officials have received orders from Copenhagen to take the oath of allegiance to Christian In the University Professions the Mankanski the Counter of the Cou Appeal, and other officials, attenurosaming to scale the Sath.

Frankfort, Nov. 21.—According to reliable iformation, the Grand Duke of Odenburg despatched on the 17th inetant, a protest to Mr. Hall, at Copenhages, declaring that the accession of Prince Christian, to this throne is not founded on right, an illegal accession to the throne not being binding. The Duke lodges a protes of his views, and reserves to himself the right of taking further stene.

Public Entertainments. THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC -" Norma." given last evening by the Italian company, was un as fire a performance of this opera as has everbeen heard in the Academy. The whole rendering was full of spirit and power. Since Gazzaniga, nd one has more worthily worn the chaplet of Norma than Tedori. Her voice has remarkable variety, volume, and sweetness, and she is equal mistress of the dra-matic and melodic qualities. M'lle Sulzer's Adigisa most admirably seconded her fine triumph, and the Academy may well be congratulated upon the pos-session of these able voices. A great deal of nerve, vigor, and passion was expressed in Massojim's accomplished rendition of Pollione and Blank's roveso. Chorus and orchestra were alike ercellent, and the old furore of Italian opera was revived. Bellini's "Norma" is perhaps the best the most powerful, example of the great merit and nelodies enter into the most agitated moments of tragedy, and now and then the prima donna' rage tragedy, and now and then the prima doma rage dances and gallops to music more terpsichorean than logical. But "Norma" is full of qualities which entitle it to its classic hold in popular av As a passage, the first scene of the opera has been rarely excelled. All its beauties were brought out in prominence last evening, and seldom has qual meet to-day. The Convention assembled at twelve in prominence last evening, and seldom has equal o'clock, and was addressed during the session by the opportunity been given to appreciate this sinited. To-night Madame Ortolani Brignoli will make her. first appearance in this city. Violetta, in "he Traviata," is said to be a role in which she is very fine. We have no doubt that the beautiful music of Germont will be admirably sung by Signor Bellini, On Monday "Lacrezia Borgia" will be given, with Mesdames Medori and Sulzer, Mazzoleni, and Bjachi in the leading parts. The director specially announces that Signors Bellini, Lotti, Yppolec, and

Coletti have consented to assume subording in order to give éclat to the performance. NATIONAL CIRCUS.-A grand matinee given this afternoon, with a capital bill. PORT ROYAL CONTRABANDS .- Mr. R. S. Invis. well known as a member of our city press, wil de-liver his lecture on the Contrabands at Port Hoyal, at Concert Hall, on Tur slay evening. Mr. Davis was formerly a correspondent at Charleston, and has the experience and ability to make an entertaining lec. REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, &C .- Extra large sale Tuesday next, 8th inst. See Thomas & Sons Aiverject of his nomination was before the Convention tisements and pamphlet catalogues, issued today.

THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SHE FOURTH PAGE.]

The American Anti-Slavery Convention. SECOND DAY'S PROCEEDINGS. peeches by Hon. Henry Wilson, Henry Ward Beecher, Fred. Douglass, Was. Lloyd Garrison, and others. The Convention of the friends of the anti-slavery cause, under the auspices of the Anti-Slavery Society, reassembled yesterday morning at Concert Hall, Wm. Lloyd Garrison in the chair. At 10 o'clock the exercises of the morning were opened by Mr. J. Miller McKim. who, in complimentary terms, introduced to the audience Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, who was received with much applause. He said that he would not detain the Society long, but wished merely to felicitate the Society upon the unprecedented success within the past few years of the principles which they represented. For twenty five years he had lived on faith tolerably well; but sight was comforting occasionally, and he was giad to have enjoyed sight of late. Some of those who need sight to strengthen their faith are now falling into line in the Anti-Slavery army. [Applause.] He spoke of the heroism so long displayed by the members of the Anti-Slavery Society. We shall see in the future a repetition of the old story—men mobbed white they lived, and splendid tombs for them when they die. All the signs of the times indicate that God is now in earnest, and determined to emoncipate slavery. [Applause.]

signs of the times indicate that God is now in earnest, and determined to emanoipate slavery, [Applause.]

Mr. Beecher was ready to stand shoulder to shoulder with those who are on the side of emancipation, without regard to their antecedents. He spoke of the rapid progress and growth of antislavery principles and sentiments. The last time but one that he was in Philadelphia he was escorted to the place where he was to lecture between files of policemen, and the municipal power protected him while he was lecturing. Last night there was no necessity for this precaution. [Applause.] It had been said in explanation of this change, that he (Mr. Beecher) had changed. Perhaps so; he was willing to be charged with having obanged; but he was impressed with the conviction that there had been changes in other quarters. [Applause.] The speaker referred to his recent visit to England, and to the enthusiasm excited there at the mention of any of the prominent actors in the cause of emancipation. With some who are present Mr. Beecher did not agree in all things; but they were all moving in the same direction, and he was willing to mark the mat the termination of their march to-wards the end all had in view. After drawing a parallel between the Christian Church and the antislavery cause, Mr. Beecher closed his remarks amid heafty applause, and left the hall.

Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, having entered the hall, was invited to take a seat upon the platform and was greeted with loud applause.

The chairman stated, at this point, that Mr. Wilson would address the Convention at the session in the evening. [Applause.]

couraging aspect of the cause, and vindicated Mr. Lincoln in the declared motives which governed him

couraging aspect of the cause, and vindicated Mr. Lincoln in the declared motives which governed him in his emancipation proclamation.

Abbey Kelley Foster was the next speaker. She was introduced as one who had given her all in behalf of human freedom. She said that free speech and a free press would have been utterly crushed out if the peace propositions submitted in Washington at the outbreak of the rebellion had been adopted by the South. The past three years have produced a great change in the minds of the people. The Government, the politicians, and the commercial men, have accepted it because it is their only safety; and the masses are always right in following the leaders. President Lincoln is not to be thanked for this change. Secretary Seward has written that this rebellion would be put down without altering the status of a single individual. Jeff Davis is to be thanked for this change regarding slavery. She had no faith in these sudden changes, and believed that the great change which has been wrought during the past few years is only through selfish motives. She unged her hearers to continue their work for the anti-slavery cause, and thought that it was only by the most incessant exertions that the object of the Anti-slavery Society can be accomplished. Too much reliance should not be placed upon the general sentiments now pervading the people. If the samy is successful, she believed that American slavery would still linger on.

general sentiments now pervading the people. In the anmy is successful, she believed that American slavery would still linger on.

Susan B. Anthony, the Secretary of the Loyal Womer's Association, was next introduced. She made a brief acdress, in which she announced that petitions were now out urging upon the next Congress the passage of an act of universal emancipation. There petitions are now being returned and the speaker wait that the mails brought from four to five thousand names per day. This is the great question which is to come before the next Congress, Col. Louis Wagner, of Camp William Pena, next addressed the meeting. He said that he had never been an Abolitionist, or never sympathized with that class, of society until he entered the army. When he got into the South and saw the condition of affairs through slavery he became an Abolitionist, and now he believed that a large portion of the men who wear the uniform of the country are the same. The Colonel alluded to the part which the colored people are now taking in crushing the rebellion, referring in eloquent terms to the sarvices of negro regiments at Charleston, Port Hudson, and elsewhere. He believed that the colored race is to be the means of subduing the rebellion. He had been in command of Camp William Penn since it was established, and had never had such an orderly ret of men as bave been under him. He had yet to receive the first complaint of pilfering and stealing.

After one or two other addresses, the Convention adjourned until the evening.

receive the first complaint of pilleting and stealing.

After one or two other addresses, the Convention adjourned until the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The assembly was called to order at 7 o'clock P. M., by Mr. Famuel J. May, of Syracuse, New York.

Mr. Robert Purvis (colored) was the first speaker introduced. He said that there was a time when he hated this Government in all the bitterness or his soul. He, in turn, was treated with acorn. He gave soorn for soorn. It was treated with acorn. He gave soorn for soorn. It was treated with acorn. He gave soorn for soorn. It was treated with a corn. He gave soorn for soorn. It was treated with a corn. He gave soorn for soorn. It was treated with a corn. He gave soorn for soorn. It was treated with a corn. He gave soorn for soorn. It was treated with a corn. He gave soorn for soorn. It was treated with a corn. He gave soorn for soorn. It was treated with a corn. He gave soorn for soorn. It was treated with a corn. He gave soorn for soorn. It was treated with a corn. He gave soorn for soorn. It was treated with the gave treated with a corn. It was treated to the chain of his dark for the property of the corn. It was treated to the chain of his dark for the soorn of his dark for his was a meeting, he said, for old men's longues and young men's sare. He had sat upon the literature of the soorn of his society was mobbed. (Applause.) I have so his society was mobbed. (Applause.) I have so his soorn of his society was mobbed. (Applause.) I After one or two other addresses, the Convention EVENING SESSION.

had rather have written upon my numble tombs one the words. "He did what he could to brosh the fetters of the slave," than to fill, while living, any office of honor or profit.

As I have sat here to day, and listened to the voices of your spatiant. I have and anyoned to reality the could

slave," than to fill, while living, any office of honor or profit.

As I have sat bere to-day, and listoned to the voices of your speakers, I have endeavered to realize the condition of the anti-clavery cause in America, when, thirty years ago, you, it. have endeavered to realize the condition of the anti-clavery cause in America, the condition of the anti-clavery cause in America, the condition of the cause of human clavery, and they believed that that system would pass away by virtue of our republicant as the spirit of liberty seemed to have passed away, and when the American Anti-Slavery Society was formed, in 1933, the corquest and enbyingation of the constitutions and Christian civilization. But he a few years the spirit of liberty seemed to have passed away, and when the American Anti-Slavery Society was formed, in 1933, the corquesters and enbyingation of the constitutions of carning a submission of the corquest of the constitutions of carning and public men: all sowed in unresisting exbands about the lime of the formation of the slave master. At the time of the formation of the slave master. At the time of the formation of the slave masters who ruled the Government of the States, and codeavored to shape the policy of the country when those gentlemen here came egether and organized this cociety, they proclaimed their constitutions of the slave masters who ruled the Governments to the word that Christian America would be constituted they demanded that the horistian constitutions of learning, of benevolance and in the bright ardor of the moment, they be it will declaration. But the seature of liberty in the word were alarmed; they demanded that the hores of the victorian and induced and demounce its advocates. Moss areas over the country, and the failhful few had to meet in every quarter the storm of dennuctation which show and and demounce its advocates. Moss areas over the country, and the failhful few had to meet in every quarter the storm of dennuctation which show and many it honor that here was not a

plause.) Juring the early struggles of the anti-slavery cause.

was impressed with the conviction that there had bern changes in other quarters. (Applause.) That to the criticulation expected there at the mention of any of the prominent actors in the cauce of emanci-pay of the prominent actors in the cauce of emanci-pay of the prominent actors in the cauce of emanci-pay. The control cont

are pledged to-night to enforce that proclamation. And I say that, if there be any public man in America who are not the theorem of the American people.

A great deal has already been accomplished. The people of the United States, in November of the years of the Dilited States, in November of the years of the Dilited States, in November of the years of the Dilited States, in November of the years of the United States, in November of the years of the United States, and the other that also powers shall share years of the United States, and the other that also powers shall share years of the United States, and the other that also powers shall share years of the United States, and the other that shall year years of the United States, and the other that the also powers shall share years of the United States, and the other that the also powers shall also the process of the United States, and the other that the also powers shall shall not be extended, and the world not conserve the shall shall be the process of a year of two pass away "now, that was the spoiley in favor of which the people youted in 150. But the slave material standard that was the shall not be extended that the process of a year of two pass away "now, that was the spoiley in favor of which the people youted in 150. But the slave material standard the process of the United States, with Enchana, President appeal into row, which the people youted in 150. But the slave material standard the process of the United States, with the channer of a year or two pass away in the problem of the process of the United States, with the channer of a year or two pass away in the problem of the process of the United States, with the same in the state of the process of the United States, with the should be added to the process of the United States, with the should be added to the process of the

extinguished with small loss.

Then, in regard to sayony in the loyal slave States, and in early as presented. Harry Winter boyas, the full be his name—(cheers)—in ulterances as clear and distinct is were ever uttered, assalled the institution of elavery-in that State, and demanded its overthrow. And, sir, the houset sjave holders of Maryland, expecting to see the slaves take their places on the british of the sire of the state of the places of the british of the sire of the s

thought that he aid not know enough how to vote, let him be tried at least once. Mr. Douglass is au amusing, and, therefore, an entertaining speaker. He detailed his interfiew with Abraham Lincoln in He detailed his interfiew with Abraham Lincoln in quite an interesting meaner, and said that upon the first blush he came to the conclusion that a more upright, honorable, or homest man does not live in this country; he is a first and pure patriot, and seems to be well determined to save the country at any cost. In conclusion, Mr. Douglass said that it was the duty of all to educate the freed slave, and to fight on until there shall be a unity, and no North, no East, no South, no West, no white nor black, but the sodality of the nation, the making of every slave a free man a voter. very slave a free man, and every free man a vo dr. Douglass expired to the control of the control

remarks, introduced a resolution that, having heard that George Thompson, of Europe, a coadjutor of the Anti Slavery Sectety of America, ir about to revisit this country, that this acciety in advance extend to him a most fraternal welcome and warm controllation. See See gratulation, &c., &c.
This resolution was adopted with great on-

tend to him a most fratersal welcome and warm congratulation, &c., &c.

This resolution war adopted with great onthusiasm.

Mr. Garrison now delivered some remarks on reminiscences connected with his life, as a publisher of papers of a reformatory character, hiw advocacy of the anti slavery cause, and his aptitude in driving away more subsorbers than his friend Banjamin Bundy could collect.

The speaker said all this took place many years ago, but the principles then denounced are now popular; that slavery must and will be crushed out, and glory to God in the highest, and Hallelyish, anea, ring throughout the land forever.

Miss Annie Dickinson was loudly called for, and on making her appearance on the staging was received with enthusisatic and prolonged applause. Mizs D. took a retrospective view of the efforts of the Anti-Slavery Society; how their Pennsylvania Hall was burned by the people in 1833; how John Brown, the martyr to freedom, was hung in 1859, and contrasted it with the great change that co-curred in 1863, when the people of the country shouted amen to the proposition to dedicate the nation to the cause of human liberty; how, in 1831, but two years after the great martyr sacrificed by the demon of slavery, our brave men, rallying under the stars and stripes to vindicate the Government and sustain its supremacy, marched forth under the stars and stripes to vindicate the soul is marching on!" Suffering has wrought this wonderful change. It is a hard, but sure taskmaster. Miss D. now proceeded, lin language at once eloquent, and of great force, in demonstrating that it is vain for any men or women to advocate a deceiving peace, or an insecure compromise. It was not freedom that caused the rebellion; it was slavery that did it all; and, therefore, to arush out the rebellion, we must, as a matter of course, put down slavery, as the only way to secure an everlasting peace. The distinguished speaker now drew graphic pictures of battle seenes, and passed a high eulogium spon the brave men of the Union arm

cof the cause as may feel inclined to make any remarks.

Lecture on the Battle of Gettysburge.

Lecture on the Battle of Gettysburge.

**Lecture on the Union Hall was filled to its utmost capacity, by an intelligent and fashionable audience, last evenings, on the occasion of a lecture by Mr. D. McConaughy, on the "Incidents of the Great Battles of July 1st, 2d, and 3d." Previous to the lecture a very efficient orchestra discoursed several patriotic and operatic airs, to the satisfaction of all present. On the speaker making his appearance, the audience began to applaud, which continued for a short time. Professor Coppet then read a letter from General Meade to Mr. McConaughy, complimenting him upon the correctness and explicitness of his description of the great battle, upon-which the speaker was introduced, when he said:

Not fill on the 14th day of June had General Hooker commenced to more the Army of the Potomae. The enemy was then elseven days in advance. Where in the history of the world is there such a magnificent spectacle as that which presented itself when our army was hurled from Fredericksburg to the front of the enemy? General Hooker's display of ability in this movement was great. On the 23d Hill's Corps crossed the river. On the 24th The other corps also crossed soon after. On the 28th our army laid between Frederick and the river. On the 28th a change took place in the commander of our forces. The same morning the Army of the Potomac was again put in motion.

The corps then separated and marched in different directions, as the radii of a circle. General Lee, in order to keep our army to the east of South Mountain, sent one of his corps to direct their attention in another way, and the orly should be a decreated the two of Gettysburg. The movements of the rebel army were watched by loyal eyes and loyal hearts, and information was given to General Meade by the citizens, whice enabled him to understand the object of the enemy. John the South of June several rebel brigades marched near to Gat

CONDUCTORS ON A STRIKE.—The conductors of the Spruce and Pine-streets Passenger Railway having failed to obtain an advance of wages asked for a few days ago, ceased work yesterday, and the Board of Directors had others immediately substituted in their places. They demanded but \$1.80 per diem, which, when it is remembered that the hours of labor begin at dewn of day, and extend far into the night, is but a small compensation, in view of the general rise of all marketable commodities. The Spruce and Pine-streets Railway Company declares large dividends upon its stock, and then refuses to pay the honest demands of labor. THE FIVE-TWENTY LOAN.—The subscrip-

tion agent reports the sale of \$674.550 of five twentics yesterday. The long-delayed bonds are now being delivered at the rate of one million and a half per day, and larger amounts are promised during the FIRE.—A slight fire took place yesterday fternoon, at No. 109 Callowhill street, which was

CITY ITEMS. Economy in Fuel.

What we have to say upon this subject to-day is of the greatest importance to the public. We need not dwell upon the fabulous price of ready. But we have a secret to unfold, which will enable all who act upon it to save more than half the quantity they are now consuming. The secret is this: Mr. John S. Clark, the well-known and highly-respected stove genius, No. 1608 Market street, is supplying his customers with an admirable Cook Stove, that is noted for burning at the rate of one ton of coal in six months, in doing the work of a large family; or, to speak with more absolute correctness, its ratio of consumption (with economical management, of ourse) is one ton and a half in winter and one ton in summer. And besides being a miracle as an conomizer, it is unsurpassed, if, indeed, equalled, by any other Cook Stove in existence for Baking, Roasting, and every other purpose to which a Cook Stove can be applied. We know that the economy here claimed sounds extraordinary, but, as we have seen for ourselves, Mr. Clark has nearly one thousand references registered at his store, No. 1008 Mar-ket street, to corroborate to the letter all that is here claimed. We deem it but just to state, in this connection, that we were desirous, in view of the exorbitant price of coal, of advising the public of this wonderful economizer much earlier in the season, and were only restrained from doing so by Mr. Clark's objection, on the ground that the demand for this stove was so great that, with all his force of operatives, it was almost impossible for him to meet it. Now, however, by assiduous effort, and the cessation of the demand in cident to the advanced state of the season, this difficulty is at least temporarily removed. Mr. Clark has ow a stock of these avaluable stoves to supply the public. Of course, the announcement of this fact will precipitate a grand rush for them at his warerooms, and

on the principle of "first come, first served," it will no doubt be the part of wisdom to call early. Before dismissing this subject, we may state. also, that Mr. Clark is a pioneer in the stove-trade of this city, having labored constantly for the last twenty-five years to establish a stove emporium in Philadelphia worthy of her name and fame. How well he has succeeded, his good name and immense patronage to-day tell more eloquently than d describe. He has given valuable inven tions to the public without number, and among them all, the most wonderful and important is the great Economizer above referred to. Every one of these stoves is warranted when sold. "Courage," a we have hat a bayism of the Boly Ghost Into Into It was a street of the Street of Courage, and was followed by Senator Wilson, of Massa and the Market of Service o Nor must the public lose sight of Mr. Clark's celebrated Silver's Gas-Burning Parlor Stove.

necessary, from the tens of thousands of intelligens people throughout our country to whem it has be-come a household blessing. Testimentals from the most respectable sources, endorsing the high character and superior excellence of the Grover & Baker Machine, have accumulated in? volumes, and we have heard of not a faw instances in which persons, after having other "first class" rechines in use for a few months, have soid them at Ruly cost for the purpose of replacing them with a Grover & Baker instrument. We mention this fact to-day as many persons are buying sewing mechines for preconts-a beautiful idea-and "a word to the wise," herefore, will not be amiss. It is true our judg ment in this matter has been liberally enticipated, as may be inferred from the fact that over five hundred of these celebrated machines have been sold, for presents alone, during this week.

A SPLENDID WORK OF ART.-Mr. Wenderoth, of the well-known firm of Wenderoth & Taylor, (formerly Broadbent & Co.,) Nos. 212, 914, and 916 Chestnut street, has added a new laurel to his name as an original artist, in his great painting now exhibiting at their Photographic gallery, enti-tled "A Breath of Fresh Air." It illustrates more vigorously than anything ever heretofore attempted what photography is capable of doing in the ands of an artist. The pictures, both plain and finished in various styles of manipulation, of this form, have an acknowledged superiority all over

Combination Among Coal Operators. -It is now ascertained that the cause of the present enormous high price of coal is wholly attributable to the criminal cupidity of the operators of the mines, information having been received in this city that these exfortioners are about to suspend mining operations altogether, in order to keep up the present outrageous prices, and, if possible, to render them still more burdensome. The cheapest place in Philadelphia, in the meantime, to get the best and cleanest coal, is at W. W. Alter's, 935 North Ninti

GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOTHING .- We have recently seen several suits of clothing that had been purchased at the popular house of C. Somers & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Jayne's Hall, and find them at least twenty-five per cent, lower in price than suits of a similar character are sold at elsewhere. This is worth remembering, when we consider that the style and quality of Megers Same & Son's clothing is unsurpassed by any others in the

MAGNIFICENT STOCK OF CONFECTIONERY. -Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co , No. 318 Chestnut street, below Fourth, have now ready their Christmas stock, and a magnificent stock it is. All the choicest novelties in the Confectionery line—delicious Chocolate preparations, Creams la mode de Paris, fine French and American Mixtures, put up in beautiful boxes, and a thousand delicious novel-ties, not met with elsewhere—are here displayed, fresh every morning, and in the greatest variety. MR. GEORGE GRANT, preprietor of the popular Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, No. 610 Chestnut street, has now in store the most magnificent stock of goods in his line suitable for presents,

embracing elegant scarfs, mufflers, wrappers, and everything else, in first style, and at reasonable FINE NEW PICTURES OF HON. EDWARD EVERETT.-Mr. F. Gutekunst, Nos. 704 and 706 Arch street, will publish early next week Photographs from life of the Hon. Edward Everett, in the carte de visité, imperial, and intermediate sizes, in-his usual unsurpassed style. He is also now selling at his counters a splendid line of Phtoograph Al-

bums, suitable for Holiday present EDEGANT STOCK OF NEW BONNETS, and beautiful new style Hats, for Misses and Children, just received and for sale by Wood & Cary, No. 736 Chestnut street.

TROUT SPRING BUTTER, put up in small tubs for family use, just received and for sale by Davis & Richards, Arch and Tenth streets. MR. G. A. HOFFMAN, No. 606 Arch street, has now in store a superb assortment of Gen-tlemen's Wrappers, made from the richest and most desirable materials, suitable for Christmas and New

DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth streets, have just opened a fresh supply of Newburyport Mess Mackerel, the finest in the market. PARABOLA SPECTACLES. - No one has ever used these Glasses without approving of them, and most emphatically. They improve and strongthe the evesight. Unlike other gla wear upon the eyes, but, having a universal lens, cause no particular strain. The eye acts with them as generally as in their strength and vigor without glasses. For sale only by E. Borhek, Optician, No. 402 Chestnut street.

GLASS ENGRAVING At Kerr's China Hall.

We are now prepared to execute orders for Enraved Glass to any pattern which may be designed by those wishing this style of glass, now the most fashionable in use. Crests and Initials engraved on Glass. No. 529 Chestnut street. A CARD.—I particularly desired to avoid noticing anything emanating from E. V. Machette. the agent of "THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE INSC BANCE COMPANY OF NEWARK, NEW JERSEY." but as the company permit him to continue his missby respectable references, competent to give correct information, it becomes an imperative duty to these those disposed to investigate the merits of Life inject and the integrity with which it is conducted and in the MILLIONS OF DOLLARS invested in it br the benefit of generations yet unborn, and that no good or valid reason shall exist why anybody shall

be (eccived by persons making false statements about "THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPAIX OF NEW YORK," I will gladly furnish the FACTS WHENEVER DESIRED, in a form that cannot be deputed, or they can be had at the office, S. W. correr of Fourth and Walnut streets, LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS-18 argest and best stock in the city, at Charles Oke ford & Sons', Continental Hotel. THE FLORENCE dates a new era in Seving Machines. Its advent in Philadelphia has crated a perfect furore, and orders have been poure

in so fast that the Company have been compelled to stop advertising on account of the demand bein greater than the supply. The Florence possesses so many advantages over all others, hitherto unknown in Sewing Machines, that many of the agents of old machines have, it is lamentable to say, shown more love for the "filthy lucre" than they have for the reputation for veracity. Knowing the many great dvantages of the Florence over their "one horse" machiner, they still advertise theirs as "the best;" but the Florence challenges comparison. Other have rescried to extensive puffing, and occupy whole pages and columns, in hopes to stem the tale of public favor which is rapidly settling in favorof the Florence. We feel that we confer a favor m the public when we advise all to call and see the most perfect Sewing Machine in the world before purchasing elsewhere. Florence Office and Sale-

coms, 630 Chestnut street. C. OARFORD & SONS, CONTINENTAL. FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRI, and Consumptive Coughs, Brown's Bronchial Troce are used with advantage, giving oftentimes immed-

CABINET ORGANS FOR Holiday Gifts. J. E. GOULD, Seventh and Chestrut. SOFT HATS, Oakford's, Continental. FIGHTING BY LAMPLIGHT .- General Ginore is astonishing the Charleston rebels, by lighlights. This illumination spoils all night work upn the ruined fort, for a party of "rebs," armed with shovel and pickaxe, no sooner make their apparance among the ruins than the gas is turneton upon them, and a 15-inch shell, from Morris Island, speedily induces them to indefinitely postpone perations. Secesh is getting some hard practical essons by lamplight as well as by sunlight. Aming loyal people it requires no calcium light to discover the superior merits of the elegant and comfortble wearing apparel, made at the Brown Stone Cloting Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Shet-

nut street, above Sixth. CABINET ORGANS FOR Holiday Gifts. J.E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnu. GREAT BARGAINS IN CLOTHING .- The finest assortment of Winter Clothing ever offeed for sale is now in store, at Granville Stokes'meroads of the finest qualities are constantly being re any other establishment in the city. None but axperienced cutters and workmen are employed, and entire satisfaction is guarantied in fit. fabric. and

OAMPORDS' CONTINENTAL HAT EMPO-BIUM. GEO. STEEK & Co.'s PIANOS For Holiday Presents COURTLAND SAUNDERS INSTITUTE. -Adress Rev. Dr. Saunders, Philadelphia. no14 tu&s101* OAKFORDS' HATS, CONTINENTAL HOTE, GEO. STECK & Co.'s PIANOS

DR. GUNTHER'S SPECIFIC against Druk-

enness. Principal Depot, No. 232 North Second street, by Dyott & Co. Price \$2 a bottle. n21-st*

NEW STYLE HATS-Charles Oakford & Sone, Continental Hotel. CABINET ORGANS FOR Holiday Gifts. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnu. HOUSEKEEPERS, and those about going 'o house heeping, can save from 10 to 15 per cent., F purchasing their house keeping articles at E. L. Farson & Co.'s Kitchen Furnishing Rooms, No. 22

Dock street, below Walnut. GEO. STECK & Co.'s PIANOS For Holiday Presents. FURS AT OAKFORDS,' CONTINENTAL. A QUAKER LETTER TO ABRAHAM. Pace'll pardon me, friend Abraham, I feel thatf should write, Yea, I'm commanded so to do, by this internal light:

Since Horace Greeley wrote to thee I've felt a gret To tell the little in my breast that makes my boson While in the meeting house this morn, a waiting in the Lord, I thought of nothing but the war and of the rail Although I am by principle opposed to wicked wa

I really think, friend Abraham, thee wants a million

Uniforms ready made at the one-price Clothig House of Charles Stokes & Co., under the Cortnental. MILITARY GOODS, OAKFORDS', CONT. MENTAL.