WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1863.

The Work Before Us.

It is impossible to believe, that with colossal victory in the field, a people in earnest, a wise Administration worthily sustained, and a loyal majority in Congress, something should not be done in Washington, this winter, for the restoration of peace. All the world now knows that the military subjugation of the rebellion is certain, and that every victory won will but lessen the importance of the soldier, and increase the responsibility of the statesman. If necessary, when the armies of the rebellion are destroyed or scattered, we shall still hold the South by the strong arm of military power, but it will be far better to bind it to the Union by means more honorable to all the States, and less humiliating to those devise the plan of thorough reclamation, but the wisdom of Congress may properly define the general principles upon which that plan may be formed. It is yet too early, because the rebels are not yet brought to that ultimate defeat which is essential to the success of any plan. When victory is exhausted, when our armies have done all that armies can do, we shall be ready to

Mr. Lovejoy has given notice of his intention to introduce into Congress a bill for the punishment of slaveholders. There is something amusing in the idea of such a bill, when we remember how great their punishment has been. The slaveholders who began this war, are many of them no longer slaveholders. They claim the right of property in "Tom, a stout negro boy," and "Anastasia, a young slave-girl, nearly white, with blue eyes and brown hair," but Tom is in the Union army, and Anastasia napply married, and reconsting in the North. Their masters ask for them in vain. Whole plantations are deserted—the exodus of freedmen increases day by day. Slavery is virtually extinct in Maryland, Missouri, and dying, not by inches, but by hundreds of square miles in other States. Is not a bill for the punishment of slaveholders superfluous? Mr. Lovejov, however, may think it is not, and when his bill is read, Congress will doubtless consider it with at-

re-establish in the South that peace it en-

deavored to destroy.

But a bill for the punishment of slavery is not superfluous. There are loyal slaveholders, but slavery itself is inherently disloval, traitorous, and rebellious. It is the Great Criminal, deserving of death only. the speedier the better, for the white race and the black, the North and the South, the peace and prosperity of the Republic. Therefore, we shall earnestly welcome any measures Congress may adopt for the punishment and extermination of the curse, as an essential preparation for permanent peace. The rock upon which our statesmanship must stand is hostility to that crime. which by its mere existence threatens the stability of the Union. Ending the war, we must ons, and now that we have the opportunity we must strengthen its basis-nay. we must rebuild it. The Union must be re-established on a basis no power can shake, and there is none other than universal freedom to all the children of America.

Of all legislation that looks to the future, this must be the central principle. Congress will, doubtless, foreshadow the policy of the country, intimating upon what terms States that have forfeited their privileges may regain them; but, however great may be the spirit of conciliation and magnanimity, upon this one subject of slavery there can be no compromise. There are gentlemen in Congress who, by reason of their preeminent ability and popularity, are the signal representatives of the loyalty of the nation, and they will be required to informally express, not in bills or resolutions, but in words, the feeling and purposes of the people upon the great question of reconstruction. When they declare that feeling, it will be one of the noblest kindness and generosity to the citizens of the Southern States; when they declare that purpose, it will be one of unrelenting hostility to slavery. The Representative from Louislana.

Dr. Corman, who claimed a seat in the House as Representative elect from Louisiana, did so upon the authority of a certificate-signed by J. L. RIDDELL, "Governor of Louisiana "-that the State election was held on November 2d. Dr. Cotman's claim was denied, because the action of a few planters, called together upon no respectable authority, was not the action of the people of the State, and because the election was, therefore, a ridiculous and illegal farce. If this gentleman was entitled to a seat in Congress upon such grounds, it would be very easy for any renegade Secessionist in Alabama or Georgia to obtain the same share in the national legislation. For this reason alone, we might be overwhelmed with the effrontery of the gentleman from Louisiana; but there are other reasons for astonishment. Dr. Cotman was an original Secessionist; he signed the ordinance of secession adopted by the Louisiana Convention in 1861, and took the oath of allegiance to the Southern Confederacy. Backed by a few unknown planters, with a certificate signed by a mock Governor, and a record of treason, it was sublimely audacious in Dr. Cotman to come to Washington as a legal Representative of

Louisiana. Philadelphia to Europe.

The communication by steam between this country and Europe is far less than the requirements of travel and trade demand. There is a line from Portland, another from Boston-both to Liverpool-but New York has a preponderance There are regular lines of steamships from New York to Liverpool, Southampton, Londonderry, and Galway, and also to Hamburg, Bremen, and Havre. One is tempted to ask what direct line of steam navigation to and from Europe has its American terminus in Philadelphia, with a bona fide population nearly as large as that of New York. The answer is, none. Philadelphia is the natural entrepot of the coal and iron produce, and the seat of the great cotton and woolen manufactures of the United States. This produce, and these manufactures, to which must be added provisions, grain, flour, and other articles largely in consumption across the Atlantic, are not shipped off direct from this port, but are conveyed for shipment to New York, by railroad, canal, and long sea, every cent of which expenditure comes out of the profits of

the producers and vendors here.

of this line will make the voyage in May, at latest. They propose to build, equip, and run these vessels, (the number to be increased as early as possible,) at their own proper risk and cost. They do not call for

any pecuniary subscription, but, referring to their former creditable connexion with and interest in the former Inman Line, simply say to this City and this State, "All we want from your exporters and importers, is this—use our vessels, instead of adding to your charges by sending and receiving

freight by the circuitous New York route." If this be done, and it is the interest of our merchants and manufacturers to do it. Philadelphia, as to its commerce with Europe, will become an independent port. The largest vessels can come up to its wharves, and the navigation of the Delaware is singularly easy, at all seasons, and all ordinances tending to exact large prices from the vessels in question ought to be modified or repealed. We

should induce ship-owners to come to this port, and not deter them. It is scarcely necessary to add, yet some persons may wish to learn, that the Mr. SPENCE in the great house of RICHARDSON. SPENCE, & Company is not identical with nor related to the notorious James Spence. now in insurrection. It is yet too early to the cotton-broker, who has officiated in Liverpool as the financial agent and newspaper champion of "the so-called Southe a Confederation." Our Mr. SPENCE is an honest, enterprising, and patriotic Phila-

> The Buffalo Courier, which is devoted to Governor The Buffalo Courier, which is devoted to Governor Seymour, and for many months has been unusually malignant in its hostility to the Administration, affects to deprecate what it calls the "indiscretion" of the meeting at Clincinnati, in what it denominates the "pseudo-nomination" of General McClellan as a "gross political blunder." With a broad humor the Courier goes on to say: "The men who have thus prematurely dragged him into the Presidential arens could scarcely have taken a surer method of killing him." This is true enough—only he was dead before he was "kilt."—Eventing Post.
>
> If a thing copyly day the Presidential arens If at this early day the Presidential arena is to be made gladiatorial by the rivalries of the opposition, what scenes of fierce dispute may we not expect before the Copperhead nomination is made? Will the Charleston farce be repeated, and will there again be a two headed party? It is a matter of utter indifference to the Union men of the country, whether General McCLELLAN or Governor SEYMOUR is selected for defeat : but we nagnanimously advise our opponents to concentrate their force at once, if they do

ruin to the party. "Free elections are the foundation-atone of the national edifice. This gone, the superstructure must fall, and with it the hopes of the liberty-loying pation to the county here, but throughout the world—for a failure of free government in the United States rings the death-knell to the hopes of the friends of free government everywhere throughout the civilized globe."

not want that defeat to be too overwhelm-

ing. A dispute between the friends of these

formidable candidates would be worse than

This sentence is the conclusion of an attack upon the Government, in the New York Daily News, but truly interpreted it is a justification of the war. In 1860 a free election was held for the Presidency of the United States; in 1861 its decision was forcibly violated by the South. Where, then, shall the thunderbolt strike? Copperheadism vainly repeats the old calumny that the soldiers of the Union kept legal voters from the polls; vainly seeks to hide the truth that the rebellion is a monstrous interference with the decision of the people. Mr. SEWARD's declaration, that the loval States must teach the world that ABRAHAM LIN-COLN is the President of the Union, is in end the cause of war. The Republic has | fact a declaration that the choice of a free been shaken by this rebellion to its very election must be respected; that free go-

War Poetry. It has been frequently noted that the war has produced very little good poetry. The war poems of Mr. George H. Boker are certainly very fine; Martha Cook some that are very bad, and innumerable stanzas about the war are published in the newspapers. Still, it is evident that no poem worthy of the war has been written. Why? We no not propose to answer. But it is dispiriting to see how so many great occasions are slighted, and how much ridiculous rhyme is associated with our oblest victories. At the great war meeting in New York, on Thursday evening, the banners displayed as General Sickles, Mayor Opdyke, James T. Brady, such paltry couplets as "Our columns rush where'er our banners lead. And every heart responsive beats for Meade,'

And of Grant,
"The captured heights of Chattanooga prove—
What in the name of all prosiness do they prove? "This readiness on rebel works to move."
All honor is given to General Hooker,

Who planted his banner on the cloud-cappe height, And won new glory in the mountain fight," Of the Stars and Stripes it is brilliantly said, "They tell the story Of a nation's glory." Then a startling contrast is given:
"Bragg, the great retreater,

Grant, the great defeater. Where were the bards of eminence in the clothing ousiness, when these lines were written? Where was Spangler, the national poet of America? In the name of Apollo, if we cannot induce our Longfelon flags, let respectable puff-writers be employed-In the meanwhile, we would suggest the following

Thomas and Grant went up the hill To get at the Chickamauga; Bragg fell down and he broke his crown, And Grant came tumbling after. Or if rhyme is absolutely required, we might in scribe a splendid banner with the following: There was a little rebel, and he had a little gun,

And the bullet was made of lead; And he went across the brook, and he saw a little er, who shot him through the head.

Or this might do for emancipation and finances:
Sing a song of greenbacks, Gold's going down, say I; Four hundred thousand black men Baked in a pie. When the pie was open'd. The men began to fight; Wasn't this a pretty way To serve the master right?

Freedom to the colored man might also be glori ously celebrated thus: Little Jeff Daves has lost his slaves, And he doesn't know where to find 'em; Oh! let 'em alone; they'll all come home

With their little tails behind em. We carnestly assure the poets of America, that if they do not at once begin to write respectable war poetry, we shall be forced to publish a volume of erse similar to this for the purpose of vindicating the National muse.

DAYS OF SHODDY .- This is the title of a new "Novel of the Great Rebellion in 1861," written by Henry Morford, of New York, which T. B. Peterson & Brothers will publish on Saturday. This book is decidedly better than "Shoulder Straps," a previous work by the same writer, for the incidents are thoroughly probable, though a veil of allowable and exciting mystery covers them almost to the last page. In many respects the tale is eminently dramatic, and the characters are distinctly individualized. There are many details here about the early part of the war, particularly about Ellsworth's New York Fire Zonaves. The description of the contest at Bull Run is the most effective portion of this part of the volume.

Farewell Address of Gen. Schenck. Farewell Address of Gen. Schenck.

Headquarters Middle Department,
Eighth Army Ogres,
Baltimore, Md., December 5, 1863.

General Orders, No. 66.—Considering it my
duty to accept the place in Congress, to which I have
been elected, I tendered to the President of the
United States the resignation of my commission as
a major general of volunteers. My resignation
has been accepted, to take effect this day. To-day,
therefore, I retire from the military service of my
country, and thus relinquish the command of the
Middle Department of the Sth Army Corps, which,
by authority of the President, I turn over to Brigadier General H. H. Lockwood, United States vofunctors, the senior officer next in rank within the
department.

which expenditure comes out of the profits of the producers and vendors here.

Once upon a time, when the Inman line of steamers had Philadelphia for its port, matters were in a different position. During the war with Russia, the English proprietors of these fine vessels, tempted by large offers from the British Government, withdrew and allowed them to be chartered for employment as transports to the Crimea. This impolicy broke up the line; and, after a short experiment, another line (the Liverpool, New York, and Philadelphia) ceased to run direct to and from this city, and has made New York its port. The proposed frandall steamers, of which we have a high opinion, seem as far from being built as when they were first chartered, three or four years ago. And thus, Philadelphia must make her shipments vià New York, and receive her importations by the same roundabout route. Independent of delay and receive her importations by the same roundabout route. Independent of delay and risk, there is thus added on a heavy bill of charges in each case—freight, insurance, cartage, wharfage, &c.

The well-known, wealthy, and liberal firm of Richardson, Spence, & Co., in Liverpool, in conjunction with the house of Thomas Richardson, Spence, & Co., in Liverpool, and will put five such have undertaken to establish a line of first-class steamships to run between Philadelphia and Liverpool, and will put five such built, and it is expected that the first steamer of this line will make the voyage in May, at latest. They propose to build, equip, and latest. The propose in a price late of the latest and latest verification. The latest very latest and latest very latest the proposition of the latest very latest the proposition of the latest very la

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to The Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 8. The Vote of Thanks to General Grant. Mr. WASHBURNE'S joint resolution was passed manimously, without being read. It presents the hanks of Congress to Major General GRANT and the officers and soldiers who have fought under his

command, during the rebellion, and requests the President to cause a medal to be struck with suitable emblems, devices, and inscriptions, to be presented to General GRANT. A copy of the resolution is to be engrossed on parohment, and, together with the medal, transmitted to General GRANT by the President, and presented in the name of th people of the United States of America. Court Martial.

General DOUBLEDAY has been appointed a mem ber of a court martial to try civilians who are acused of certain crimes, Dinner Given by the Russian Minister The Russian Minister, Mr. DE STOROKEL, brought together at a dinner this evening the members of the abinet, the Russian naval officers, and other dis tinguished guests.

The Wants of Hospitals. Doctor SEVALM, Medical Inspector of the Sanitary Commission, left this city to night for Harper's Ferry, Cumberland, and other points, to ascertain he wants of the hospitals in that direction, as con Contested Seats. The memorial of O. W. CARRIGAN, contesting the

seat of M. Russell Thayer, and that of John Kline, contesting the seat of Leonard Myers,

who are all of Pennsylvania, were to day presented

the House by S. J. RANDALL, and were referred the Committee on Elections. A Colored Conscript Killed. A negro conscript, who to night put his head out a window of the prison in which he was confined. was ordered to withdraw it. He refused to do so, and abused the guard, who shot him. The negro

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Rumored Appointment of Pleasonton to the Chief Command. GENERAL FRENCH RELIEVED AND

ARRESTED. The Washington Troops to be Mobilized,

.WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—Rumors prevail which re generally credited, but as yet unconfirmed, that General Pleasonton has been appointed to command the Army of the Potomac. It is also stated hat Generals Sedgwick and Warren were previous tendered, but declined the appointment Advices from the Army of the Potomac up to last light report all quiet along the lines. The troops are working like bees in their camps omake themselves comfortable during the coming

MAJOR GENERAL FRENCH. Major General French has been relieved from his command in the Army of the Potomac, and placed inder arrest. His arrest is preliminary to charge of misconduct in the recent abortive affair at Mine THE TROOPS IN WASHINGTON.

By order of General Augur, the officers commanding divisions, brigades, and detached regiments. erving in this department, will hereafter be held re ponsible that their respective commands are in eadiness to take the field with reasonable promptless, after receiving marching orders. Guerillas on the Lower Mississippi.

[Special Despatch to the Bulletin.]
CAIRO, Dec. 5.—The packet steamer C. T. Hellman, Cayton, captain, Jewett Wilcox, clerk, came up this P. M., with a full list of cabin passengers bringing Memphis dates to the afternoon of the 3d There has been a great falling off in trade with Arkansas within the past few days. Formerly goods to the amount of \$10,000 or \$12,000 crossed daily, and from forty to fifty bales of cotton to this and very few goods carried over to the opposite bank of the river, which was formerly covered with The cause of this declension is found in the fact that the guerillas have instituted a blockade to stop all cotton on the way, in some instances burning it. There is reported to be quite a force of then under McCrae, who made his headquarters up the river, in the vicinity of Marion. The picket boat saw a few, last evening, at Mound City, on her way up the river. They disappeared very quickly. It seems that the rebel forces lately located on the shore of the Mississippi, and firing on steamers, were under Dick Taylor. He had a deeper object than merely to obstruct pavigation. It is certain ings further than a temporary blockade, and per hans the destruction of one or two steamers. Our gunboats could very easily drive them back from the bank of the liver, and prevent the action of permanent battle. It is probable that their intention was to capture

steamers, and with them cross the river with their whole force, for the purpose of rein/orcing Bragg. Taylor had a large force, estimated by some as high as 13,000. Provided they could have reinforce Bragg, they might have retadted Grant's movements somewhat. There are plenty of gunboats on the river, and we shall probably hear no more from bat

A report was brought up by the despatch boat, late last night, from Memphis, to the effect that the rebel Generals Forrest and Lee were, on Tuesday, encamped at Rocky Ford, about fifteen miles from Holly Springs, Mississippi, where they had seven teen regiments, probably numbering, in all, 8,000 to 10,000 men. The train on the Corinth road did not each Memphis on that day, as usual. The reason

is not known. Message of the Governor of Kentucky. [Special Despatch to the Bulletin.]
CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—The message of Governor Bramlette, of Kentucky, is published this morning It represents the financial condition of the State as satisfactory. The Governor urges a complete organization of the military for home defence from guerillas and robbers, and adds: "It is a source of gratification that the patriotism of the people has met the efforts to place a sufficient force in the field for defence, and that we are now more secure and better guarded than at any time heretofore since the rebellion. In a short time, under the arrangement made with the Secretary of War, the thorough organization of the enrolled and volunteer militia for our defence will be complete, and security will

again brighten the desolated homes of our border He pledges the entire service of the State to the defence of the Government.

Kentucky's position in reference to Federal relations is largely discussed, but no new position is taken. It is conceded that negro slavery is not essential to the life of the State or nation, but that Union is, and this is a step in advance in Kentucky. The Christian Commission in Maine. BATH, Me., Dec. 8.—Revs. Dr. Patterson and C. P. Lyford have been holding great meetings for the U. S. Christian Commission, during the past week, in Lewiston, Brunswick, and this place. There is great interest and good collections. Other meetings are being arranged for different places in this State.

The people are being thoroughly aroused to the interests of the soldiers. Man and Wife Burned to Death. HARTFORD, Conn., Dec. 8 .- By the burning of house in Vine street, at five o'clock this morning, Thomas McGuire and his wife were burned to death. Their bodies were found in the ruins burned

The Canadian Kidnapping Case. TORONTO, Dec. 8.—Hawkins, one of the parties in the recent kidnapping case at Montreal, has been tried and found guilty. The trial of Joshua R. Giddings, the American consul, at Montreal, on the same charge, is set down for the 17th inst.

NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—The officers of a large flest of wooden vessels are ordered to report to Admiral Gregory, at the navy yard here, it is supposed, for The names of the vessels are, the Brooklyn, Amgonlia, R. R. Cuyler, Merrimac, Bienville, Aranyea, Cowslip, Honeysuckle, Narcissus, Sweetbriar, and

Boston, Dec. 8.—At an early hour this morning a fire broke out in the Broomfield Methodist Church, which rapidly gained headway, and nearly destroyed two hours after the fire commenced. Ten steam engines were promptly on the spot, and three efforts of the Fire Department the Broomfield House, Music Hall, Studio Buildings, Ward's stables, and other valuable property, which were seriously threatened with destruction, were saved,

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8 .- A destructive fire took place at Memphis, causing a loss of property to the ex-CINCINNATI, Dec. 8 .- A fire this morning destroyed

ten or twelve business houses, involving a loss of \$40,000. No insurance. TIMORE, Dec. 8 .- A fire at Centreville, Maryland, last Friday, destroyed the office of the State Rights newspaper, and other buildings. Explosion at Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.-The steam tank of W. & R Kirby's slaughter-house exploded yesterday, se

verely scalding three men. Arrival of the Steamer Kedar from Liverpool. Num Vone Dec. 8.—The steamer Kedar, from Liverpool, has arrived. Her dates are anticipated. Commodore Vanderbilt Thrown from a Wagon.
NEW YORK, Dec. 8.—Commodore Vanderbilt was thrown from a wagon yesterday, and seriously hurt. Railroad Dividend. NEW YORK, Dec. 8 .- The Albany Central Rail-

road Company has declared a dividend of five per cent., free of the Government tax, payable Feb-Death of a Bank President. HONESDALE, Pa., Dec. 8 .- Colonel R. L. Seely, the president of the Honesdale Bank, died this morning. Markets by Telegraph.
St. Louis, Dec. 8.—The sales of cotton to day were 33 bales at 73@75c. Other articles are unchanged

Shipping Intelligence. New York, Dec. 8 — Arrived, ships Gen. McClellen, from Liverpool; Australia, from Liverpool; Mercury, from Havre.

DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Rebels Falling Back from Dalton. GEN. GRANT'S CAPTURES. FIGHTING OF A NEGRO REGIMENT.

THE RETREAT OF LONGSTREET. Our Cavalry in Pursuit.

Prisoners Captured. GLORIOUS NEWS. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8 .- The following despatch is

from an official source, and confirms the intelligence transmitted yesterday: LOUISVILLE, Dec. 7 .- The news from East Ten essee is really glorious. Longstreet has abandoned the siege of Knoxville, and is getting himself into Virginia as fast as possible. Our cavalry are said to be in close pursuit of the rebels. A large batch of prisoners was captured yesterday at Clinch river. en. Sherman has arrived at Knoxville. CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—A special despatch from Chattanooga, dated the 7th inst., says: "Hardee is slowly falling back from Dalton with Bragg's whipped men.

11 The mountains of East Tennessee are filled with ebel deserters and stragglers."

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8.—[Special despatch to the Bulletin.]—The special despatches received here do not add many details to the accounts of the Associated Press of Chalmer's fight with the Federals, un-der Col. Hatch. Chalmer's force was about 4,000. They made a desperate attack on Wolf-river bridge,

near Moscow, on Thursday last. Each was repulsed with heavy loss. The rebels captured two negro pickets of the 2d Tennessee Regiment, whom they hung. The negroes retorted by throwing the rebel wounded into the river, dragging them with ropes about their necks, and refusing to touch them with their hands. The fight lasted four hours.
BRAGG AMAZED. BRAGG AMAZED.

In a short conversation with a rebel surgeon, he admitted the gallanty of the charge up the hill, and says Bragg was lost in amazement when he found the brave boys were coming up. He and Breckinridge mounted their horses and left for the rear. The prisoners sic heavy in their abuse of both Lougatest and Bragg, the former for getting whipped at Wauhatchie, and the latter for his defeat on Wednesday. They call him Corporal Bragg, and deride him in other ways. His success at Chickamauga had made him vain, and now his pride has had a fall, and once which will likely result, as it does in our army, in his removal.

MEMPHIS. CAIRO, Dec. 8.-The Memphis papers give no additional particulars of the fight on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad. The Memphis Bulletin says that the impressmen into the military service will certainly begin in that city to day, and the enrolment will be no protection Sales of cotton have been made at 65 and 72 cents.

The sales of the week were 1,343 bales, and the exports for the same time were 2,060 bales. The weekly shipments since October 24th have been as follows: 2,253 bales, 3,677 bales, 2,273 bales, 3,94 273 bales, 1,268 bales, and 819 bales. The steamer Colons had her upper works hurned on the 2d inst. between Evansville and Newburg. OHIO.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 8 .- The Kentucky Legislature was organized yesterday. Dr. Hawkins was elected clerk of the Scnate, and J. B. Lyne, clerk of the House. The Governor's message was read at noon The Supreme Court of Ohio convened to-day, and adjourned until to morrow without transacting any 2,130 Chattanooga prisoners passed through Indianapolis yesterday, bound for Rock Island; 1,200 more are expected there to-day. 131 rebel officers, mostly of Breckinridge's corps, also passed through bound for Johnson's Island.

The State Board of Agriculture of Massachusetts. SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Dec. 8.—The State Board of Agriculture commenced its session yesterday, with a full attendance, Dr. Loring, president. William Flint read an interesting account of the agricultural schools in Europe.

An address on agricultural education was delivered in the evening by Dr. Loring, which advocated a combined university for Massachusetts, and set forth the importance of intelligent agricultura labor for the support of our country, in a financial He recommended a compensated apprenticeship for freed men, under Northern labor, and read an interesting account of Col. Greene's contraband

farm in Washington.

A discussion followed by Mr. Bull, Professor hnson, and others. Municipal Election. MANCHESTER, N. H., Dec. 8 -At the municipal election to-day. Frederick Smythe was elected mayor, receiving 967 votes out of the total number

of 977 which were cast. The Union ticket for alder-A Thanksgiving Day in Portland, Me. PORTLAND, Me., Dec. 8.—To-morrow will be observed as a Thanksgiving Day, in accordance with the President's proclamation. Services are to be

held in all the churches, and places of business will be closed between 12 and 3 o'clock. XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8, 1863. SENATE. Pension to John L. Burns. Mr. CLARK, of New Hampshire, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to grant a pension to John L. Burns, of Gettysburg, Pennsylvania. It was read for the first time. for the first time.

Pny of Soldiers and Exchange of Prisoners.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, submitted a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs inquire what legislation is necessary to facilitate the payment of the back pay and pensions of decripted soldiers.

payment of the back pay and pensions of destrict soldiers, &c.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, submitted a resolution that the refusal of the rebei authorities to exchange negro soldiers and the white officers, should not prevent the exchange of our other soldiers and officers in the rebel prisons, on just terms, such as will prevent suffering to our brave officers and soldiers in the hands of the enemy. Laid over.

Mr. WILSON gave notice of a bill to increase the bounty for volunteering, and to make an appropriation for the same. Mr. WILSON gave notice of a bill to increase the bounty for volunteering, and to make an appropriation for the same.

Mr. Wilson not a Senator from Missouri.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, called up his resolution that the Committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire and report whether the Hon. Robert Wilson is still a Senator from Missouri.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, objected enfirely to recognizing Mr. Wilson as a Senator from Missouri. It would be a bad precedent. He had no otjection, however, to an inquiry being made.

Mr. HALE, of New Hampshire, could set no use in the reference. The Senate had repeatedly made decisions which settled the principle in tils case, especially as regards the seat of Judge Phelps, of Vermoot, and subsequently that of Mr. Williams.

Mr. MoDOUGALL, of Oslifornia, said the law of the question had been settled, and, as a friend of the gentleman from Missouri, he was sorry that he thought he had a claim for a seat.

Mr. POWELL, of Kentucky, thought he whole question depended upon the fact whether he Legislature of Missouri really adjourned since de or only took a recess, before coming together lately and electing another Senator. If the Legislature adjourned without electing, the appointmint of the Governor held good until the proper assembling of the Legislature, and election by that body. It had been said, however, that the Legislature only took a recess. He would, therefore, like to have the Judiciary Committee inquire into the facts.

Mr. FESSENDEN, of Maine, said Mr. Blown was elected in November, to filt this veryplace before Congress met; and, if Mr. Wilson chooses to travel here and take his seat, knowing that Mr. Brown will soon be here also, it might be construed that he had come here to get the mileage and pay; and, but that the gentlemen were honorable, an arrangement might be made in such a case for the two to come to an understanding, and both get heir pay and mileage, one after the other. He supposed Mr. Wilson to be simply under a mistake.

Mr. TRUMBULL moved to amend t by defiaring that Mr. vision was not called a seat in the Senate.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, inquired if the oredentials of Mr. Brown had been presented, or if there was any evidence here of his election.

The CHAIR (Mr. Clark) responded that there was not.
The amendment of Mr. Trumbull was agreed to, and the resolution adopted. The President's Message

The Clerk of the House then appeared and an-nounced that the House was organized, and appoint-da committee to was on the President, in company with the Senate committee, and inform him of their The Senate took a recess for half an hour. At the end of that time, Mr. FOOT, of the committee of the Senate, reported that they had waited on the President, who informed them that he would communicate his annual message to Congress at 12% calculate markets. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A resolution was adopted for the appointment of a committee of three to wait on the Senate and inform them that the House was now organized and ready for the transaction of business.

On motion of T. WASHBURNE, of Illinos, a committee of three was appointed to act in conjunction with that of the Senate, to wait on the Pesitent and inform him that a quorum of both houses have assembled, and that Congress is now prepared to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The SPEAKER declared the election of Officers.

The SPEAKER declared the election of Officers.

Mr. MOORHEAD, of Pennsylvania, nominated Edward McPherson, of Pennsylvania, for Cierk of the House, in the beautiful to the stream of the last Congress. Such Medicity should be rewarded. There was an opportunity for the sentiment on the Republican side to do something the gentlemen on the Republican side to do something sentiment on the Republican side to do something the sentiment of the Air (1997) currents of the Air (19

son, Kenney, F. Kellogg, O. Kellogg, Loan, Longyest, Lovejoy, Marvin, McBride, McClurg, McIndae, Samuel F. Miller, Moorehead, Morrill, D. Morris, A. Myers, L. Myers, Norton, C. O'Neill, Orth, Patterson, Perham, Pike, Pomeroy, Price, W. H. Rangall, A. H. Rice, J. H. Rice, E. H. Rollins, J. R. Rollins, Schenek, Schofield, Shannon, Smith, Smithers, Spaulding, Starr, Sloan, Stevens, Thayer, Thomas, Tracy, Upson, Van Valkenburg, E. B. Washburne, W. D. Washburne, Webster, Whaley, Willams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbridge—101. Williams, Wilder, Wilson, Windom, Woodbrage—
101.

FOR MR. ETHERIDGE—Messrs, J. C. Allen, W.
J. Allen, Ancons, A. C. Baldwin, Bliss, Brooks, J.
S. Brown, Chandler, Cox, Cravens, Dawson, Dennison, Eden, Edgerton, Eldridge, English, Fink, Grider, Hsil, Harding, Harrington, B. G. Harris, C. M.
Harris, Heritok, Holman, Hutchins, P. Johnson, W. Johnson, Kong, Kornan, King, Knapp,
Law, Lee—Blond, Long, Mallory, Marcy, Moallister, McKinney, McDowell, Middleton, W. H. Miller, Jr, Morris, Morrison, Nelson, Noble, J. O'Nelli,
Pendleton, Perry, Radford, S. J. Handall, Robinson,
Rogers, Ross, Soott, W. G. Steele, Stiles, Strouse,
Stuart, Sweat, Vorhees, Wadsworth, Ward, Wheeler, C. A. White, J. W. White, Winfield, F. Wood,
Yeaman—69.

er, U. A. White, J., W. White, Winnerd, F. Wood, Yeaman-03.

Mr. MoPhergon was then declared to be elected Clerk, and after taking the oath of office entered on the duties of his office.

On motion of Mr. STILES, of Penna, a resolution was adopted, that the several gentlemen contesting the seats be allowed the privilege of the floor, and have the right to speak in their respective cases.

Mr. Ordway Elected Sergeant at Arms.

Mr. POLLINS of New Hampshire, nominated

sent incumbent, as doorkeeper.

The vote necessary to a choice was 79; he re ceived 98.

Mr. "WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the Joint Committee, which was appointed to wait upon the President, reported that the President would communicate his annual message to morrow, at half municate his annual message to morrow, as hear past twelve o'clock.

Mr. W. S. King, of Minnesota, was then reelected postmaster, having received 103 out of the
166 votes which were cast.

Members from Virginia.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, presented the
oredertials of Messas. Segar. Kitchen, and Chandler, as members from Virginia, which were referred
to the Committee on Elections.

to the Committee on Elections.

Resolution of Thanks to General Grant.
Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, offered a joint resolution presenting the thanks of Congress to Major General Grant, and the officers and soldiers who fought under him, during the rebellion, and providing that the President cause a medal to be struck for presentation to General Grant, in the name of the people of the United States.

The resolution passed unanimously, and without a word of debate or explanation.
Mr. PIKE offered a resolution providing for the selection of seats by drawing for them.

Exchange of Prisoners. Exchange of Prisoners.

Mr. COX, of Ohio, said that before this resolution was acted upon, he desired to offer a resolution respectfully requesting the President of the United States to take immediate steps for the exchange of our prisoners now confined in the prisons of the South, and that he communicate all the correspondence in the War Department relative to the exchange of prisoners.

change of prisoners.

Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, thought it better that the resolution should lay over for one day.

Mr. COX said that these prisoners need our care more than we do the seats.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, had no doubt that they had been taken care of as well as they could be. could be.

Mr. COX said it would do no harm to pass the resolution. At the beginning of the last Congress he introduced a resolution to facilitate the exchange of prisoners, and urging on the President to begin the system, and it had a good effect. The condition of some of the soldiers of Chio, even yet, notwithstanding the charity of the North, was too horrible to be conceived. to be conceived.

Mr. WASHBURNE inquired whether the debate was in order.

The SPEAKER said there had been no objection, and Mr. Cox had been speaking by unanimous onsent.
Mr. WASHBURNE said that he had objected to

the introduction of the resolution. The Government and Administration had done everything consistent with their honor for the exchange of prisoners.

Mr. COX replied that he had not impugned the Administration; therefore, the gentleman from Illinois was too swift to defend it. The resolution lies over under the rules. The resolution lies over under the rules.

Bills to Prohibit Slavery in the Territories—Repeal of the 3300 Clause.

Mr. ARNOLD gave notice of his intention to introduce bills to prohibit slavery forever in the Territories included in the President's emancipation proclamation. Also, to repeal so much of the enrolment act as authorizes the discharge of a person drafted on the payment of three hundred dollars.

Much time was oscupied in the selection of seats by the members, as each name was drawn from a box by the clerk.

The House then adjourned.

The Case of William T. Smithson WAR DEPARTMENT, ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, NOV. 18.—GENERAL ORDERS NO. 371.—I. Before a general court-martial, which (assembled in the city of Washington, September 20. 1863, pursuant to War Department special orders Nos. 390, 399, 422, and 434 of 1863, was arraigned and tried William T. Smithson.

CHARGE I. "Holding correspondence with the enemy, in violation of the fifty seventh Article of War."

Specification 1st. "In this: that the said William War,"
Specification 1st. "In this: that the said William T. Smithson did, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, on or about the 12th day of Desember, 1861, under the assumed and fictitious name of Charles R. Cables, write to a person in the service of the rebel Government, and an enemy of the United States, a letter in the following words and figures, to wit:

United States, a letter in the following words and figures, to wit:

""DEC'R 12th, '61.

""My DEAR COL.: I wrote you last week; hope you rec'd my letter. I received your little note, and also the letter for our friend in B—; handed it to her. You had better direct all your letters, e.g., under an envelope to Charles R. Cables—I mean all you intend for me; heretofore, they have reached me in rather a loose way. We can learn little or nothing about the intended movements of MoClellan's srmy across the river. I believe the fellow is a coward, and will never attack you without he is forced to do it. I would like to see you rush down upon him, if you think it safe or best to do so. I think you could drive them back to their forts with ease, and with great advantage to the cause you are fighting for; but you know what is best. I have an important fact for you, and it is important that you look to it promptly. Johnson, of Tennessee, is here, and he has a devil in him as large as an ox. He is entering into arrangements with the President and Cabinet to furnish him with large sums of money, to be used in the employment of men to go to Tennessee and Kentucky to burn bridges and mills, and machine shops, and ruch like. These devils have determined to destroy every vestige of property, and to take

be used in the employment of men to go to Tennessee and Kentucky to burn bridges and mills, and machine shops, and ruch like. These devils have determined to destroy every vestige of property, and to take the lifelof every citizen in Tennessee, rather than not succeed with their fiendish purposes. Two meaner and viler devils never lived than Johnson and Etheridge. They are concosting all sorts of plans to get possession of Tennessee. Watch these devils closely. The Cabinet will give them any any amount of money to enable them to carry out their plans. I send you a pamphlet touching up McClellan; read it, it is rich; it will give you some insight also to matters and things as they are viewed by such men as the author, Ellet. Shall I continue to look after and supply our friend in B—? Expenses fall heavily upon me in my present embarrassed condition; sterything I have, after paying my debts, is at the command of those you represent. If you should fail to succeed, I don't wish to live any longer. I have given our friend in B— the money to buy the books you wrote for. My God! how I would rejoice to see you and your army in this city soon; come ahead, I believe you can get here.

"'Etheridge has gone to Kentucky to employ men to engage in bridge-burning on a large scale. Look to this matter all over the South, particularly in Tennessee. Kentucky, and Virginia. I saw our friend th B— last night; all pretty well. Miss Lilly, Mi is dead; died yesterday with the typhoid fever. O, how sorry I am! What a nice, intelligent, sweet girl she was! She was as true as a steel. The family are in deep distress, and also in great pecuniary need; wish I was able to sld them; they ought to be cared for by Lilly's friend, to some extent. I write in haste. I have already written you touching money matters; let me know if my letters reach you. I suppose you receive our papers regularly. Troops continue to come in, and how strange it is no inducement in the world but the small pay they receive. With the officers it is different, they go

an envelope addressed in cypher, as follows: Col by E., with the intent that the said letter should be delivered to a person in the service of the rebel Government, and an enemy of the United States. Specification 2d. "In this; that the said William T. Smithson did, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, on or about the 14th day of December, 1861, under the assumed and fictious name of Charles R. Cables, write to a person in the service of the rebel Government, and an enemy of the United States, a letter in the following words and tigures, to wit:

""DEO'R. 14, '61.

""MY DEAR COL.: I have just rec'd your letter "'MY DEAR Col.: I have just rec'd your letter of the 7th instant; glad to hear from you; handed the letter enclosing \$20 to our friend, only use the letter enclosing \$20 to our friend, only use the letter 8—, in B—. I wrote you last week, enclosing a letter from our friend in prison; hope you rec'd it. I observe what you say respecting an advance; will attend to the matter promptly. I send along with this a number of letters; please forward them. Troops are still going over the river—three thousand cavalry went over yeaterday. Be sure to look after bridge burners in Ten., Ky., and Va.

"Etheridge, of Tennessee, is gone to Kentucky, to arrange for burning bridges, mills, machine shops, &c., &c. Large sums of money will be expended by this Government on such work. What are you doing touching such work? Something ought to be done in this direction at once. We have no news of interest here to-day. The weather is very fine. We have some mean men here, who have large possessions in the South, whose names I will give you by and by. I write in much haste, to be in time for the messenger. My love to you all. I have something nice for your chief, which I will send foot the content of the send of the standard of the said letter last the time last acreased forward the said letter last "'MY DEAR COL.: I have just rec'd your letter

"OHARLES R. CABLEL."

"And did, at or near said Washington, at or about the time last aforesaid, forward the said letter last above set forth by a vessel in the Potomao river, with the intent that the said letter should be deli-The Perils of Ocean Navigation, Great indignation is manifested in Eugland at the Great indignation is manifested in England at the severe reentence of six months' suspension imposed upon Captain Stone, late the commander of the Cunard steamship Africa, for permitting his vessel to be loat off Cape Race. A public meeting of the captains and officers of the British merchant service and their friends has been held in Elverpool, to remonstrate against the decree of the Nautical Assessors of the Board of Trade. At this meeting Captain Judkins, an officer well known to American voyagers on the Atlantic, was the principal speaker, and he made some strong points in his criticism of the punishment inflicted upon Captain

Public Entertainments. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-The regular visitors of \$ opera have unquestionably heard more of the Vel are not tired of this irrepressible composer. Verd is still heard on the street, tintinabulated in the par lors, agitated in the concerts, and furored in the say, there is no beginning to the composer who has written half a hundred operas, and what oceans of diluted music-still pretty good punch, after all, At his fiftieth opera, this inspired manufacture is still vigorous, working on the old materials-the very Dumas of music. His airs may have the same old beginnings, turns, and ends, and half the opera be mere filling up with this staple, but he triumphs by his energy, and the help of a few new sugarms scattered at random in the wholesale confe tionery of his music. The tenor beats his breast, the orima donna is distraught, and the baritone sings high and low, and throws his arms about according precedent of the forty-nine successful operas in Verdi's school of sensational music. Nevertheless, Verdi's lion is rampant, though his nightingsle mus beat her breast against the established rose-bush, and sing her old songs again. In "Les Misérables," the old beau Tholomoyés is blazé, and past thirty, but is still a very remarkable person. "What energy, what pantaloons!" We have no disposition to depreciate Verdi, who has certainly accomplished some very fine, and also some great things. "Rigoletto," which is not one of his late operas, is an instance of some of his best merits. It has great delicacy in portions, with greater variety, and profounder tastes, if not profounder ideas than usual. The character music sounds new and thoughtful, and in a number of scenes are certain well-studied beaufies of chorus and orchestration apparently not in

ended for instant effect. The first and last acts are masterly; the rest, if we except a few passages, are we need not say that "Rigoletto" was rendered with great spirit by Mr. Maretzek's company. The performance was generally artistic and powerful, Bellini's Rigoletto, though we might ask more for the part both from the composer and actor, was de-oidedly good and effective. M'lle Sulzer's Magdalen was excellent, and the characteristic music of Spa-vafuelle received justice in the voice of Colletti. The interest of the performance centred in Miss Kellogg's exquisite rendition of Gilda. Her singing was especially conscientious and delightful.

"Macbeth," which has never been heard in this city, will be sung to night, with Madame Medori and Bellini in the leading rôles. We shall have a rare pleasure, no doubt, in Joseph Green's musical advisedly, because the French called Shakanear a Frenchman, is a foreigner. By what twitter of violins will he express the dagger which I see before me, and to what extent will be employ trombones in the illustration of the murder? "If it were done

when 'tis done," will tax the metaphysical capaci-ties of music. Macbeth will need the whole force of the orchestra to help him to die properly. But we hope Banquo's ghost will have a good aria, and that Lady Macbeth, in her somnambulism, will sing as sweetly as Amina. Seriously. Verdi is said to have been unusually successful in wedding music with Shakspeare's tragedy, and Bellini and Medori have eceived high praise, which we can easily believe leserved, for their performances in this opera. The uriosity to hear "Macbeth" is great, and it will robably attract a brilliant audience. CHESTRUT-STREET THEATRE.-This evening, a new play will be presented, called "The Child of Nature," in which the charming actress M'lle Johanna Claussen will sustain the principal part. During the representation, M'lle Claussen will sing, among other popular ballads, "Sunny Days will

Come Again" and "Life's a Dance." The entertain ent will, we are promised, fully sustain the envisle reputation of the actress, and insure a pleasant evening to her audience. WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—The inimitable llarke continues to delight crowded houses at this heatre. Mr. Clarke is inexhaustible in fun and entiment, and gives to each of his impersonations a new interest that secures the applause of the audience. He is announced for to night in the roles of Jeremiah Beetle, in the "Babes of the Wood," and brown, in "My Neighbor's Wife." No one can visit the Walnut during this engagement without a geuine satisfaction ARCHISTREET THEATER.-J. W. Wallack, E. L. Davenport, and Mrs. Farren, are the attractions at the Arch. Bulwer's comedy of "Money," and a

light farce, "Turn Him Out," are the plays for tonight, in which these artists will appear. The large uses nightly in attendance testify the appreciation which this "Dramatic Alliance" meets with. LECTURE ON THE SIEGE OF CHARLESTON.-Acoiding to announcement, Mr. Robert S. Davis deivered his lecture, at Concert Hall, last evening, on The Siege of Charleston and the Port Royal Conreal rates of the street of the street and interest rayal Con-spectable and intelligent audience, and the graphic recital of the great historical events that have lately taken place in Charleston harbor, were listened to with attention and deep interest. The lecture is very comprehensive in its character, and treats ably of a variety of highly important subjects. Among them are the following: A masterly description of the attack by the Union troops on Fort Wagner and other rebel works; a description of the general ppearance of Charleston harbor; interesting pic-ure of the homes of wealthy South Carolina planters; the work performed by our monitors during the bombardment of Sumpter and other forts, &c. The lecture gives a variety of spicy and interesting information of the past, present, and future condition of the contrabands of the coast of South Carolina, and the progress of the great work of humanizing them, undertaken by the freedomoving people of the North. It is interspersed with variety of pithy anecdotes of contraband life and

manners, which were delivered last evening with great zest and unction, and created much merriment and applause. Independently of the great interest centred in this lecture, the admirable manner and delivery of Mr. Davis enhanced the pleasure of the occasion, and might be repeated with profit. SIGNOR BLITZ .- Alexander "The Great" went to conquer more—Signor Blitz laughs to conquer all.

Alexander was—Blitz is. The Great man did win,
the Little man does win. The one gained obedience, the other love. All should have read of the "Conueror" of the past-all can see the Conqueror of the present, at the Temple of Wonders, Assembly

THE GREMAN OPERA.—At the Academy of Music last night, before the largest and most fashionable audience that has yet been attracted by the German opera, Flotow's delightful pastoral, "Martha," was performed with distinguished success. Madame Johannsen was in fine voice, and sang the part of Mortha with exquisite grace and skill. She was once or twice encored, as was also Herr Himmer, whose rare qualities are already appreciated and will soon make him a popular favorite. Madame Frederici and Herr Weinlich sang and acted their subordinate and comic parts with the most amusing drollery, and elicited frequent applause. The orchestra and chorus surpassed, if possible, any of their previous performances. Mr. Anschutz may now congratulate himself on the prospect that the enthusiastic and liberal enterprise with which he has sought to popularize the German opera in New York will be rewarded by a greater measure of succuss than many of his friends had ventured to expect.—Evening Post.

cuss than many of his friends has ventured to expect.—Evening Post.

— A new tenor, M. de Quercy, is to appear at the Theatre Lyrique, in Paris, in "Oberon," with Madame Ugalde for Reize. A new Adalgisa, Mademoiselle Vanderbeck, has appeared at the Italian Opera, in the same city, to the Norma of Madame La Grange. BUST OF SHAKSPEARE.—In anticipation of the approaching celebration of Shakspeare's birthday, there has already sprung up a demand for relies and memorials of the poet. Fragments of Herne's Oak and the old rafters of the barn at New-place, Stratford-on-Avon, are now anxiously sought after. A block of oak fifteen inches long from the latter place has already been carved for a member of the Memorial Fund by Mr. William Perry, the wood-carver to the Queen, into a graceful bust of the poet. The artist has, it appears, studied the Stratford bust and Mr. James Boaden's commentary on the various portraits, and from the impressions so gleaned worked out his idea of Shakspeare's appearance in middle life. The oval face, arched eyebrows, lofty forehead, and regular features, universally attributed to the poet, are, however, to the credit of the artist, represented without the smith of the Stratford bust or that look of modern shrewdness which spoils the best known of recent portraits. The moustache and the "peaked beard" suggests to some extent the French fashions of the day, and the form of the head tempts one to suspect that Mr. Perry has too much faith in phrenology. Upon the whole, however, the figure is admirable, and in excellent keeping with the devices representing Tragedy and Comedy, and the coat of arms carved upon the pedestal. The whole work is characterized by a justness in the proportion of parts, and a delicacy of finish, which we rarely expect to meet within any sculptures not in stone, and well illustrates the progress recently made in artistic wood carving.—London Daily News.

Hhenan vs. King.—The celebrated "mill" between John C. Beenan, of 2his city, and Thomas BUST OF SHARSPEARS,-In anticipation of the

HEENAN VS. KING.—The celebrated "mill" between John C. Heenan, of 2his city, and Thomas King, of England, has in all probability been fought to day, and interest will be on the constant alert in this country, until the details of the battle shall have reached us. The teetting has stood about 100 to 70 on [Heenan, and King's friends have promptly accepted all wagers. Both men are tall, with powerful frames and muscular development, and sporting men in this city think. Heenan will have no child's play. In a recent letter from Heenan, he was very confident of "whipping his man, when he intended to have a shy with Mace for the beit." The steamer which leaves Liverpool to-morrow, and will be due here about the 21st, will bring the full particulars, and until then nothing but mere conjecture can prevail, in the absence of anything positive. "Fair play, and may the best man win."—New York Express, 8th.

OUR WOUNDED AT THE WEST.—UNITED STATES

SANTARY COMMISSION 1807 Chestnut Street, Phila delphia, Dec. 5, 1863.—Lar conowing ceiegram, dataldelphia, Dec. 5, 1863.—It is probable that Mr. Chase looks with an eye of distribution of the conowing ceiegram and polar measure to provent it, or, if not prevent, to compel the speculators over land and especially by General Meigs. Supplies were in abundance and no hospital requisition left by us unfilled. Full stores still arriving in great quantities—four thousand down the Missispippi within ten days. I have sent large invoices over-land and also by river to Chattanooga. All our hands nearly worn out with hard work; shall write as soon as able. J. S. NEWBERRY, "Associate Scoretary of the Western Department, United States Sanitary Commission."

The Money Market.

The Money Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 5, 1863.

It is probable that Mr. Chase looks with an eye of dislikewise probable that Mr. Chase looks with an eye of dislikewise probable that Mr. Chase looks with an eye on the increasing speculation in gold. It is likewise probable that Mr. Chase looks with an eye of dislikewise probable that Mr. Chase looks with an eye of dislikewise probable that Mr. Chase looks with an eye of dislikewise probable that Mr. Chase looks with an eye of dislikewise probable that Mr. Chase looks with an eye of dislikewise probable that Mr. Chase looks with an eye of dislikewise probable that Mr. Chase looks with an eye of dislikewise probable that Mr. Chase looks with an eye of dislikewise probable that Mr. Chase looks with an eye of dislikewise probable that Mr. Chase looks with an eye of dislikewise probable that Mr. Chase looks with an eye AN IMPORTANT DISCOVERY.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Journal of Commerce writes that a curious and interesting discovery has just been made in the Department of State, bearing upon the boundary line between the State of Minnerota and the British provinces. From time immemorial, all the maps that have come before the public have represented the dividing line as barely touching the utmost southern extremity of the Lake of the Woods, and then passing directly to the westward. A recent investigation of the maps and treaty touching this matter has brought to light the fact that the boundary-line, after reaching the lake, passes through one-half of its centre, thence westward up an extensive bay or arm, then directly south sgain, until it reaches the main meridian, and then continues to the west. The upshot of the story is, that Minnesots has a big lump of valuable land which she did not know belonged to her, and that she has full command of the Lake of the Woods.

A veteran officer of the regular army writes as follows to the Army and Navy Journal:

"At Gettysburg, on the first three days of July, the regular, out of 2.044 men, lost 1,000—by far the heaviest loss, proportionately, suffered by any body of men in that field. And yet, while every State whose volunteers were engaged, is to have a plot for its illustitious dead, those brave fellows of our commercial interests. Large avenues of internal development have been stimulated by the increased cheapness of money, and if the means where they of the many extensive concerns will be forced to the wall. The West is stready lifting up its powerful voice for twenty years, and who finelly met their death in the van, are to be buried with the anknown—throwninto a conner ditch because they fought but voted not put on a level with the houses that fell with them, because their officers were soldiers, not politicisms." - A veteran officer of the regular army writes as

A Democrat's Voice for the Freedmen and Against Slavery. Mr. George S. Hillard, of Boston, a distinguished Democrat, classed with the Southern school, lately made a speech at a freedman's aid meeting in Boswhich he declared "nothing can be said against the institution of slavery to which I am not ready to assent, and I rejoice at everything which lends to remove the evil of slavery from the land l' The following are extracts from his remarks:

"It seems to me that the object for which this meeting is assembled has nothing to do with the political parties into which the country is divided. It is in and of human beings who are perishing for want of the necessaries of life. It addresses us as men. 'I am a man,' was the noble sentiment of a heathen poet. 'I feel myself interested in whatever relates to humanity.' We must sustain and help the blacks in their passage from slavery to freedom. We must protect them against their own indolence and improvidence, and we must equally protect them against the selfishness and repacity of unprincipled whites. Let us not facur the repreach of breaking the chains of the slave, and then leaving him to die for want of the food and clothing which he never missed in a state of bondage. Let us not deal with slavery as surgeons are said to deal with paupers in some of the hospitals of Europe—perform a splendid operation for the benefit of science, and then leave the poor patient to die of neglect." lowing are extracts from his remarks:

hen leave the poor patient to die of neglect." THE PRISONERS AT RICHMOND.—The following THE PRISONERS AT KICHMONE,—The following extract of a letter from Colonel A. D. Streight, referring to the condition of the Union prisoners at Richmond, is published in the Indianapolis Journal. That paper infers that by the expression, "consider what I say in its fullest sense," the Colonel means what I say in its fullest sense," the Colonel means that his comrades are dying by slow forture, and he wants the people of the North to understand it. The letter is dated at Libby prison on the 7th of November. Colonel Streight says:

"My health remains good, but I assure you that my imprisonment is becoming very paintul. I hope you will see the Governor and tell him that humanity demands that something should be done to effect a release of the prisoners held here, for if we have to winter here very many will not survive until spring. I refer more particularly to those who are less prepared to stand such hardships than myself, for I assure you I have not the least idea of dying in Richmond. Some of my friends here declare that prison: life only serves to improve my health and spirits. I wish I could say such of all the prisoners here. I cannot write more. You must consider all I say about the suffering here in the fullest sense of the terms used."

GEN. SHERMAN'S MARCH TO REINFORCE GEANT.

—A Chicago paper says that General Sherman, in moving from Eastport, in northern Rississippi, to Chattanocga, accomplished one of the most remarkable feats in the history of army marches. Its course for the most part laid through the enemy's country, which it "went through a kiting." A very limited amount of supplies was taken along by wagon, and the whole country for miles on either fiank wasstripped of every atticle of food and every pound of forage. The citizens were sorely pressed for the necessities of life, but the safety and sustenance of the armies were balanced against this fact, and the beam swung in favor of the latter. All animals capable of carrying a soldier, his gun and blanket, were pressed into the service; and almost the whole command, consequently, came mounted. Such rigs were never seen before. Some had strapped a blanket around the frail, haggard frames of hunger-pinched horses, and were plodding leisurely along, looking like fit followers of the Kright de la Mancha after an arduous and fruitless sdventure. GEN. SHERMAN'S MARCH TO REINFORCE GRANT.

THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE FOURTH PAGE.] PUBLIC MEETING IN THE TWENTY-PUBLIC MEETING IN THE I WENTYFOURTH WARD TO ENCOURAGE ENLISTMENTS.—
Last evening a public meeting of citizens was held
in the Odd Fellows Hall, on Market street, West
Philadelphia, to inaugurate a system of action to
so stimulate enlistments as to avoid the necessity
of resorting to adraft in the coming month. A band
of musicians was present, who interspersed the proceilings with lively and patriotic tunes. Ex-Gov.
Pollock was called to the chair, on taking which he
delivered an address explanatory of the objects of
the meeting.

he meeting.

E. Spencer Miller submitted the following resolutions, which were finanimously adopted with great enthusiasm:

11/hereag, The President of the United States has issued a coall for three hundred thousand men, to be risted the coall for three hundred thousand men, to be risted the coall for three hundred thousand men, to be risted the coall for three had been coalled thousand the first and highest duty of the citizen, at the present moment, is to give immediate support to our victorious armies in the field: therefore,

Resolved, That the Twenty-fourth ward of the city of Philadelphia can, and must raise her quota under the President's call by volunteering; and tant, to this end, there citizens must either offer themselves or contribute liberally in aid of those who raily around the fag of our country.

Resolved. That the sum of fifeen thousand dollars should be raised in the war for the purpose of paying a bounty of fitty dollars, in addition to all other bounties, to all recruits who may be credited to the quote of the state of the counties, to all recruits who may be credited to the quote of Resolved. That a committee of five citizans from each precinct be formed to solicit subscriptions to this fund. Resolved, That a committee one siting of one citizen from each precinct be formed with full power to take the county of the counties of the counties of the counties of the counties of the county of the counties of

ing. The eloquent speaker retired amid great appliance.

Hon. Charles Gilpin, ex-Mayor of Philadelphia, made a strong and eloquent speech in behalf of the volunteer enlistment, and said he was now ready to give, as he had ever been, for he believed that he and all he is worth belongs to his country.

Mr. Gilpin was frequently applauded during his address. address.

The meeting was very enthusiastic. Similar ones will probably be held in every ward, and if the wealthy classes will respond liberally to the sentiments uttered by Mr. Cuyler and the other speakers, Philadelphia will more than fill her quota within a meetic. FIRE IN MILL HALL .- We are informed

FIRE IN MILL HALL.—We are informed that the large flourishing woolen factory of Cadwalader, Welsh, & Co., of Mill Hall, Lock Haven, was entirely destroyed by fire, with all its contents, on Sunday morning. All the books except the ledger were saved. It is supposed to be the work of an incendiary. The building issaid to have been insured to a small extent, but the contents were not. The loss is supposed to be about fifteen thousand dollars. LADIES' FAIR. - A fair for the sale of useful and fancy articles, suitable for holiday gifts, is now being held under the management of ladies connected with St. Thereas's Church. The proceeds are in aid of the poor, and the attendance thus far shows the appreciation which the efforts of the ladies are meeting with. SUDDEN DEATH.—James McDonough, aged sixty years, employed as a cutter in the clothing store, No. 248 Market street, fell dead yesterday afternoon while at his work. He resided in Race atreet, above Ninth. Heart disease was the

APPOINTMENTS .- Prof. R. A. Thomas has been appointed to the chair of Midwifery, and Prof. H. J. Ducett to the chair of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, in the Eclectic Medical College SALE OF FIVE-TWENTIES.—The subscrip-

tion agent reports the sale of \$753,050 five-twenties on Tuesday.

favor upon the increasing speculation in gold. It is likewise probable that he may adopt some measure to provent it, or, if not prevent, to compel the speculators to yie'd some of their profits into his hands by means of a certain form of taxation. That it is in his power to affect the value of gold by this means, if he succeeds in gold operations may be neavily taxed, not only time, the tregular cash operations; and if this proves to be the case, a large number of dealers will quit the market, and those who remain will be shorn of a portion of their profits. The tendency of this measure will, of course, be to diminish the value of gold, which will be governed. by the laws of demand and supply. The wisdom of suc hy the laws of demand and supply. The wisdom of such measure will, of course, be displayed when it has been awhile in operation, and we postpone further comment until we are tangibly informed as to its provisions. To day gold opened very weak at 149%, and sales were made down to 148%, when it recovered to 149%, closing etrong.
Government recurities are steady, the demand for the five-twenties somewhat increasing. Money tightened up considerably, owing to a very active demand, 7 per up considerably, owing to a very active demand, 7 per cent, being the ruling figure.

The scarcity of paper currency is causing the banks and bankers considerable inconvenience. The absorptions of legal-tender notes by the actual necessities of trade and for circulation in the West, and the general withdrawal of bank issues from circulation, is impeding the course of business to an extent that may become dameging to our commercial interests. Large avenues of internal development have been stimulated by the increased cheapness of money, and if the means whereby they wereversated be now withdrawn or stopped, many extensive cincerns will be forced to the wall. The West is already lifting up its powerful voice for money currency. The little stream of the bank issues of

aion. its banks. Unparalleled ruin, decay, stagna tion must ensue, unless the mighty levers of the expandia 'g North are kept well olled and in repair by stagma, don must same, unless the mighty is rers of the expandly in North are kept well oiled and in repair by more cun oncy. A community growing, requires mere houses, may a food, clothing, and places of business, and conseque, utly more money is invested, and it requires still me to keep the people successfully in metion; and if a community requires this, these great United States rega, 'res much more and in larger proportion, to move the w, heels of her great business in the high road to prosperity. "Heegal-tenders have not injured us, but they may if me to are withhold.

The stock market w, as moderately active, though prices were rather west. Reading was, very active, selling to the extent of about 2,600 shares—opening 62, and closing 60 (B. 30.) Penns, 'Ivania Railroad was firm, clowing 70% bid, 70% asked, An advance of %. Moria Pennsylvania Railroad advanced %, closing 2½/625. Schuylalli Navigation was firm, clowing at yesterday's prices Bohemian Mining was active, selling at 9½ to 9%. Elmira Railroad was firm, bether, 'selling at 9½ to 9%. Elmira Railroad was firm, bether, 'selling at 9½ to 9%. Elmira Railroad was firm, bether, 'selling at 9½ to 8%. Big Mountain Coal Company was firm, opening at 6, closing 9½/2, an advance of % on yesterday's figure. Minshill Railroad was firm, selling at 60½.

In massanger railways there was nothing done. except. ili Railroad was firm, selling at 60%. In passenger railways there was nothing done, excepting in Race and Vine, and Spruce and Pine, there being

were all, however, firm, closing at about yester, tay's Drexel & Co. quote: Jay Cooks & Co. quote Go

Congress to day \$753.050.

The New York Post of to-day says:
Gold is lower to-day, partly from the temposy check to inordinate speculation, but checky from the life that Congress will authorize no further issue of curincy.
Having opened at 149, it declined to 133%, ad closes at 149%.
The loan market is moderately active at 7 permit. A few transactions have been reported to us at low rates, but they are exceptional. The supply, however, of capital seeking temporary investment exceeds a demend, and there is a perceptible tendency towels increasing case. Towards the close of the morning business amore sharp and pressing demand for mone, was developed from the changing of loads.

The stock market opened duil, and closed wit increased animation. But the prevaling incertifiedes to the financial policy of the Government keeps operiors in surprise, and checks for the moment the development of the speculative spirit.

Governments are firm, bank shares quiet, Stay stocks firm, railroad bonds strong, coal stocks steady. Eniload thore are firm, bank shares quiet, Stay stocks firm, railroad bonds strong, coal stocks steady. Eniload to 185 (2016). Camberland at 315. Maigna Southern at 783 (278, Reading at 1186 (1994, New York Central at 185 (2018). Fort Waynest 8 2018.

The appended tablef exhibits the chief movement day:

Tues. Mon. Adv. test.

ariem.... Earlem Preferred... Harlem Freterred
Reading
Michigan Gentral
Michigan Southern
Michigan South guar
Illinois Cen. Scrip
Pittsburg

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 8 Reported by S. E. SLAYMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange BETWEEN BOARDS.

Do bds'86 conv. 70%
Do lst m6s 110
Do 2d m 6s. 51%
Little Schayl R. 50%
Do 2d m 126
Do 2d m 126
Do 2d m 126
Do 2d m 128
Do prid ... 18
Do prid ... 18
Do prid ... 18
Do prid ... 38
Do 6 522. 89
Emitta R. ... 88
Do prid ... 88
Do 78 78 ... 107
Little and R. 40
42
Do bds ...

Semi-weekly Review of the Philadelphia Markets. DECEMBER 6-Evenisa The Breadstuffs markets are dull, and prices ration lower. Quercitron Bark is quiet at former rates. In Cotton there is very little doing. Coal is less active. The Flour market is dull, but prices are without change market is very firm and the stock light. Provisions are market is very firm and the stock light. Provisions any held firmly, but there is not much doing. Whishy is firm, and prices rather better. Seeds are quiet. Woel is held fit mly.

FLOUR.—Prices remain about the same as last quoted, but the market is dull; sales comprise about 4.030 bbls, including 1,500 bbls extrs family at \$7.500,7.95,500 bbls fancy do at \$8.269.50. and 1,000 bbls City Mills at 15.500, and 15.500, a

cording to quality. By a Flour is in demand, with small sales at \$6 50 \(\ext{S}\) bil. In Corn Meal there is likle or nothing doing, GRAIN,—There is lees demand for Wheat; about 18,000 but hels have been sold at 160@166c for fair to prime Western and Pennsylvania reds; white is rather duil and selling at from 180@200c \(\eta\) buthel. By is in demand, with sales of 600 buthels at 1850 \(\eta\) buthel. Corn is duil, and prices have declined; about 12,000 buthels sold at 1150 \(\eta\) 20 buthel. Corn is duil, and prices have declined; about 12,000 buthels sold at 1150 \(\eta\) 20 buthel. Or now, according to condition. Oats are in request; about 10,000 buthels have been disposed of at Sc. weight.

PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing in the way of sales, but the market is firm; about 59 barrels Mess Pork have been sold in lots at \$11.00018 for old, and \$13 \(\eta\) barrel for prime. Sales of city-packed Mess Beef are making at \$120\(\eta\) 20 country at \$100\(\eta\) 30 barrel. In Bac in there is less doing; about 150 casks Hams sold \$11\(\eta\) 20 for plain and fancy; sides \$100\(\eta\) 30 barrels and shoulders, \$1\(\eta\) 20 for plain and fancy; sides \$100\(\eta\) 31 barrels for brins and fancy; sides \$100\(\eta\) 32 cor plain and fancy; sides \$100\(\eta\) 32 cor plain and fancy; sides \$100\(\eta\) 32 cor plain and fancy; sides \$100\(\eta\) 32 cond prices firm. Lard is rather duil: small sales of barrels and tierces are making \$1\$ 124\(\eta\) 61\(\eta\) 20 and kers at 13\(\eta\) 50 There is less doing in Butter, but prices are without change; 100 packages Giades sold at \$260\(\eta\) 20 care.

METALS.—Pig Iron is held firmity, and the stock is in. Cheese is selling at 12½ 713½c, and Eggs at 27@25c 72 dozen.

METALS.—Pig Iron is held firmly, and the stock is yery light; small lots of No. I Anthracite are reported at \$42@44, and No. 2 at \$40 \$\pi\$ ton, cash. Scotch Pig is also yery scarce. Manufactured Iron is in demand at full pices. Lead—there is very little stock here, and we hear of no sales. Copper—Yellow Metal has advanced; small sales are making at \$40 \$\pi\$ in.

1 ARK.—Quencitron is quiet. Small sales of first No. 1 are making at \$35 \$\pi\$ ton.

1 CAN DIES.—Adamantine are firmly held, with sales of city-made at 2bc, cash, and Western from 20x 25c for short and full weight.

1 OOAL.—The market is dull. and prices are unsettled. Cargo sales are making at \$50 \$\pi\$ ton for Schuylkill and \$1000 \$\pi\$ ton for Schu Cargo sales are making at \$509 \(\) ton for Schuyikili and Lehirh.

COFFEE continues very scarce; \(\frac{\text{mb}}{\text{all}} \) lsales of Rio are making at \$1\(\frac{\text{all}}{\text{all}} \) sales of Rio are making at \$1\(\frac{\text{all}}{\text{all}} \) h. COTTOA.—There is not much doing, and the murket is quiet. About 200 bales sold, in lots, at 50\(\frac{\text{all}}{\text{all}} \) for middlings.

F. SII.—Mackerel are unchanged. Small sales are making at \$17 for No. 1; \$10\(\frac{\text{all}}{\text{all}} \) for No. 2, and \$3.50\(\frac{\text{all}}{\text{all}} \) for No. 3. Odfish are soling at \$7 \text{the 100 for No. 3. Codfish are soling at \$7 \text{the 100 for No. Pickled Herring are scarce, and prices unchanged. Green Apples are coming in, and selling freely at \$2.50\(\frac{\text{all}}{\text{all}} \) 50 \(\frac{\text{bl}}{\text{bl}} \) Dried Fruit is scarce; sales of Apples are making at \$2.90\(\frac{\text{all}}{\text{all}} \). t 8@9c. FEATHERS —Small sales of good Western are report-

at 829c.
FEATHERS - Small sales of good Western are reported et 6. @65c. cash.
GINSknG.—There is very little offering; small crude is quoted at \$1.021 10 \$10.
HOPS are without change; small sales of first-sort Eastein and Western are making at 22.025.
HAY is lower, and selling at 23.025 \$7 ton.
LUMBER.—There is less doing. White Pine Boards are seiling at \$26.03 y. yellow Pine at \$2.024, and Laths at \$2.35 \$2 M.

MOLASSES.—The stock is very light and the market quiet. Acale of reboiled was made at 412c \$2 gallon.
FAVAL STORES.—All kinds are scarce and high. Small sales of Spirits of Turpentine are making at \$3.15 \$3.50 \$2.00 \$2.

New York Markets, December S.

BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western Flour is less active and 5@00e lower.
The sales are 9.000 bols at \$5 \$00@6.10 for superfine State; \$6 \$6.00 for extra 5ate; \$6 \$0.006.10 for evener, fine Michigan, Indiana, Jowa, Ohio. &c.; \$7@7.50 for extra do, including shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$7.407 45, and trade brands do at \$7.009.50. Southern Flour is dull and heavy, with sales of 750 blb at \$7.600, \$16 for superfine Baltimore, and \$8.200 10.75 for extra do.

Canadian four is quiet and 5 cents lower, with sales of 500 blb at \$2.006.37½ for common, and \$6.4000 for good to choice extra 4.807 for the range of \$6.000 for is quiet at \$5.7607 for the range of \$6.000 for good to choice extra 4.807 for the range of \$6.000 for good to New York Markets, December S.

Roed to choice extra.

Rye flour is quiet at \$5 75@7 for the range of fine and good to choice exira.

Rye flour is quiet at \$5 75@7 for the range of fine and superfine.

Buckwheat flour is in good demand at \$3,22@3.37½

B 100 lbs.

Wheat is one cent lower, and the demand is only to a very moderate extent; cales of \$4,000 hush at \$1.4021.45

for Chicago. Spring; \$1.43@1.45 for Milwankee Ulub; \$1.47@...45 for amber Bilwankee; \$1.52@1.26 for winter red Western, and \$1.52@1.20 ramber Bilotyankee; \$1.52@1.25 for winter red Western, and \$1.52@1.20 ramber Bilotyankee.

By 15 quiet at \$1.32@1.20 ramber Bilotyankee.

By 16 to 1 in active the state of the st