every reason to believe that the work will not be permitted to languish, but that, at an earlier day than could have been reasonably anticipated, the entire line will be completed. mitted to languish, put that, as an earlier day than could have been reasonably anticipated, the entire line will be completed.

The extent and unsurpassed richness of the gold fields recently discovered in Arizona, together with our previous knowledge of the vast reineral wealth of New Mexico, is well calculated to impress all who reflect upon the subject with the necessity of a branch road from the Union Pacific to Santa Fe. and such other points in the Territory of New Mexico as may be necessery to the development of the mineral wealth and trade of that country; and although Congress may be unwilling to lend pecuniary aid or credit to such an enterprise, it is believed that a liberal grant of land, both arable and mineral, of comparatively little present value to the Government, to the companies now organized, or to one to be chartered by the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico, will incure its speedy contained to the Government, to the companies now organized, or to one to be chartered by the Territorial Legislature of New Mexico, will incure its speedy contained in the preposed branch road, and though the enterprise may appear supendous, the income to be derived from it would doubtlees soon affood ample compensation to those who might accomplish it.

I have the honor to be, with great respect, your obedient erryart, J. P. USHER, Secretary.

## Press he

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1863.

FORNEY'S "WAR PRESS." For the week ending SATURDAY, December 12, is just POETRY. -To Major General Grant-The Sailor Boy's tions.
ORIGINAL SKETCH—Emancipation: By Mrs. Emma Eggleson.
ORIGINAL STORY.—Abigail: Continued.

EDITORIAL.—The President's Message—Proclama-tion of the President—The Speaker of the House—Gene-ral Grant's Strategy—Congress—How to Help the Rich-mond Prisoners—William Lloyd Garrison—Report of the Secretary of War-Report of the Secretary of the

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. THE PRESIDENT'S PROGLAMATION OF AMNESTY. LECTURE OF WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON-At LECTURE OF HENRY WARD BEECHER-FULL REPORT. SPEECH OF GOVERNOR CURTIN.

LETTERS OF "OCCASIONAL." LETTER FROM GENERAL HITCHCOOK-The Ex-LETTER FROM SECRETARY CHASE-The Pacific LETTER FROM WASHINGTON-The Opening of Con-LETTER FROM NEW YORK-Extensive Confingra

LETTER FROM THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC-LETTER FROM WAUHATCHIE, TENN.-Genera THE WAR NEWS.—The Battle of Chattanooga—Complete Union Account—Rebel Account of the Battle. THE WAR MEETING IN NEW YORK. THE BURNING OF THE STEAMER ISAAC NEWTON REBEL VIEW OF EVERETT'S ORATION.

CAPTURE OF THE STEAMER CHESAPEAKE BY PIRATES. THE FINE ARTS-A Fine Collection of Oil Painting Washington Irving and His Friends. THE RETURNED PRISONERS AT ANNAPOLIS. COMMUNICATION-The Militia and the Army. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

AGRICULTURAL. CITY MATTERS. SUMMARY OF THE WEEK'S NEWS. WIT AND HUMOR, &c., &c. THE MARKETS. Specimens of the "WAR PRESS" will be forwarded

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

The Report of the Secretary of the

Treasury. An arithmetical analysis of the statistics of the Secretary of the Treasury would necessarily be a restatement of the figures Mr. Chase has so clearly arranged. Few will care to thoroughly study the details of that vast problem which he has mastered, but there are none who are not personally interested in the general result. The leading statements. and the argument of the report, can be, and should be, fully understood by every intelligent citizen, for the financial administration underlies all other administration, and upon the solvency of the Government depends the future of the country. Too much importance, therefore, cannot be attached to this report, which so faithfully exhibits the condition of the national finances, and points out the only method by which their present prosperity, in defiance of increasing

debt, can be maintained. Time has vindicated the principles upon which Mr. Chase founded his extraordinary system. The measures advised by him and sanctioned by Congress have relieved the treasury from all danger of exhaustion; have supplied the Government with the means of paying the expenses of the war, and have not embarrassed the business of the country. The rebellion forced upon the nation enormous debt, but the principles upon which that debt has been contracted, the provisions made for its payment, are so sound that to bear it honorably and prosperously will require no sacrifice that cannot easily be made by a wealthy and resolute people. The Atlas that supports the war is not crushed by his burden, and it is but justice to say of Mr. CHASE, that his far-seeing wisdom, his prudence and power in the financial administration of the past three years have so much lightened the load, that what might have been ruin is transformed into success. He has accomplished a task which might have baffled a ROTHSCHILD. If to-day we find ourselves happy and prosperous, our armies victorious, the credit of our Government respected at home and abroad, Mr. Chase must have no ordinary share of the gratitude. Good has sprung from the bitter root of debt. In Oriental countries the women who bear heavy burdens on their heads are straighter and stronger for the habit, and we, called upon to sustain unprecedented moral and material adversity, have already been made

a nobler and a better people for the responsi-The report satisfactorily shows that the income and the expenditure of the Government have been so nearly balanced in the past, that no doubt of its ability to prosecute the war vigorously in the future can be justly entertained. It also shows that the increase of debt will be less than the country had just reason to expect. Mr. Chase's enters into his calculations; and when he states the present and probable future con- and water front is recommended to Condition of the national finances, we know that the worst is revealed. Upon no other principle could any department of Mr. Lin-COLN'S Administration have retained public confidence. It is especially gratifying to ture. find this perfect candor in the report of the

Secretary of the Treasury.

In contracting unavoidable debt, the Secretary has aimed at its distribution among the greatest possible number of holders. Thence the establishment of the national currency, and the distribution of bonds. Mr. CHASE truly says of the five-twenty loan, that "the history of the world may be searched in | doubtless places nearer to Philadelphia, vain for a parallel case of popular financial support to a national government." The | convenience would prove important, and distribution of bonds to an amount of nearly where owners would be willing to give four hundred millions of dollars is proof of the confidence of the people in the strength and solvency of their Government, and of the ability of the Government to procure all the money necessary for the present, by borrowing alone. But here a point suggests itself which strikingly shows the prudence of our the public, and it will depend upon our financial administration, and that true eco-Representatives to secure alike the best intenomy which will not provide for the present at the entire expense of the future. Mr. Chase, must yield to the necessity of providing for further expenditure by further loans, for other methods are by themselves insufficient. "No prudent man will recommend economy at the expense of efficiency," says the report, and very truly, for nothing could be more disgracefully extravagant than to pause to-day, while victory awaits us to morrow. The greatness of our gain compels greatness in further effort, otherwise we have incurred a debt of over one thousand millions to no good, and the nation has lost the precious investment of it. It was gratifying to watch the effect of blood and money it has already made. But Mr. Chase as fully understands the evils of | to the great remedy, "The Proclamation." absolute dependence on credit, as the evils | The difficulty with which the President had of extreme economy. He firmly refuses to to struggle in attempting to reach a reasonayield to the perpetual temptation to increase | ble solution of the tremendous questions the issue of United States notes, and be- growing out of the fact that slavery began

ter, but our servant. urges upon Congress the necessity of pro- | ized by observing the intense and almost Upon this provision depends our future pro- and closing suggestions were heard. A sperity. Revenue must approximate expenditure. "A system of taxation certain to from every loyal face; and when those who produce a sufficient revenue to pay the have the great work of legislating, in some the public debt, and to create a gradually | clamation in their social circles, it was most increasing fund for the redemption of its pleasing to note their gratitude to the Chief started in pursuit of the Chesapeaka.

principal"—this, Mr. Chase in 1861 de Magistrate for what he had so nobly and clared indispensable. In 1863 its necessity ably done, and their fervent expression of is even more apparent, for what was then a their determination to stand by him to the theory is now a fact. Congress cannot too last. For undoubtedly we have been surearly address itself to a revision of the internal revenue law, and should not commit the error of the last session, in taxing too lightly profitable manufactures and commodities. The inequalities of that law should be removed, and its application enlarged. The internal revenue should reach the original estimate of one hundred and fifty millions a year, and the wisdom and energies of Congress should immediately be given to

the subject. These are the leading points of a report from which its author says many things are | what seemed to be inevitable dissensions. necessarily omitted, but which to us seems exhaustive of its subject. Closely argued and clearly expressed, embodying the only the key to that mystery from which so true principles of financial integrity, and many retired in dismay. The President, recording facts in the highest degree hono- wisely appreciating the fact that upon him rable to the loyalty of the people, it is a doculection of his officers, and not only his Administration, but the country, will gain honor from the unrivalled financial ability of the Secretary of the Treasury, and the strength and beauty of the great system he has established.

New Navy Yard for Iron-Clad Vessels. The selection of a site for the establishment of a new navy yard suitable for the construction and repair of iron-clad vessels of the Navy, and will no doubt receive early attention from Congress. The Delaware river has certain claims in this connection, which are nowhere more fairly and emphatically acknowledged than in the report of Secretary Welles. With this endorsement, the great interests of our city and in human shape to their former power? State have double force in urging upon our Representatives such vigorous action as will secure this indispensable result. The freshwater of our river, its safe and ample harborage, its great commercial port and metropolis, the vast mechanical and industrial resources, and coal and iron wealth of our city and State, offer a thousand advantages in favor of this vicinity above all others. These advantages are unopposed by a single objection, and neither our city nor the Government can afford to disregard them. report of the Secretary of the Navy:

The subject of "A New Navy Yard and Establishment for Iron-clad Vessels and Machinery" is thus plainly presented in the In consequence of the omission of Congress to take any action on the subject of enlarging the present circumscribed navy yard at Philadelphia, or to signify its acceptance or rejection of League Island, tendered to the Government for naval purposes by the city of Philadelphia, or in conformity with my suggestions to initiate means for establishing a suitable yard, workshops, and docks for an iron navy and the machinery and armature which modern improvements render necessary, no progress has been possible during the year on that important subject. The Government is destitute of a suitable establishment for the construction or repair of iron vessels,

provements render necessary, no progress has been possible during the year on that important subject. The Government is destitute of a suitable establishment for the construction or repair of fron vessels, their machinery or armature, nor has it any place for preserving them when laid up in ordinary. Some proper and auttable accommodations for vessels of this description are necessary where there is fresh water, and, as stated in my communications to the last Congress, it has appeared to me that no place combines so many advantages as are to be found on the Delaware, in the vicinity of Philadelphia. A commission of naval and scientific gentleman was appointed under the authority of Congress to examine League Island, and also to "make a survey and examination of the harbor of New London, Connecticut, and its surroundings, with reference to its capacity and fitness for a laval depot and navy yard, and whether the public interest will not be promoted by establishing a naval depot and navy yard in or near said harbor of New London, instead of League Island, and that they also make the same investigation in regard to the waters of Narraganset Bay." The majority of this board recommended the establishment of an additional navy yard at New London. On that subject it is unnecessary that the Department should express an opinion. It is a question for Congress, which instituted the inquiry, to decide whether an additional navy yard on the old plan is wanted at New London, of an additional navy yard, is that of more extended accommodations and more ample facilities on the Delaware than we now have in the narrow and wholly insufficient limits of the navy yard at Philadelphia. Those limits, as stated by the chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks in his able and practical report, can be enlarged to about double the present area by purchase, at an expense of about \$300,000; but, with that addition, the yard would still be wholly inaddequate to the public necessities, and too small for such an extensive establishment as the wan

The chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, whose

The chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, whose experience and judgment entitle his opinions to consideration, suggests another locality than League Island—at Marcus Hock, a few miles below Philadelphis, on the right bank of the Delaware, which he supposes may, perhaps, be procured at a reasonable rate. From the examination which I have been enabled to give this subject, I am not prepared to say that the advantages are, to my mind, such as to counterbalance those attainable at League Island, which has been tendered to the Government for its acceptance, nor is there assurance that land near Marous Hook can be procured at any price. Either place, however, might, I apprehend, be satisfactory, and, as I have already stated to Congress, there is no doubt that, for the purposes of a navy yard, and establishment for an iron navy and its wants, the banks of the Delaware present advantages that are not to be found elsewhere in the United States. Prompt and judicious action by the legislative branch of the Government upon this subject is, in my judgment, urgently needed, and will, when it shall have been had, be carried into effect by this Department with all possible activity.

As will be seen, Secretary Welles As will be seen, Secretary Welles repeatedly recommends the Delaware river and the vicinity of Philadelphia. In the ques-

tion between New London and League Island, the latter has a superiority which it would be preposterous to dispute. For the harborage of iron clads fresh water is of absolute necessity, and a great navv yard should be in instant reach of a great centre of labor, skill, and material. In a large public spirit, our municipal authorities have offered three hundred acres of land to the Government, and this fact is another argument in favor of League Island. Leaving this aside, larger accommodations than those of our present narestimates are not undervaluations; on the row navy yard are a pressing requirement. contrary, the element of misfortune always | Even when enlarged, its limits will not be sufficient, and the purchase of a new ground

> Every one practically acquainted with our navy yard can appreciate the justice of this suggestion, which is not a moment prema-

The whole question of a new navy yard is now virtually confined to a choice of places upon the Delaware. In default of League Island, the Chief of Yards and Docks recommends the vicinity of Marcus Hook, a few miles below Chester. This site appears to possess no merits counterbalancing League Island, while there are whose proximity to population and railroad property for the sake of accruing interests. But the liberal donation of the three hundred acres composing League Island is added to its merits of accommodation and position, and will command chief attention. This subject is now fully and directly before

## rests of the city, State, and country. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON Dec. 10, 1862. The President's remedy for the "restoration" of the Union has undoubtedly consolidated all the friends of the Government. have never witnessed a more cordiel and enthusiastic unity in any party or combination of men. Those who have been classed as radicals on the slavery question, as well as those who have been denominated conservatives, earnestly accept and endorse the reasoning of the message introductory lieves that our debt should not be our mas- the war, and that the war could never be happily closed unless slavery is fatally struck Therefore, the Secretary of the Treasury or wholly extinguished, could be best realviding for expenditure by increased taxation. | painful interest with which his argument sense of profound relief seemed to speak whole ordinary expenses of the Government, | degree, upon the President's recommendain times of peace, and the entire interest on | tions, came to discuss the Message and Pro-

rounded by a sea of troubles, in regard to what is called "reconstruction" and "restoration." The boldest have hesitated, and many of our most experienced statesmen have quailed before the task of debating this subject. Some, indeed, have run into wild extremes in consequence of the confusion, and have proposed alternatives fur more patriotic than practical; and others have caught at the hope that there was no path to lead the nation out of this labyrinth of furios, or to rescue it from the profound morass of All men looked for a leader to give the word, and with unfaltering hand to apply

devolved the duty of initiating a policy, ment which cannot fail to confirm and in- spoke the brave word at the right time, and crease the trust in the wisdom and integrity | with a modesty only equalled by the dignity of Mr. Lincoln's Administration. Not of his utterances, invited the country and merely as the first representative of the peo- | the country's Congress to consider his counple, nobly executing their will, nor only as | sel. How simple, how true, how humane, the statesman who has decided by a master- and how constitutional his remedy, is perstroke (so great that we know not if it be haps best established by the manner in honesty or genius) the mighty problem of which publicists and statesmen of heretofore reconstruction, is the President so emphatiadverse opinions receive it. In this remark cally the master of the situation. Seldom I think I may include many who yet call has he shown more sagacity than in the se- | themselves Democrats. The mere partisan | will, of course, seek to find flaws in the proclamation, but the patriotic public man will ponder well before assailing a proposition which contains so much that cannot be fairly challenged and so little that can be fairly criticised. What Democrat, for instance, will deny that the leaders of the rebellion should be forever deprived of citizenship, and should be inexorably punished for their treason? Who that claims to be a loyal man will say is earnestly recommended by the Secretary that the liberated slaves of rebels shall be remanded to bondage? Who will ask that any plan of reconstruction shall be offered to the people of the South by which the patriotic Union pioneers of the South shall be ground to the earth, and probably mur-

> But the subject increases on my hands, and I must close in order to catch the mail. OCCASIONAL. WASHINGTON.

> dered by the restoration of the rebel fiends

Special Despatches to The Press. - WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 10. Affairs in Congress. Mr. Ashley will introduce an important bill a an early day, providing that the free States may re-

cruit to fill their quotas in the rebel States, offering such bounties as they please.

It is supposed that Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, will be the chairman of the Committee on Commerce in the House, and General Schenok, of the Military Committee. The FLOYD bonds case will come up in the Court of Claims to day.

The National Intelligencer has a friendly criticism on the President's message.

Representative Littlejohn. HOD. D. C. LITTLEJOHN, of New York, has been nfined to his room with severe sickness since Mon-

The Army Estimates. The estimate of clothing for the army for the next of prisoners of war. The engineer department estimates that \$5.750.000

are required for fortifications, &c., for the year ending with June, 1865. Congressional Honors to General Grant. The joint resolution of the House, tendering the thanks of Congress and a medal to Major General GRANT, was vesterday laid upon the table in the Senate as a mere matter of form until the new committees shall be appointed. It will then be referred, as usual in such cases, to the Committee on Military Affairs. Some of the Senators, while having no doubt of the propriety of the immediate passage of the resolution, desired that it should be referred for abuse. There is no doubt that the resolution will imously adopted by the Senate, as it was by

The Reciprocity Treaty. Representative Morrill, of Vermont, has given notice of his intention to introduce in the House a bill having in view the termination of the reciprocity treaty, between the United States and Great Britain; and Representative ELIJAH WARD has proposed a joint resolution to authorize the appointment of commissioners to negotiate a new treaty with the English Government, for the Brit-ish provinces of North America, which will be based upon the true principles of reciprocity.

Pardon of a Rebel General. The President has signed the pardon of E. W. GANTT, of Arkansas, from the penalty of treason, which he incurred by accepting and exercising the office of brigadier general in the service of the insurgents. The pardon also reinstates General Gantz all his rights of property, excepting those relative o slaves.

Transferred to Chattanooga Captain ABRAM EDWARDS, for a long time past quartermaster at Point Lookout, Md., where he gave great satisfaction, has been transferred to Chattanooga, for a more extended sphere of usefulless, under the immediate command of Quartermas er General Meigs.

The Richmond Prisoners. The Star contains the following despatch from MAJOR GENERAL E. A. HITCHCOCK: My belief is that our prisoners on Belle Island are in tents. I

have requested Mr. ()uld to share the clothing and subsistence sent by the Government with our citizer prisoners. I have no doubt that it has been done. S. A. MEREDITH, Brigadier General. ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

in Statu Quo-General Meagher Not Captured—Reported Change in the Chief Co mand. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10,-Advices received from the Army of the Potomac state that we occupy the same osition precisely as before the advance. The report

that General Lee had thrown a force across the Ra-The report that General Thomas Francis Meagher was taken prisoner by the rebels during the recent movement of the Army of the Potomac, while on a visit to the remnant of his old brigade, is without the least foundation. He recrossed the Rapidan with the brigade, as he accompanied it over, and is now the guest of General Corcoran, at Fairfax Court

Special Despatch (o the New York Times.)

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—General Meade's army is quietly encamped in Culpeper county, on the southbank of the Rappahannock.

Lee occupies his old position at Orange Court House—his advance line guarding the Rapidau fords. The pickets are again on friendly terms. There is but little duelling, and few casualties on either side. Bushwhackers, of course, are beginning to swarm again on our flanks and rear.

Jeff Davis issued his annual message to the rebel Congress on Monday, a copy of which you will receive through the usual channels. The document is mountful. ceive through the usual channels. The document is mournful.

Deserters say that Lee's army does not exceed thirty-five thousand, and is creating huts for winter quarters along the line of the Rapidan.

General Meade will soon be relieved of his command. His successor has not yet been appointed. It is, however, known that the President and Mr. Chase favor the restoration of neoker, while the Secretary of War heattates between him and Gen. Thomas. In the event of Thomas taking the command, it is the general impression that Hooker will succeed him in command of the Army of the Cumberland. berland.

There is no truth in the rumor that Gen. Pleasonton has been assigned command of the Army of the Potomac. It has been determined to reorganize that

## HARBISBURG.

Important Call on the People to Prevent the Draft-A General Order. HARRISBURG, Dec. 10.—Governor Curtin to-day ment announcing that the Government declines to adopt his suggestions, made some weeks ago, upon the subject of recruiting. No new organizations are allowed to be formed except of a few companies to fill incomplete regiments.

A general order has been issued from the office of Adjutant General Russell defining the plan of re-cruiting adopted, and calling upon the people of the several enrolment districts and sub-districts of the State to offer bounties to volunteers. The deficiency of Pennsylvania being, in proportion to her population, less than that of any of the adjacent States, it is hoped by a vigorous support her quota may be filled by volunteers, and the draft

NEW YORK.

THE NEW YORK VOLUNTEER BUND. NEW YORK, Dec. 10 -The fund for the encousement of volunteering in this city amounts to

NORTHERN NAVIGATION NEW York. Dec. 10 .- Navigation on the upper part of the Hudson River has been almost entire losed, and in a week the boats will probably be atopped. The New York Central Railroad Election. ALBANY, Dec. 10 -The New York Central Railroad slection progresses slowly. Mr. Okoott's proxies were not all in until nearly noon to-day.

Mr. Corning's proxies are now being voted. It is estimated that Mr. Olcott has reserved a vote of between five and six million dollars? worth of stock. A Rebel Capard. NEW YORK, Dec. 10.-Mobile despatches reports the Yankees defeated at Plaquemine, La., with the loss of 2,00 men on the 27th ult, and that the navion the 29th ult., 200 Yankee cavalry were driven

from the Plains Store, five miles into Port Hudson, 3 of them being killed and wounded. The Pursuit of the Chesapcake. BOSTON, Dec. 10.—The prize steamer Ella and Anne, and the U. S. war steamer Figurity 1988, have

REBEL NEWS. the firing at charleston.

The Retreat of Longstreet.

THE CAVALRY SKIRMISH AT BINGGOLDS. MESSAGE OF JEFFERSON DAVIS.

WARRINGTON, Dec. 10.-The Richmond, Whig of

9th, contains Charleston dates to the 8th instant : "A brisk fire opened between Fort Moultrie and Battery Gregg this morning. The Yankees have ceased firing on Sumpter. They are altering their batteries and entremeding Gregg to the eastward. One monitor has timber work around her sides, to protect her from torpedoes.
"Our batteries kept up a slow fire upon the enemy's working parties yesterday. Slow firing was kept up yesterday between the enemy's batteries and ours.
"Briggor, Dec. 7.—General Longstreet has raised the siege of Knoxville, in consequence of heavy re-inforcements being received by Burnside. On Frilay night our force fell back to Morristown, where a stand will probably be made. "The work of putting the East Tennessee and Vir ginia Railroad in running order will be pushed forward by Colonel Owen. "Our loss at Knoxville is 600, principally of Hood" division. Colonel Ruff, of Georgia, was killed Colonel Fisher, of Mississippi, severely wounded, and Captain Dunn, of Longstreet's staff, was wounded in the assault on the 29th, which failed in consequence of forged orders recalling Ander-"Dalton, Dec. 8.—The enemy's cavalry appeared vesterday at Ringgold, but being attacked by our cavalry under Grigsby, were driven a mile beyon

n both houses of Congress, yesterday, 7th inst," THE STEAMER CHESAPEAKE.

"The President's message was received and read,

Details of the Scheme to Seize the Ship. Plot of Confederate Agents

ST. JOHN, Dec. 10 .- The Evening Globe gives th following, as connected with the capture of the steamer Chesapeake: "The scheme was matured here by Confederate agents. Meetings were held, and the passage money of the parties who were t make the seizure, was paid through to New York. They were promised \$500 each, on the steamer being safely taken into Wilmington. It was also arranged that at a certain store in New York each of the parties were to call, at different times, for a parcel. containing a revolver, ammunition, and a pair of handcuffs. It is believed that the cargo, which was very valuable, was shipped by Confederate agents to the South, and it was arranged that she should be seized on this particular trip. The managers of the plot represented that the Chesapeake was to have been taken while attempting to run the blockade, and this was but a harmless effort to get back Southern property. We have the names of five of the parties who were

engaged in the seizure. They belong to this city, and left here with Captain Braine. They are of that worst species of humanity, denominated as "roughs," and one of them is just out of the penitentiary. They all went from here in the steamer New Eng land, on the 3d, to Boston.

The Chesapeake did not coal here. She called off the harbor, and took on board Capt. Parker, formerly of the privateer Retribution, who took command. The citizens generally regret that this city has unwittingly afforced a temporary shelter to the con-ductors of this scheme, and that any person from this place should be concerned in it. Public opinion Cant. Millett and the passengers and crew were provided for by the steamer New England to-day. THE LATEST. The Chesapeake is reported to be below Pubuico

Harbor, near Cape Sable. MEMPHIS.

CAIRO, Dec. 10 .- The steamers St. Patrick and chuyler have arrived here from Memphis. The Memphis Bulletin says Gen. Beatch and staff are busy in mustering volunteer companies into service. Seven full companies were mustered into service on the 7th instant, and as many more would be n the next day. Gen. Beatch had extended the day of service. The steamer Sallie had arrived at Memphis from the Arkansas river. She reported that the steamer

Ersma was fired into when en route from Duval's Bluff to Jacksonport. A major and captain on hoard of her were wounded. A skirmish occurred on the Little Rock railroad. between a party of Federals renairing the road and a band of guerillas. Several were killed, when the guerillas were repulsed. The steamer Fannie McBride was sunk below Fort Pillow on the 6th. She was valued at \$30,000. The steamer McClellan arrived at New Orleans on the 3d, from Brazos, Texas, bringing as passengers eneral Banks and staff.

The steamboat Clara Belle had strived, with eleven hundred packages vegetables for the Sanitary Commission.

The Memphis Cotton market was inactive, with sales of 140 bales at 50@70c.

The steamer Pike brought 266 balss, the St. Patrick 40 bales, and the Continental a large lot of

Boston. Boston, Dec. 10.—Capt. Cawford, freight master of the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, dropped dead in Portland to-day, while attending to his The Movements of Morgan. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 10 .- The Journal has advices which it credits, that the rebel General Morgan was

in Cumberland county, Kentucky, on the mor the 7th inst., in company with five of his officers, pro-Conflagration at Amboy, Ill. AMBOY, Ill., Dec. 10,-A fire broke out in the asement of the City Hall this morning, which, at one time, threatened the destruction of the entire

ousiness portion of the city. Ten or fifteen buildings were destroyed, causing a loss of about \$35,000. The Steamer Ariel. BALTIMORE, Dec. 10.—The boat from Fortress Monre, this morning, brings no further reports from the steamer Ariel, which put in at Hampton Roads for coal. No news from the Isthmus has been re-

The Interest on Indiana State Stock. INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 10,-The July interest on the ndiana stocks which the State Auditor and Treasto make the necessary appropriation, will be paid after the 16th instant, at Winslow, Lanier, & Co.'s Banking House, New York, Governor Morton having arranged with them to advance the necessary nds, and also for the interest due on January

XXXVIIIth CONGRESS---1st SESSION. WASHINGTON, Dec. 10, 1863. SENATE.

Enlistments.

Mr. FOSTER, of Connecticut, gave notice of his intention to present a bill to encourage enlistments in the naval service of the United States, and to credit such enlistments on the military quotas of the several States.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, presented memorial from the President and Professors of the Theological School at Meadville, for the emancipa-tion of all persons of African descent held to

The Fugitive Law. Mr. SUMNER also gave notice of his intention to ntroduce a bill to repeal all acts for the rendition of HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

The Russian Officers.

The SPEAKER laid before the House an unofficial letter from the Secretary of State, stating that the Russian Minister has informed him that the Admiral will be ready to receive the members of Congres, and their ladies, on Saturday, at noon. Boats are to be ready at the Navy Yard to take them an board of the fiect.

Mr. FENTON, of New York, gave notice that it was his intention to introduce a bill to facilitate the payment of the bounties due on the accounts of deceased addiers. payment of the bounties due on the accounts of de-ceased soldiers.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, it was resolved, that when the House adjourn to-day, it should be until Monday next.

Mr. PENDLETON, of Ohio, gave notice of his intention to introduce a bill to admit to seats upon the floor of the Senate and House of Representatives, the members of the Cabinet, with the right to debate the matters pertaining to the business of their Departments respectively.

The memorial of Thomas L. Price, contesting the seat of John W. McOlurg, from the Fourth district of Missouri, was referred to the Committee on Elections. Elections.

The SPEAKER laid before the House the an-ual report of the Secretary of the Treasury on the inances.

The House then proceeded to an election for chaplain. Eleven candidates were placed in nomi-Mr. Channing made Chaplain over Bishop Hopkins. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 8, 1863.

[Mr. Channing is a very strong Union man.].
The House then adjourned. Synopsis of the Postmaster General's Report.

The Postmaster General reports that during the last fiscal year the financial condition of his Department has been one of unusual prosperity. The revenue has nearly equalled the expenditures, the latter amounting to \$11,314,206.84, and the former to \$11,163,789.59. There is good reason to believe that the Department will be self-sustaining in a brief period of time.

The whole number of post offices existing on the 30th of June, 1863, was 29,647, being an increase on the preceding year of 172. Eight hundred and thirty offices have been established, and 658 have been discontinued. continued.

The number of special agents on June 30th, 1863, was sixteen, with an aggregate salary of \$25,500, and 357 route agents, at an aggregate salary of \$259,-200; also forty-five local agents, at \$27,849. Baggage masters, in charge of express-mails, have received

masters, in charge of express-mails, have received \$7,440.
The total cost of trans Atlantic mail steamship service was \$332,184 30. This price covered 132 round trips to various European ports.
The Postmaster General regrets to state that no progress has been made in negotiations for a new postal convention with Prussia, embracing the States composing the German-Austrian Postal Union; on eccount of some obstacle presented by Austria in regard to tarritorial transit charges.
He renewa his recommendation on March 3, 1862, to the postal committees in Congress, that all private ships departing from the United States for foreign

ports should be required, as a condition of clearance to convey mails on such terms as may be allowed by

to convey mails on such terms as may be allowed by Congress.

During the year the increased length of routes has been 6.565 miles, but the annual cost of mail transportation has decreased \$113,258, or about 2 per cent. The value of stamps lessed to postmasters during the year is \$0.683,352; stamped letter envelopes, \$734,621, and stamped newspaper wrappers \$20,545. The total value of these sold to the public was \$9,624.523.62, being an excess over the previous year of \$2,714,327.73.

The Postmaster General renews hix last year's recommendation to Congress to authorize him to adjust and allow the claims of the postmasters who have sustained lesses of stamps and stamped envelopes by reason of the occupation and robbery of their offices by bodies of armed men." These claims thus far presented amount to about \$6.001. We calle attention also to the fact that these postmasters have suffered greatly in the loss of private property. He requests additional legislation in respect to post office thefte, and recommends that the stealing of letters and stampe be made a penal offence: THE DEAD LETTER OFFICE.

There has been a continued increase of letters containing money and other valuables. The number of dead letters covering deeds, bills of exchange fraits, and other valuable papers, received, registered, and returned for delivery to the writers, was \$3.22, with an aggregate nominal value of \$41544,-27.51. Of these letters 7,559 were delivered to the owners. Owners, Tetters registered and mailed, containing money, numbered 18 219. Of these, 15,048, containing \$63,-627.72, were finally delivered.

Sixteen thousand seven hundred and sixty-three letters of less value have been received, nearly 1,000 of which contained daguerrectypes, and were received and registered; 8,273 have been restored to the writers or senders. the writers or senders.

The Postmaster General recommends that a postal money-order system be established to facilitate the transmission of small sums through the mails, which he is confident would prove not only a great convenience to soldiers and citizens, but would almost entirely obviate the loss of this class of remittances.

most entirely obviate the loss of this class of remittances.

In regard to letters addressed to points in the rebellious States, the Postmaster General says: "By reason of the continued suspension of regular postal communication with sections of the country under insurrectionary control, a considerable number of letters, amounting in the aggregate to 24,244 found their way, by various channels, to the Dead-Letter Office. Of this number, 3,312 were of foreign origin, and were returned to the countries where they originated. Those originating in loyal States were turned over to the military authorities, and, after examination, most of them sent by flag of truce to their destination."

The Postmaster General has instructed postmasters to forward to the Dead-Letter Office, except in special cases, all letters remaining unclaimed one month after being advertised, instead of two months, as formerly.

In conclusion, he asks the consideration of Conas formerly.

In conclusion, he asks the consideration of Congress to the revised code of laws submitted by him at the last session, which is mainly a digest of existing postal laws.

EUROPE. NEW YORK, Dec. 10.-The steamer Etna arrived this morning, at eight o'clock, with Liverpool dates this morning, at eight o'clock, with Liverpool dates to the 26th ultimo.

Cabinet councils were held in London almost daily, and Earl Russell being present clearly contradicts the report of his resignation, which is now pronounced totally unfounded.

Mr. Cobden made a speech at Rochdale, in which he reiterated his belief that the South could not achieve independence, and charged those with ignorance who believed that it could. He did not believe that there could be two nations of Americans in America. He considered it absolutely impossible. He repudiated the idea that the South wishes to establish free trade, and said that he always found more sympathy on that head in the North. The South had no other motives than the interests of slavery. Mr. Cobden also spoke in opposition to the proposed European Congress, and denounced England's policy towards Japan.

Mr. Bright spoke on local topies only.

The Daily News confirms the statement that England will shortly send a clear statement to France, showing why it cannot agree to the Congress. to the 26th ultimo.

showing why it cannot agree to the Congress.

The Russian reply has been received. It is reported that it asks for the objects to be discussed.

La France says that all the Continental Powers had acceded in principle to the Congress, except Austria, whose reply has not been received.

An extraordinary agitation prevails in Germany relative to Prince Augustenburg's claim to the Holstein auccession. A collision is regarded as quite possible. Holstein succession. A collision is regarded as quite possible.

The National Government of Poland has issued a proclamation denying the rumors that the Poles are on the point of laying down their arms.

The British channel fleet will visit Copenhagen on the occasion of the coronation of the new King of Denmark.

LIVERFOOL, NOV. 26, P. M., via Queenstown.—The London Times says that the British Cabinet gave the most serious attention to the proposed (Congress, but, with the greatest respect for the Emperor, resolved on courteously declining. The Times believes that the other Governments will follow this example. this example.

The Holetein question creates continued uneasi-

less, and it is rumored that Russia desires to inter-The steamers Germania and City of Washington arrived at Queenstown on the 25th, and the Nova Scotian at Londonderry on the 26th. LIVERPOOL, Nov. 25.—The sales of Cotton for two days have been 14,000 bales; all qualities having advanced to a trifling extent. The sales to speculators and exporters were 4,000 hales.

The advices from Manchester are favorable, prices being firmer. eing firmer. Biezdstoffs firmer; wheat still advancing.

mitted yesterday. He was badly bruised by falling down a flight of stairs, at Eighth and Fitzwater streets, on Wednesday evening.

Charles Lannergan, aged forty years, was admitted, with his right arm fractured, caused by falling down the hatchway of a propeller lying at one of our

WEST PHILADELPHIA CHILDREN'S HOME

The enterprising ladies of West Philadelphia, during the last two days, have held a successful fair in their capacious and beautiful building, which has been erected by their active benevolence. Last even ing the Courtland Saunders Cadets, who, it will be

Academy of Music for the benefit of "the mome attended in a body, and were sumptuously ente

THE SUBSCRIPTION AGENT reports the

SALE OF CARPETINGS. FEATHERS. &c .- The at

tention of purchasers is requested to the assortment of ingrain, list, and hemp carpets, feathers, &c., to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months'

precisely, by John B. Myers & Co., Nos. 232 and 234

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

Stock and money circles were much excited to-day, anxious inquiries being frequent as to the effect the P. esident's message and the forthcoming report of the

Secretary of the Treasury would have on the various

markets. Of course there was much discussion pro and con, which generally ended in about as near an approach to what the reality will be, as a financial estimate of the

business of a commercial community in 1900 would b

if made in 1850. So exactly contrary to all prediction

in made in 1900. So exactly contrary to all predictions the operation of certain provisions has been, and from which we may fairly assume that other new, and as yet un ried experiments may disappoint either the authors

of them or the many who essay to give opinions of them.
Take the national banks. When they were proposed a
storm of ridicule and abuse followed the enatiment
which created them. All kinds of prophecies of failure

which should be the greatest financial triumph he had yet achieved. Gold immediately fell off three or four

per cent., and had the triumph been officially blazone to the world, it would have fallen considerably mor

But there that matter ended, and the bulls raised their

flag, on which was inscribed, "Secretary Chase totally at a loss for expedients to raise money," and straight-way gold advanced, and has been advancing slowly

ever since, and now stands at 150%, against 146 of las

to peruse the entire report of the Secretary. To-mor

Money is easier, although the bulk of operations i

The stick market was feverish and excited, the ten-

dency being for higher figures. A desire to buy was ex-tensively developed, but the caution inspired by the non-appearance of Mr. Chase's report caused a nervousness which influenced the market, and made buyers some-what tame. Catawissa was, on the opening of the Board,

with tame. Occasions was out to broad in board were firm, buyers being very anxious to purchase the preferred, which speedily drove it to 32. The bears endeavored to keep it down, but succeeded only in moving it % per cent \_Reading was quiet, though firm, closing at yesterday's figures.

yesterday's neures.

Little Schuylkill advanced ½, closing at 52½ bid, 53
ssked; Ponusylvania Railroad declined; Schuylkill
Navigation common declined; ½, while the preferred ad-

vanced 1/2; Elmira Railroad, Long Island Railroad, and

Lehigh Coal were firm at yesterday's quotations; North Pennsylvania declined 1/4, closing at 25 to 1/4. Juy Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, &c., as

The fo owing is a statement of coal transported on the Delaware and Hudson Canal, for the week and season,

The following are the comparative receipts of the Sus-quehanna Canal Company for the week ending December

the list

Before the first session gold was heavy at 143/2@149%.

Before the first session gold was heavy at 143/2@149%.

New York Central was quoted at 331/4. Krie at 104/2@

164%, Pittsburg at 103@104, Rock Island at 101, Michigan
Central at 124/2, Canton at 31, and Cumberland at 30/4@

Philada, Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 10

114

7hur. ...104 ...109½ ...106% ...102

E. 6s, 1881, reg. 104 S. 6e, 1881, cot. 109½ S. Seven-thirties 106½ S. 1 yr cer. gold 102 S. 1 yr, cor. 98 merican Gold 1852

Erie Preferred..... Hudson River....

Harlem Preferred... Reading

Reading
Michigan Central....
Michigan Bouthern...
Michigan Bouth. guar.
Illinois Cen. Scrip...
Pittshurg

...33.032

...44.336

1,476,395

1, 238, 143

6. 1863:

les of 5. 20s to day \$.79,800.

ow will be a decisive day for the bulls or b

uesday. Up to the present time we have been unable

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1863.

sale of \$679,850 five-twenties on Thursday, Decem

the Courtland Saunders Cadets, who, it will be bleeted, gave an exhibition last spring in the demy of Music for the benefit of "the Home,"

Bie-dsunfis firmer; wheat still advancing.
Provisions quiet and steady.
The circulars of Messrs, Waktefield, Bigland, Athya & Co., report Flour with an upward tendency. Wheat firmer, at an advance of 1@2d; red Western Wheat, 6.@8s 10d; red Southern and white Southern S@10s; mixed Corn steady at 20s. Best quiet and steady. Pork dull and downward. Bacon quiet. Butter easier Lard active at 16 advance. Tailow quiet. Crude Petroleum inactive at 16 10d.

1 Rosin, common fiat; Spirits Turpentine, without sales; Sugar steady; Linseed Oil inactive. steady, linksed Oil inactive.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—Breadstuffs firm, with an advance
for all qualities; Sugar advancing; Coffee firmer; crude
Petroleum dull at 1s 11d.

LONDON, Nov. 25.—American securities declining; Illinois Central shares 2(@22 discount; Erie Bailroad 63
666 G65.
LIVERPOOL, Nov. 26.—The coiton sales on Wednesday and Thursday were 28,000 bales. Including 13,000 bales to epocal-tors and exposters. The market closed buoyant, ano a trifle higher.
Bread-tinffs are firm, and unchanged.
Provisions are quiet, and steady.
Provisions are quiet, and steady.

Profusions are quiet and account of the Produce steady, and unchanged.

London, Nov. 26—P. M. - Consols for money, 92%; american securities firmer; Eugar still advancing.

An Important Fact. To the Editor of The Press: SiR .\* If anything were needed-and we feel that the anathy of our citizens and councilmen concerning the last call for volunteers proves that everything in the shape of argument is needed—to stir the slow blood to a quicker circulation, the knowledge of the following fact may do something towards it: New England and New Jersey are carrying into the ranks of their regiments all our spare men. Many of the small towns of the Eastern States are offering such large bounties that it pays to give men in Philadelphia three, or even four hundred dollars, freight them to their destination, (providing them with rations, &c..) and yet make a good round sum off the transaction say one hundred dollars. Volunteers from not a few people can see at a glance the result of such pro while we lie supinely on our backs, our liers disappear, and the result will be that many have to join the army who, if they had stimulated themselves and others, might have retained the who are leaving. Let our citizens look to it it is too late. The substitute brokers are engaged lies are silent. The results of the practice of the bill for calling out the national forces failed in its main item, just in proportion as the principal feature of the national banking act succeeded; so it soldiers disappear, and the result will be that many will have to join the army who, if they had stimulated themselves and others, might have retained ere it is too late. The substitute brokers are engaged largely in this business, which, perhaps, is none of ours—for a man is justified in making money by all largely in this business, which, perhaps, is none of ours—for a man is justified in making money by all fair means in his power, and so we cannot blame ago it was said Mr. Chase had a grand scheme in view. him. But it is our duty to be on our guard, to see that our short sightedness does not involve us in difficulties and greater expenses, to say nothing of the comparison of the enterprise of small villages with that of the lordly city of Philadelphia. Let our councilmen wake up to this important item, and

take such measures as will tempt our men to enlist for our own credit. I am, sir, respectfully yours,
FREEMAN. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1863. Volunteering-A Liberal Proposal. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: As the time for volunteering will soon close and I do not desire as a Philadelphian to see a draft take place, thinking that there are five thousand men in Philadelphia who can afford to give one thousand dollars apiece, which will make five million dollars, I propose to be one of this five thousand, the money so subscribed to be used in encouraging volunteering by giving to each Philadelphian who volunteers a proportion of this fund, independent of what he receives from the City, State. or National Government. If this proposition should fail, to show you that I am in earnest, I will be one of twenty five hundred who will give two thousand dollars for the same purpose. Now, Mr. Editor, it is no time to talk; action is the word, prompt and decisive action; no lover of his sountry can hesitate in this, the most momentous crisis of man's capability for self government. All I have I owe to God and that this simple appeal will have the effect that I

intend, and that you may see I mean all I say, I leave with you my name, not to be published, bu as an evidence that I will perform all I have said in this article, when called upon. I am, sir, very respectfully yours, NINETEENTH WARD. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 10, 1863.

A Hint to Opera Goers. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: Will you allow a stranger a small space in your columns to criticise the élite of your city. I at ed the opera last night, and must say that I neve saw, either in Europe or America, so respectable an audience—so many handsome and beautifully-dressed ladies. The stockholders' seats, especially, were resplendent with beauty, and so brilliant was the dress of the ladies, that that portion of the Academy reoled a flower garden in June. But, Messieurs Stockholders. I know that you are rich and aristocratic and public spirited, to build so beautiful a theatre; so please don't try so hard to impress this fact upon the audience, by looking so coldy upon any stranger who happens to invade okholders' seats," in the endeavor to find a seat numbered the same as his ticket; and by arly jumping from your seats and facing the audience every time the curtain falls, as though to say, See me, I am a stockholder;" and by so often going out and coming in by that private door. Now, don't do so any more, and oblige me. I am, sir, very respectfully, yours,

Public Entertainments. ITALIAN OPERA.-The crowded state of our coumns forbids us to give usual space to amusements, but we must call attention to the admirable cast with which Mr. Maretzek will produce the "Masked Ball" this evening. Mesdames Medori, Brignoli, and Sulzer, with Mazzoleni, Bellini, and Colletti, will give the opera with unequalled effect. Verdi is fortunate in the voices of the present interpreters, and our public more fortunate than he. THE TEMPLE OF WONDERS, last night, was a scene of pleasure to a crowded audience, who fairly screamed with laughter at the Little Wonder's tricks—for they are tricks—but you can't see them. We were there, and we do assert, without fear of conradiction, that in plate-dancing Blitz excels Bobby, the birds, and all the other wonders that could be gathered together in this city. Go and see the King Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 10.

(Reported by S. K. SLAYMANBE, Philadelphia Exchange.)

200 N Pa R 60 dys att 30 254, 2000 Race & Vine Bds. 60
316 do. 254, 2000 Race & Vine Bds. 60
13 Second & Third R. 914
200 Reading. ccash 5034, 200 Race & Ding Bls. 60
100 do. 30 314, 200 Reading. ccash 5034, 200 Reading. ccash 503 Reading. cc of Magic, at his beautiful Temple, which really is a onder to all who visit it. wonder to all who visit it.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—The rebeared at the
Musical Fund Hall, to-morrow afterneon, will have 

The "Germania" is doing much to make good

music popular, and the variety of its performances

is well illustrated by this programme, which ranges from Flotow to Beethoven, and includes achools op-

posite, as those of Wagner and Mozars.

THE CITY. [POR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS, SEE POURTH PAGE.] John B. Gough at the Academy of Music Last Evening. The comparative inattention to lectures last season is being more than atoned for this, if we may judge from the immense audiences gathered in this city during the past week, to hear those two lecturing magnates, the Rev. Henry Ward Beecher and John B. Gough, Esq. The house attracted by the latter at the Academy of Music last evening to hear

| 100 Union Canal | Pref | \$\frac{3}{2}\$ | \$6 B\$ of Penn Town 49 | \$400 Cata R Fref | \$\text{Penn by 33 is 100} | \$00 West Chest 83 | \$\text{Do Penn by 33 is 100} | \$00 West Chest 83 | \$\text{Do Penn by 34 | \$100 West Chest 83 | \$\text{Do Penn by 35 | \$150 West Chest 83 | \$\text{Do Penn by 36 | \$150 West Chest 83 | \$\text{Do Penn by 36 | \$150 West Chest 83 | \$\text{Do Penn by 36 | \$150 West Chest 83 | \$\text{Do Penn by 36 | \$150 West Chest 83 | \$\text{Do Penn by 36 | \$150 West Chest 83 | \$\text{Do Penn by 36 | \$150 West Chest 83 | \$\text{Do Penn by 36 | \$150 West Chest 83 | \$\text{Do Penn by 36 | \$150 West Chest 83 | \$\text{Do Penn by 36 | \$150 West Chest 83 | \$\text{Do Penn by 36 | \$150 West Chest 83 | \$\text{Do Penn by 36 | \$150 West Chest 83 | \$\text{Do Penn by 36 | \$150 West Chest 83 | \$\text{Do Penn by 36 | \$150 West Chest 83 | \$\text{Do Penn by 36 | \$150 West Chest 83 | \$\text{Do Penn by 36 | \$150 West Chest 83 | \$\text{Do Penn by 36 | \$150 West Chest 83 | \$\text{Do Penn by 36 | \$\text{Do Penn by 36 | \$150 West Chest 83 | \$\text{Do Penn by 36 | \$\text{Do Pen his new lecture on "Peculiar People," was unpreedented. The reserved scats, as our readers were advised, were sold several days age; and the large number of starving tickets; since issued had the effect to precipitate a great rush at the opening of the doors, at seven o'clook In fifteen minuses the unreserved seats and standing-places were all densey filled, and premiums for even there were freely offered at the entrances. Mr. Gough, always popular in Philadelphia, has made himself doubly so by is staunch Enlonism, which I rever fails to introuce with thrilling effect, on all fitting occasions, and it is doubtless measurably to this, with the fact that his lecture last evening wars new one in Philadelphia, and the object of its delivery a praiseworthy charity, that this grand ovations is attributable. The platform was largely occupied by dergymen of various denominations. At 30'clock Mr. Gough entered the platform, looking in oxcellent health, and evidently pleased with the "house." He was cocived with enthusiastic applause. George H. Stuart, Esq, in introducing the lecturer said he was happy, in the name of this large and intelligent audience, to welcome to our midst John B. Gough, Esq, the friend of Temperance and the friend of our country. He concluded his remarks by anying that another concentry to be a Mr. Government of the concluded his remarks by Philadelphia Markets.

There is very little export demand for Flour, and the market is dult; sales comprise 200 bbis Ohio extra at \$7 saying that another opportunity to hear Mr. Gough would be afforded to our citizens this (Friday) eve 00 bbls extra family at \$7 00; and 1,900 bbls City Mills The lecturer introduced his subject with a sketchy Red stone, and Delaware, on terms kept private. The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$5.75@6.25 for Red stone, and Delaware, on terms kept private, The retailers and bakers are buying at from \$5.7506.25 for superfine: \$6.7507.25 for extra: \$1.5008.25 for extra family; and \$8.55 (10 \$\frac{9}{2}\$ bit for fancy brands, at 0 quality. Rys Flouris: caree; email sales are making at \$6.500 0.75 bit. Corn Mesi is quiet: Fennsylvania is offered at \$5.60, and Brandy wine at \$\frac{9}{2}\$ bit. Gern Mesi is quiet: Fennsylvania red sold at \$6.600, and Brandy wine at \$\frac{9}{2}\$ bits. On the private family at the market is duil; about 3 000 bits prime Pennsylvania red sold at \$2.75 bits. Rye is scarce and in demand at 1350, Corn is duil and lower, with sales of 6,000 bits at 10te for new yellow; 135 for old of, and 1050 \$\frac{9}{2}\$ bits for mixed. Outs are in steady demand, with sales of \$6.500 bits. Southern and Pennsylvania, sold part private, and part at \$700, weight. 1,000 bits Barley Mait sold at 1600 \$\frac{9}{2}\$ bits. Bark. —A sale of 25 hids let No.1 Quercitron was made at \$500 \$\frac{9}{2}\$ bits.

Gent To \$1. —The market is quiet, and prices remain about the same as last quoted; small sales of middlings are making at \$00016 \$\frac{9}{2}\$ bit. Gash.

GROCERIES —Cofee is rearce but firmly beld, with small sales of firm of \$2.500 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bit. In Sugar there is little or nothing doing for the want of stock.

SEEDS.—Clover is in demand at \$700.50 \$\frac{9}{2}\$ dis. Timothy is selling at \$2.6002 75, and Flaxssed \$3.15 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bit.

PROVISIONS are firmly held, but there is very little doing. Bacon Hams are in fair demand, at 110120 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bit for plain and fancy. 250 casks Fickled Hams sold at 160125 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bits.

WHISKY.—Small sales of bits are making at \$6.0000. The lecturer introduced his athject with a sketchy reference to the universal variety that is seen in the face of Nature, from the pebbles on the seashore up to the "human face divine." He announced his subject more assurately to be the Peculiarities Peculiar to the Public Generally; whereupon he branched off in a laugh-provoking episode upon the various practical interpretations of what is meant by "the public generally."

The elements which constitute a true gentleman then claumed his attention. In the presence of such the brave were nerved for mobile deeds of daring, but from whose presence the dastard shrunk away like a coward. from whose presence the dastard shrunk away like a coward.

A bitter castigation was administered to what is sometimes termed blunt honesty. Men possessing this quality, he said, generally prided themselves on speaking the truth plainly, the illustrazions given in corroboration of which elicited alternate roars of laughter and thunders of applause. A man, he said, might be very pious, but he was a horrible nuisance if he had an eye only for taings that he disliked. Inveterate grumblers; men and women who knew nothing but to find fault and criticise others, and who never saw a smile on other people's faces without interpreting it into a personal matter about themselves, were a desphoable species of humanity to the lecturer; and if there were any such in his hearing, they had the rairror held up to them with graphic sarcasm.

Tast was defined as that peculiar instinct which turned its possessor from everything that was calou lated to wound the feelings of others, either in word or action. new WHISKY.—Small sales of bbls are making at 55@90c, and drudge at 850 \$2 gallon.

The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this practice day.

three its possessor rom sverything that was calculated to wound the feelings of others, either in word or action.

The slow, obtuse men were next reviewed, and appropriately classed among that very numerous family, the family of "bores!" The "photograph" mania next claimed the lecturer's attention. He could see no sense in giving one's photograph to everybody to gratify a mere whim, when, in doing so, it was just as likely some day to turn up face to face with Tom Thumb or some Southern guerilla. Between Mr. Gough's comic acting, side-splitting ancodotes, and semi-clownish vocalization—all of which are utterly irreportable—his audience were kept in an almost incessant atrain of laugh'set, and, to this extent, bis effort was a "car success. It was unayatement, we have cettires usually are; only more so, the "peculiarities" delineated having painted no one's poculiarities more distinctly than the speaker's own. Evan as a histionic effort, which undoubtedly is Mr. Gough's essential peculiarity, his lectures on Temperance, and in point of solid interest was not to be compared with his lecture on "Eloquence and Orators," which we are glad to announce he is to repeat in Philadelphia this evening.

As a purely humorous ente tainment, however, the lecture here noticed was a hit in the centre, and all who went to the Academy to be treated to a rare "budget of fun," had a feast, their appreciation of which was unstitutingly expressed in the way of laughter and applause.

Hospyral, ITEMS.—A young man named New York Markets, December 10. SHES are quiet at \$8 60 for Pots and \$9.75 for Pearls. BREADSTUFFS.—The market for State and Western using cents higher, with a better demand for ship-in breads. Flour is 6 cents higher, with a better demand for shipping L-ands.

The sales are 19,000 bils at \$5.80@6.10 for superfine Michigan, Indiana, Iowa, Ohio, &c.; \$5.90@7.49 for extra do. Ireluting shipping brands of round-hoop Ohio at \$7.80@7.6, and trade brands do at \$7.00@9.50.

Southern Flour is a shade firmer, with a more active demand; sales 1.80 bils at \$7.00@7.0 for superime Baltimore, and \$8.16@10.75 for extra do.

Canadian Flour was rather more steady, with an improved demand; sales 7.80 bils at \$2.00@6.36 for common, and \$6.40@10 for good to choice extra.

Rye Flour is quiet and steady at \$5.75@6.90 for the range of fine and superfine.

Buck wheat Flour is steady at \$5.75@6.90 for the Corn Meal is quiet and firm.

Wheat is 1@20 higher, and more active; sales 54.000 buchels at \$1.100.14 for Ohicago spring; \$1.4226.15% for Milwaukee club; \$1.56@1.37 for amber Milwaukee; \$1.45% for higher, her michigan.

Brate dull and nominel at \$1.3001.33.

81. 48@1.64 for winter red Western; \$1.57@1.61 for amber Michigan.

By e is dull and nominal at \$1.32@1.33.

Barley is a shade firmer, with sales of 3,500 bushels at \$1.55 for inferior Canada East, and \$1.41 for State.

Corn is a shade firmer for lote on the spir; and decidedly bigher for forward delivery; sales 42,000 bushels at 1.24@1.25 for prime Western mixed in store; and 75.00 bushels do, deliverable from 1st to 20th February at \$1.50.

cecurities exchanged to-day; and 40,000 bushels, same time, at \$1.60.

Oats are one cent better, and in fair demand at 86½@

57c for Canada; 58½@85 for Western, and 57@38 for State. Hospital Items.—A young man named William A. Roy, residing at Tenth and Dickerson streets, was admitted into the Pennsylvania Hospital yesterday morning, suffering from a wound in the head, caused by being jammed between the dumb waiter and wall, at the new store of Howell & Bro., Ninth and Chestnut streets. The accident took place about 9 o'clock on Wednesday evening.

Oharles Quinn, aged forty-five years, was also admitted yesterday. He was badly bruised by falling CITY ITEMS.

(General Agency and Salesrooms No. 630 Chestn treet) are now offering their celebrated Reversible Feed Lock and Knot-Stitch Machines to the public as being the most perfect, and adapted to more different kinds of work, than any other Sewing Machine now in use. Years have been spent in their perfection, as the company were determined not to put the Machines nto market until they could sustain the assertion which they now make, that they are

"Get the Best."

An intelligent examination of their merits wil how that they have accomplished their object. We take the liberty, in this connection, for the direction of our readers, to append below THE VALUABLE FEATURES OF THE "FLORENCE OVER ALL OTHER MACHINES 1st. Its reversible feed, feeding either to the right or left; its perfect reliability, never skipping stitches, and the making of four different stitches, for the va-

rious kinds of work.

2d. It is almost noiseless; runs very fast; the hange of the feed and stitch are made whilst the machine is in motion.

3d. It makes the lock stitch, which has been considered heretofore, by an almost universal verdict, as the only reliable one made. We add to that the double lock, which makes it doubly sure; the half and full knot stitches, being a perfect knot to every stitch, which is more durable than can be made by any other machine, or by hand, and in all cases leaving the stitches on both sides of the work alike. The feed may be reversed at any point desired without

Changes for the various kinds of stitches are madwhile the machine is in motion. Its stitches are the wonder to all. The beauty of it is unsurpassed. No other covers so large a range of work. Sews light and heavy fabrics with equal facility, nd without change or alteration of tension.

The work will feed either to the right or left. No difficulty experienced in sewing across thick Needle more readily adjusted than in any other Tailors and Shirt Makers cannot afford to do with-

Every family should have a "Florence. Its motions are all positive Will last a lifetime. No springs to get out of order. Is thoroughly practical. The hemmer the most practical in use

Turns wide and narrow hems, and fells beauti lightest alteration. The inexperienced find no difficulty in using it. Oils no dresses, all its machinery being on the top Every machine warranted to substantiate all we Barnum's Self-Sewer, which guides the work it-

of charge. Samples of sewing and descriptive circulars will be sent to any address, on receipt of stamp.

Address Florence Sewing Machine Company, alerooms, 630 Chestnut street. N. B.-All persons having Sewing Machines, as well as those who contemplate purchasing, and mechanies especially, are invited to call and examine Chestnut street.

ASTONISHING CURES BY ELECTRICITY. The cures that have been achieved by the skilful use of electricity during the last few years, since the remedial virtues of that mysterious, imponderable agent have become better understood to the medical faculty, are too pregnant and too strikingly attested to admit of reasonable doubt. We are glad to state in this connection that among the most successful perators in this department is Professor T. Allen, Medical Electrician, No. 723 North Tenth street. Our reason for speaking of Professor Allen's success in this pointed manner is, that he has recently ffected several cures of chronic catarrh and sor throat of long-standing, upon gentlemen in this city intimately known to us, and for which we ourselves desire to express gratitude. Professor Allen is a scientific man. His treatment is free from shocks, pain, or any inconvenience. Ladies are treated at his rooms by one of their own sex, and poor soldiers

are treated gratuitously. NEW ATTRACTIONS AT WHEELER & WIL-SON'S SEWING MACHINE ESTABLISHMENT .- The act has become so well known to the public that and the cheapest machine in use that to repeat it is but to reiterate a truism. All day yesterday cusomers were pouring into their splendid salesrooms No. 704 Chestnut street, in a continuous stream, and the number of these inimitable machines that have been sold for presents alone, during the present week, is almost incredible. Since establishing the Sewing Department their establishment has become mo attractive than ever. In it all kinds of the finest family sewing is elegantly, promptly, and cheaply done. They have also constantly on hand a variety of ladies' ready-made garments. One very great advantage that should not be overlooked in pur-chasing a machine is, that the Wheeler & Wilson company obligate themselves to keep all machines old by them in perfect repair free of charge. SUPERB STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S WRAP-PERS FOR HOLIDAY PRESENTS .- Mr. John C. Ar-

stores above Market, offers the finest, largest, and most varied stock of Gentlemen's Wrappers in this city; also, a rich assortment of Furnishing Goods. auitable for presents. Prices moderate. EMBROIDERED SLIPPERS are very accentable articles for Christmas Presents to gentlemen. The place to get them in the most elegant styles is at Mr. John M. Finn's, southeast corner of Seventh and Arch streets. He also now offers, suitable for Presents, a large assortment of Morocco Satchels, handsomely mounted; also, Fancy Book Markers, Hand Mirrors, and a hundred other articles of fancy and utility adapted for the season. A WORD TO THE LADIES.-Ladies now shopping for Christmas Presents will find a magnifi cent stock of goods adapted for presents for their husbands, brothers, sons, fathers, or lovers, at the Gentlemen's Furnishing Store of Mr. R. C. Walborn, Noz. 5 and 7 North Sixth street. Splendid Wrappers, made up in the best manner from the andsomest materials, and gloves, mufflers, cravats, co., make tasteful and always acceptable presents. MESS MACKEREL-The finest in the market-just received by Davis & Richards, Arch and

Tenth streets. MESSRS. WOOD & CARY, 725 Chestnut street, have reduced the prices of their entire stock, mbracing the richest and most varied assort of Liadies' Bonnets and Misses' and Children's Hats in the city. DAVIS & RICHARDS, Arch and Tenth streets, sell Drake's Plantation Ritters at seventy

tive cents per bottle.

RICH HEAVY CURTAIN GOODS. Rich Heavy Ou. tain Goods. Rich Heavy Curtain Goods. Rich Heavy Curtain Goods. Brosatelles, Cotelines, Silk Terry, Worsted Terry. Brocatelles, Cotelines, Silk Terry, Worsted Terry, Brocatelles, Cotelines, Silk Terry, Worster Terry. Satin de Laines, Satins, Satin Damasks. Satin de Laines, Satins, Satin Damasks. Satin de Laines, Satins, Satin Damasks. Plain Reps, Figured Reps, Bordered Reps. Plain Reps, Figured Reps, Bordered Reps. Plain Reps, Figured Reps, Bordered Reps. Wool Damask, Half-wool Damask, Cotton Damask Wool Damask, Half-wool Damask, Cotton Damask. Wool Damask. Half-wool Damask, Cotton Damask. Silk Fordering, Silk Tassels, Silk Loops, Silk Gimp.
Silk Bordering, Silk Tassels, Silk Loops, Silk Gimp. Silk Bordering, Silk Tassels, Silk Loops, Silk Gimp,

Rich Gilt Cornices and Bands, Rich Gilt Cornices and Bands. KELTY, CARRINGTON, & Co., (Late Kelty & Co.,) No. 723 Chestnut street, Next door to the Masonic Hail. CABINET ORGANS FOR Holiday Gifts. J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestage SOFT HATS, Oakford's, Continental. WILLEON & GIBBS'

Rich Gilt Cornices and Bands.

SEWING MACHINES For Holiday Presents. FAIRRANKS & EWING 715 Chestnut street, A VERY useful Christmas present in a family is a How copathic Medicine Case, with book of Domestic Pratice. Cases especially gotten up for presents; very neat at the Homographathic Pharmadov, 635 Arch st, of E. Bornicke. deli-fluthele-

WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MAGHINES. For Holiday Presents. FAIRBANKS & EWING, GEO. STECK & Co.'s PIANOS
For Holiday Presents OAKPORDS' CONTINENTAL HAT EMPO-A BEAUTIFUL PRESENT FOR CHRISTMAS.

-The improved Sloat Elliptic Family Sewing Machine. Salesroom 72! Chestnut street. de10 15t WILLOOK & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES, For Holiday Presents. FAIRBANES & EWING, FRESH MARYLAND TOMATORS, open and elling by measure, on and after the 12th inst. Fa-

milies, Hotels, and Restaurants supplied. Thomas Waring, 117 Franklin Market House, Tenth street THE BATTLE OF GETTYSBURG.-This battle of three days will compare, in magnitude and far-reaching consequences, with any of the great battles of modern times. In the battle of Waterloo the Allies had 72,000, the French 80,000; in this the Rebels had 90,000, the Federals about 60,000 men. The British had 186 cannon, the French 252; the Repels had upward of 200, and we an equal number. The Allies lost 20,000 in killed and wounded, the French 40,000 in killed, wounded and prisoners; the Federals lost about 20,000, whilst the Rebels lost, in killed, wounded, prisoners, and deserters, 40,000. The battle of Waterloo resulted in effectually crushing the power of Napoleon; the battle of Gettysburg resulted in turning back the Rebel hordes from indiscriminate plunder of Philadelphia, Among the most desirable objects of search, no

WILLCOX & GIBBS' SEWING MACHINES, For Holiday Presents. FAIRBANKS & EWING. de9-tf CABINET ORGANS FOR

doubt, would be the "one price" clothing store of

Charles Stokes & Co., under the "Continental."

Holiday Gifts.
J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut. OAKFORDS' HATS, CONTINENTAL HOTEL. THE PRESIDENT'S PROCLAMATION.-The proclamation of the President of the United States, offering a free pardon to the great bulk of the rebels, provided they acknowledge their fault and promise to behave themselves in the future, is no little stir. It remains to be seen whether Secesi will listen to reason, and some to terms, or whether he will persist in wrong-doing and defiance to the laws. In the meantlme we will imitate the presidential example and proclaim to all the world and the rest of mankind our firm conviction that the best, the most elegant, and the most comfortable garments extant are those that are sold at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. HOUSEKEEPERS, and those about going to housekeeping, can save from 10 to 15 per cent., by purchasing their housekeeping articles at E. S. Farson & Co.'s Kitchen Furnishing Rooms, No. 228

Dock street, below Walnut. GEO. STECK & Co.'s PIANOS For Heliday Presents. FURS AT OAKFORDS,' CONTINENTAL. "TEMPERANCE," says Franklin, "puts wood on the fire, meal in the barrel, flour in the tubmoney in the purse, credit in the country, content-ment in the house, vigor in the body, intelligence in the brain, and good clothes on the back." which latter may be had, of the finest fabrics and latest styles, at the metropolitan establishment of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, where prices are fixed to suit the times.

WINDOW SHADES .- W. Henry Patten, the manufacturer. Shades, wholesale and retail, cheap. 1408 Chestnut street. de8-31 CABINET ORGANS FOR Holiday Gifts, - J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestaut. C. OAKFORD & SONS. CONTINENTAL.

LADIES' AND GENTLEMEN'S FURS-the rgest and best stock in the city, at Charles Oakford & Sons', Continental Hotel. MILITARY GOODS, OAKFORDS', CONTI-BNTAL. GEO. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS

For Holiday Presents NEW STYLE HATS-Charles Oakford & ons, Continental Hotel.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NOTICE. U. S. INTERNAL REVENUE. To the Besidents of the Twenty-second, Twenty-third, and Twenty-fifth Wards: FIFTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, PENNSYLVANIA. You are respectfully notified that the ANNUAL AS-SESSMENT for the above-named District of all persons SESSMENT for the above-named District of all persons liable to tax on Incomes, Carriages, pleasure Yachts, Billiard Tables, and Gold and Silver Plate, and also of all persons required to take out licenses, having been completed, the taxes aforesaid and taxes on monthly returns for the TWENTY-SECOND and TWENTY-FIFTH WARDS will be received at the office, Langstroith's Building, GERMANTOWN, and those for the TWENTY-THIRD WARD, at the office, FRANKFORD Street, Frankford, on and after MONDAY, the 23d Nowember, between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M. on WEDNESDAY, December 2, 1883, William H. Miller, Deputy Collector, will be at Hand's Hotel, corner of RICHMOND and WILLIAM Streets, between the hours of 9 A.M. and 3 P.M. to accommodate those re-

siding in the Twenty-fifth ward. PENALTIES. PENALULES.

All persons who fail to pay their annual taxes on or before the 12th day of December, 1883, will incur a penalty of ten per cent. on the amount thereof and costs, as provided for in the 13th section of the Excise law of All persons who in like manner shall fail to take out their license, as required by law, on or before the said alth day of December, will incur a penalty of 10 per cent. additional to the amount thereof, forfeit three times the amount of said license, and be subject to a term of imprisonment not exceeding two years, in accordance with he provisions of the 19th and 59th sections of the Excis aw aforesaid, and the 24th section of the amendmen

hereto. Money of the United States only received. No farther notice will be given. JOHN W. COWKLL,
del-10t Gollecton To Avoid the Dangers of a Cough or To Avoid the Dangers of a Cough or Cold, use an effective remedy at once—one that, whilst it destroys the disease, strengthens the system, and renders it less liable to a re-attack. Such is "Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrnp of Wild Cherry."
"Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrnp of Wild Cherry."
"Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrnp of Wild Cherry."
"It cleanses the Lungs of all impurities,"
"Infosing strength, vigor, and new life"
"Info the diseased and debilitated system."
A trial of many years has proved to the world that this remedy is more efficacious in curing all Throat. Breast, and Lung Complaints, then any hitherto known to mankind. For Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Asthma, it is a sovereign remedy. For the weak and debilitated it acts as a strengthening alterative. For disturbed sleep its use will give repose.

SON, No. 330 North SIXTH Street. Sold by dealer every where. ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LATEST

STYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for RETAIL SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Plain Figures. All Goods made to Order warranted satisfactory. Our ONE-PRICE STRIME is strictly adhered to. All are thereby treated allke.

del2-ly JONES & GO., GO4 MARKET Street. HAIR DYE! HAIR DYE!!

BATCHELOR'S celebrated HAIR DYE is the Best in De Known. This splendid Hair Dys is needed in Dys known. This splendid Hair Dys is perfect—changes Red, Kusty, or Gray Hair, instantly to a Glossy Black or Natural Brown, without injuring the Hair or staining the Hair o or Natural Brown, Wilson injuring the Skin, leaving the Hair Soft and Beautiful; imparts fresh vitality, frequently restoring its pristine color, and rectifies the ill effects of bad Dyes. The color, and returnes the recovery and others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists, &c. FACTORY, 51 BARCLAY Street. New York. Batchelor's new Toilet Cream for Dressing DEAFNESS, EYE, EAR, THROAT DISEASES,

and Catarrh, treated with the utmost success, by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, Oculist and Aurist. Numerous testimonials and the very best city references can be examined at his office 1027 WALNUT street. de2-10t\* DR. SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT AFFORDS immediate relief for Piles, and seldom fails to cure. ELECTRICIFEY SCIENTIFICALY APPLIED by Dr. A. H. STRVENS, 1418 South PENN SQUARE,

FITT HOLIDAY PRESENTS. STECK & CO.'S PIANOS. MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.

J. E. GOULD. SEVENTS AND CHESTAUT.