PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1864.

RETAIL DRY GOODS. AN ELEGANT VOLUME. CIVIL AND MILITARY CLOTH DREAMTHORP. NEW EDITION NOW READY. ALEXANDER SMITH'S NEW BOOK.

HOUSE. WILLIAM T. SNODGRASS, FO. 34 SOUTH SECOND. and W3 STRAWBERRY Streets, is happy to a ste that he has laid in an extensive stock of OHOICE GOODS, such as:

COMMISSION HOUSES.

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

222 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

AGENT FOR THE SALE OF

AMERICAN COTTON AND WOOLEN GOODS.

Made if Desired.

REFERENCES:

All Linen, Weight 20 ounces, The Best and Cheapest Bag in the market.

BURLAP BAGS,

of all Sizes, for Corn, Oats, Bone-dust. Coffee, &c., armanufactured and for sale, for net each, by

SHIPLEY, HAZARD, & HUTCHIN-

Ro. 110 CHESTRUT STREET. COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

FOR THE SALE OF PHILADELPHIA-MADE GOODS.

NEW AND SECOND HAND.

SEAMLESS, BURLAP, AND GUMMY

JOHN T. BAILEY & OO:,

CLOTHING.

JOHN KELLY.

TAILORS,

148 SOUTH THIRD STREET, ABOVE WALNUT,

Have a large assortment of

-PATTERN OVERCOATS and

EOR SALE AT REDUCED PRICES.

TERMS CASH.—Prices lower than other Custome Failors. Clothes superior. de29-tf

BLACK CASS. PANTS, \$5.50,
At 704 MARKEY Street.
BLACK CASS. PARTS, \$6.50, At 704 MARKEY Street.

PHAUR UABB. FARTS, \$6.50, At 70 MARKET Street.
CRIGG & VAR GURTER'S, Mo. 704 MARKET Street.
CRIGG & VAR GURTER'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
CRIGG & VAR GURTER'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
CRIGG & VAR GURTER'S, No. 704 MARKET Street.
8234-638.

GREAT DISCOVERY! USEFUL AND VALUABLE

Applicable to the Useful Arts.

Useful Arts.

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

A Rew Thing.

Finis

DISCOVERY

HILTON'S

INSOLUBLE CEMENT!

SUPERIOR TO ANY

Adhesive Preparation knows

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMEST

SCIENTIFIC PRINCIPLES,

And under no streumstances or change of temperature, will it be-come corrupt or emit any offensive amell.

BOOT AND SHOE

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

JEWELER8

IT IS ESPECIALLY ADAPTED TO LEATHER,

IT IS THE ONLY

LIQUID CEMENT

men.

FURNITURE,

CROCKERY.

TOYS,

BONE,

IYORY.

And articles of Household use-

REMEMBER,

Xilton's Insoluble Cement

is in a liquid form, and as eachy applied as paste.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

Is insoluble in water or oil.

Eupplied in Family or Manufactu-cers' Packages from 2 ounces to 100

agents in Philadelphia-

TO HOUSEKEEPERS AND PER sons commencing housekeeping.

A COMPLETE STOCK OF

HOUSEKEEPING ARTICLES

CAN BE OBTAINED AT

922 CHESTNUT STREET,

11 DOORS WEST OF THE CONTINENTAL HOTEL

H. P. & C. R. TAYLOR,

jal-lm

TOOL CHESTS.

PARLOR SKATES—

PHILADELPHIA.

88 STENCIL ALPHABETS.

A. J. METCALP & SON.

SEALEM STREET, BOSTON, MASS.
Emanufacturers in the United States, of Street
seand Figures, to any great extent or in any

clearle at the LOWRST GARM PRIORS. Also, PROPERLIBLE STREET LIME, VATY cheap, and all kinds of Stemeil Stock. Inquiries or live attended to.

JOHN A. MURPHEY.

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

TOILET SOAPS AND PERFUMERY,

IMPORTERS OF WINES AND LIQUORS.

LAUMAN, SALLADE, & CO., No. 198 SOUTH NINTH STREET,

SMALL MEDIUM, AND LARGE SIZE.

Containing GOOD TOOLS.

LESLEY & CO.

607 MARKET.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND In great variety, for sale by

del5 lm\*

STEEL SKATES.—

S A new and splendid article for sale by
LESLEY & CO.,
507 MARKET Street.

For sale by LESLEY & CO.,

Also, Fine Pen and Pocket Knives, Table Gutlery, &c.

det5-lm\*

MESSRS. GIHON & RIXON ARE

MASSIGN. GILLON & INTAIN ARTHOLEM AND A CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE ST

FOR SALE—A VALUABLE FARM of 180 acres, on the Bethlehem turnpike.

Montgemery county, Pennsylvania, 18 in the from the city, 2 miles from the Station on the North

Montgomery country, Pennsylvania, 18 miles from the city, 2 miles from the Station on the North Pennsylvania Railread, known as the "Wager Farm". The improvements are large and commodious, consisting of a stone mansion, tenant-house stone barn, stabiling for forty-live nead of cattle, carriage house, wagon-house, granary, ice-house, &c. A good apple orchard, peach orchard, and a variety of all kinds of pear trees and other fruit. The farm is under a good fence, divided into convenient fields, and well watered by three streams. The ayenne leading to the mansion is sornamented with rows of shafe trees. The mansion is surrounded with shade trees. About twenty acres are in valuable timber and about eighteen acres first-rate meadow. The farm is well watered by prings, wells, and running streams. The location is desirable; very healthy, convenient to churches, schools, &c. The neighborhood is good and the residents sociable. It is well worthy the attention of those who desire to buy, as it is a cheap and good farm. It is an old homestead, and is sold by order of EXECUTORS, jac to the control of the contro

OLIVE OIL,—AN INVOICE OF CARSTAIRS pure Olive Oil just received per Ship ELIBE For sale by GHAS. S. I. JAS. CARSTAIRS, Sole Agents.

136 WALBUT, and 31 GRANITE Street.

ALSO, AR INVOICE OF the same just landing. ex-invoice of the same just landing.

Between Chestnut and Walnut, Philadelphis

PROVIDENCE, R. L.

HILTON'S INSOLUBLE CEMENT

WINTER UNDERCOATS

NO. 118 NORTH PROMY STREET.

BAGS.

BAGS! BAGS! BAGS!

EDWARD P. KELLY,

FALL and WINTER GOODS.

CHARLES H. GRIGG, Agent

No. 137 MARKET Street (Second Story). Late of 219 Church alley.

ents Solicited, and Advances

JAMES M. MURPHY.

ARMY AND NAVY.
Blue Gloths,
Sky-biue Gloths,
Sky-biue Gloths,
Sky-biue Dosskins,
Dark Blue Dosskins,
Dark Blue Beavers,
Dark Blue Pitots,
S-4 and 6-4 Blue Flannels,
Scarlet Gloths,
Clathe Seaverteens. Boods and Volvetines. Mazarine Biue Cloths. J. & J. Slevin. Hay & McDevitt. Wellling, Coffin & Co We advise our friends to come early, as our presen stock is cheaper than we can purchase now. jac-im NOTICE TO GRAIN DEALERS AND REDUCTION 10,000 UNION A, SEAMLESS BAGS.

WE ARE NOW OFFERING THE WHOLE OF

OUR STOCK OF

PRICES

LADIES AND MISSES' CLOAKS. AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

J. W. PROCTOR & Co., THE PARIS CLOAK AND FUR EMPORIUM, 920 CHESTNUT STREET,

M. NEEDLES, 1024 CHESTNUT STREET, OFFERS FOR SALE

DESIRABLE, USEFUL, AND ACCEPTABLE HOLIDAY PRESENTS, IN LACE GOODS. ,000 Real Lace Collars, in every variety, from 50 cents

each. Lace Sets, from \$1 to \$60 each. Lace Veils, from \$1 to \$40 each. Valencienne Hdkfe., from \$2 to \$15 each. Pointe Lace and Pointe Appliqué, from \$5 to \$50. fures, Barbes, and every variety of other descrip-of Lace Goods, at very low prices. IN EMBROIDERIES.

500 Embroidered Hdkfs., \$1 to \$10 each.
500 do. Collars. 25 ets. to \$5 each.
500 do. Fets. \$1 to \$10 each.
Edgings., Insertings. Flouncings, and all other deriptions of Embroideries. IN HANDKERCHIEFS. The best assortment of Hdkfs in the city, including every variety of Ladies', Gents' and Children's Linen Hdkfs., in plain, hem-stitched, embroidered, lase, printed borders, &c., &c., from 13 cts. to \$50 each. Persons in search offuseful and acceptable presents would do well to examine my stock before purchasing.

3. B. —I will open on MONDAY, the lith inst., a fresh invoice of desirable goods, in Rish Lace Capes, Coffures, Barbes, Hdkfs., Vells, &c., &c.

TOSEPH AND WILLIAM E. WOOD, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS,

TAILORS' TRIMMINGS,

BLANKETS. BLANKETS.

From \$3 to \$19- and every intermediate price.
\$9, \$10, \$12, and \$15 Blankets are very desirable.

MUSLINS.

By the yard or piece. of all the well-known makes.
Buy them now for coming wants, and save dollars.
FIANNELS.

Whites, from \$6, to \$1; Reads, from \$5 to 76 ets.
Grays, from 50 to 76 ets.; Blues, from \$6 to 76 ets.
Fancy 6-4 Shirtings; Sacque Fiannels, &c.
DAMASS
Damask Table Cloths. Napkins. and Towels.
Towelings, Nursery Diapers, Tickings.

PEINTS.
Merican. Merrimach, &c. in figures and stripes.
Neat shirting prints; Real Manchester ginghams, 50s.
BALMORALS.
Mildewed Balmorals, \$3 60; Perfect Balmorals, \$3.
Fine Balmorals, \$3.50 and \$4.60; Misses' Balmorals.

COOPER & COS ARD.

del7

S. R. SONL WOULD COLUMNET.

H STEEL & SON WOULD CALL
to attention to their Stock of FINE DEESS GOODS,
all bought at very low prices, early in the season, and at
the recent Auction Sales:
French Merinces, 75c to \$2.50.
French Poplins and Reps, \$7% to \$1.75.
Dress Goods of every variety, 20 to \$2.50.
Blanket Shawis, a great variety of styles, \$3.25 to \$13.
Broche Shawis, a great variety of styles, \$3.25 to \$13.
Circulars and Sacques, of all kinds of Gioths, at low
prices. prices. Fancy Silks, \$1 to \$5. Plain Poll de Soies, \$1.25 to \$2.50. Moire Antiques and Gorded Silks, \$3.50 to \$5. Nos. 713 and 715 Morth TENTH St. 1 Lot All-wool Shaker Plannels, 62½c. Worth 80s. no 25

SPECIALLY INTERESTING! EIGHTH AND SPRING GARDEN. USEFUL PRESENTS! perb Long Broché Shawls. Superb Long Broché Shawis.
Beautiful Long Blacké Shawis.
Excellent Long Blacké Thibet Shawis.
Gentlemen's heavy, warm Shawis.
Missea'gay, pretty Shawis.
Children's School Shawis, &c., in great variety, A; THORNLEY & CHISM'S, Corner of EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

WARM GOODS FOR WINTER. LARGE, SOFT, WOOL BLANKETS.
Good Flannels, Shaker, Welsh, Ballardvale, &c.
Quilts, Crit Blankets, and Cradle Blankets.
Heavy Velvet, Beaver Cloths, Black Beavers, &c.
Asplandid stock of Civestmers, &c. lendid stock of Cassimeres, &c.,
At THORNLEY & CHISM'S.

DRESS GOODS AND SILKS. Beautiful French Poplins, silk and wool.

Beautiful Rep Poplins, all wool
Beautiful Rep Poplins, all wool
Beautiful clore in French Merinces.
Beautiful little-plaid all-wool Clashmeres.
Beautiful figured all-wool Delaines.
Beautiful quality in plain Delaines.
Excellent Black Silks.
Fancy Silks, Fancy Silks, &c.
With a great variety of general Dress Goods.

At THOBNLEY & CHISM'S.

COUNTY OF THE COODS.

STAPLE GOODS. At the GOUDS.

Afthe stock of Chintzes and Calicoes,
Cheap Delaines and Ginghams.
Bleached and Unbleached Muelins.
Table Linens. Towels, Crasues, Diapers, &c.
Striped and plaid Shirting Flannels.
Red, gray, blue, heavy Shirting Flannels, &c.,
At THORNLEY & CHISM'S.

BALMORAL SKIRTS, &c.

Alarga stock of Balmorals.
Linch Hakis., Ladies' and Gentlemen's.
Gentle Silk Hakis., in great variety, &c.
AT THE OLD STABLISHED DRY GOODS STORE OF
THORNLEY & CHISM,
action W. E. Cor. EIGHTH and SPRING GARDEN.

E. M. NEEDLES, 1024 CHESTNUT STREET, Invites attention to his extensive assorts f goods suitable for IN LACE GOODS. HANDKERCHIEFS. EMBROIDERIES,

JOHN H. STOKES, 702 ARCH STREET, would call the attention of the ladies to his immense stock of DRESS GOODS, most of which has been reduced for HOLIDAY PRESENTS, consisting of French Merinoes, Figured Camlet Cloths, Wool and part Cotton Delaines, Figured and Striped Mohairs, English Merinoes, Wool Plaids, Plaid Dress Goods, Calseon, &c. de4-tf GENT'S FURNISHING GOODS. GEORGE GRANT,

MO. 610 CHESTRUT STREET! A LARGE AND COMPLETE STOCK GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, of his own importation and manufacture.
His selebrated "PRIZE MEDAL SHIRTS," Eagurastured under the superintendense of
JOHN F. TAGGERT,
(Formerly of Oldenberg & Taggert,)
are the most perfect-fitting Shirts of the age,
Are Orders promptly attended to. jy13-thstn-5m

REMOVAL LINFORD LUKENS HAS REMOVED No. 81 SOUTH SIXTH STREET, W. CORNER SIXTH AND CHESTNET LARGE AND ELEGANT STOCK GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS, PRICES MODERATE. The attention of the public is respectfully so-icited.

SHIRTS MADE TO ORDER. 0031-5m

G. RUSSELL, 22 NORTH SIXTH Street, has just received a very handsome assortment of FIME SEAL RINGS. WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

SPRING GARDER AND VEAVELING TREATS.

108-5mgs

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1864.

The New Navy Yard. To the Editor of The Press: SIR: When the City Councils tendered League Island as a site for the proposed new navy yard, to the Government, the Secretary of the Navy, being anxious to accept of the munificent gift, appointed a commission of scientific men to examine and report on the three sites presented—that at Portland, New London, and League Island. An examination of the soil to the depth of thirty feet caused the commission to report adversely to League Island, and favorably as to that at New London, and yet members of the commission, v/ho favored the New London site, speak most unqualifiedly in favor of the Delaware as the only proper location for the new yard, but as the commission was restricted to A subsequent examination, made at the instance of the Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, resulted in a warm and earnest recommendation from Admiral Smith of a site at Chester, where a rocky formation will insure a permanent and solid foundation, entirely free from the substantial objections urged against League Island. If, then, the question is parrowed down to League Island and New London, is it not more than proba-ble that the latter will be selected, as Congress has already manifested its disapprobation by passing a resolution forbidding the Secretary of the Navy accepting the gift of League Island from the city of Philadelphia, which, together with the favorable report of the commission, makes strong points in favor of New London. The Secretary of the Navy, in favoring a site on the Delaware, has shown a sound judgment, and has been governed by honest and patriotic motives; but as he has had to encounter the almost unanimous opposition of his own State, it is not to be supposed but that he may finally yield to the pressure from

home, backed, as it is, by the report of the commission appointed by himself, who favored the New Why will not then Philadelphia withdraw the tender of League Island, and present the site at Chester, which is but twelve miles from the centre Cherter, which is out twelve miles from the centre of the city, with which it is connected by railroad, along which, in a few years would be all town, if the yard is located at Chester, and in which event the present yard could be converted into an ord-nance yard, which is greatly desired by the ordnance officers, and the erection of a foundry at small cost would enable them here to manufacture heavy ordnance. officers, and the election of a foundry at small cost would enable them here to manufacture heavy ordnance.

The river below Chester could easily be kept open during the hard freezing periods which every few years closes the port of Philadelphia, and which a few years since was so severe, that the bark "Virginia and Estella," belonging to this port, was frozen up for six weeks after she had shipped her ciew. receive her load and clearance, and was delayed zo long as to almost break up her voyage to a South American port. Other vessels, no doubt, were as inconveniently delayed. The same winter a steamer from Liverpool, with a full load of freight and passengers, forming one of a line just established from Liverpool and Philadelphia, entered the bay, and finding the river blockaded with ice, steamed off to New York, and there discharged her cargo and passengers, and, which ended that line of steamers, and no successful attempt has been made to establish another line since.

It would be easy to keep the river open from Chester to the Bay, and, if wharves were built at that point, shipping belonging to Philadelphia, during the few weeks of hard freezing, could discharge and receive their freight at the Chester wharves, and transport the zame to and from Philadelphia by railroad. This, at most, would be only for a few weeks in the winter; but if shippers knew that there was a certainty of being able to ship and reship at Philadelphia during winter months, it would add greatly to the commerce of this port.

It would seem to be madness to locate the new navy yard at a distance inconvenient to coal and iron, the materials so much needed in the construction of iron-clad vessels, and yet, if we persist in presenting a plan that has been already condemned, is there not danger of driving the new navy yard entirely from the Delaware river?

MANUFACTURER.

MANUFACTURER. Unionism Speaks for Itself. Sir: If any one doubts the success of our armies, they should have witnessed something that occurred in Philadelphia a few days ago. The day was intensely cold; a woman plainly but neatly dressed sat in a city railroad car, with a box on her lap, directed to a boy now sick in the hospital at Alexandria, Va. I moved over to the side of the car where the woman sat, and offered to carry the box for beavy, I can carry it; it contains some delicacies for a young brother of mine, who has been a drummer in the Army of the Potomae since the war began, and the little fellow has re-enlisted for the term of three years. My husband is a private in the 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and in the 72d Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers, and has been in all the battles in which the Army of the Potomac have been engaged, and been in several of the most fierce and bloody bayonet charges. He has been sich in the hospital for two or three weeks, twice or three times." The eyes of this poor woman fairly sparkled as she added: "He also has enlisted again for three years. It is a long time for me to work and wait—but how gloriously patriotic our brave men are, to re enjuls as they are ime for me to work and wait—but how gloriously patriotic our brave men are, to re-enlist as they are now doing!" The car at this time had arrived at the street she was to take to reach the express office. She took the box in her sams, and walked away. What an example this brave woman must be to those sneaking traitors who ran to Canada at the first slarm of a draft! I doubt not such brave, patriotic women will be rewarded, and when this rebellion is crushed out, such women as this will be proud to say to their children and grandchildren, they never could know the haidship and difficulties she endured, working at home to bring up the family, while her husband and brothers were battling for the glorious oid flag. The names of such women are apples of gold in pictures of silver. They will be treasured and revered by every true American heart. I would now say to every patriotic mother and daughter of the brave old Nutmeg State, follow the example of your brave sister of Pennsylvania.

Brickmaking.

Brickmaking.

To the Editor of The Press:

Six: In your Press of last Saturday, I read an article headed "How the Business of Brick-making ray be Improved." In no part of the world is there more room for improvements in the art of making and burning of brick, than in the United states, owing, in some measure, to the cheapness of fuel in former years. Brick are made all the year round, and even during the severe winters in Northern Europe. In the warming of our dwellings by heaters, warm air, warm water, and steam, we are ahead of the world; but in the economy of heat and fuel, we are a long way behind, especially in the burning of brick. I know a firm in Austria that are now doing a large business in filling up buildings with its appliances, machinery, &c., for making of brick. I know a firm in Austria that are now doing a large business in filling up buildings with its appliances, machinery, &c., for making of brick, at all seasons, worked by steam, and with the wasie steam, the bricks are dried quicker than in say other way, and the machinery is so nicely arranged that the clay is tempered and conveyed to the mould, and from the mould to the upper story, or drying-rooms, and thence to the kins, much in the same way as the grain is raised in those monastrous buildings in Chicago, requiring little or no hand-labor; and, aithough labor in the country where those machines are worked is very low—a man gets sixteen to eighteen cearts per day, then women (for most of the work is done by them) to a fifteen cearts per day, and they, out of that small piltance, maintain themselves; not withstanding the cheapness of labor, they find it more profits and in the profit of the country where those machines are worked in svery low—a man gets sixteen to eighteen cearts per day, then women (for most of the work is done by them) to not of the appendix of the profit of the country where they are a long with the same used in Rome, where they made and they never get cold, and in firing up they do not consume more than one fifth of Brickmaking. To the Editor of The Press:

Some in the opinion of your humble serving.

General convey, Jan. 2, 1862.

A New System of College—The President's Market be on our Colle.

To the Belliter of The Press:

Shirt: Has often on the College of the Artificial Coll

CALIFORNIA. The inaugural address of Governor Low is a

to the Rebel Quartermaster—General.

Confederate States of America,

War Department,

Richnonn, Va., Nov. 14, 1862.

General: Your letter, enclosing a communication from Larkin Smith, Assistant Quartermaster—General, stating that many of the farmers of Warren, Franklin, and Johnson counties, N. C., refuse to pay the tax in kind by delivering the Government's tenth at the dépots established by you, and that many others are known to have concealed a portion of their grain and productions, and attempted to destroy all evidence of the amount produced by them, has been received.

It is true the law red ires farmers to deliver their tenth at dépôts not more than eight miles from the place of production; but your published order requesting them, for the purpose of supplying the immediate wants of the army, to deliver at the dépôts named, although at a greater than eight miles, and offering to pay for the transportation in excess of that distance, is so reasonable, that no good citizen would refuse to comply with it.

You will, therefore, promulgace an addition to your former order, requiring producers to deliver their quotas at the dépôts nearest to them by a specified day, and notif, ing them that in case of their refusal or reglect to comply therewith, the Covarnment will provide the necessary transportation at the expense of the delinquents, and collect said expense by an immediate levy on their productions, calculating heir value at the rates allowed in cases of impressment. by an immediate levy on their productions, calculating heir value at the rates allowed in cases of impressment.

If it becomes necessary to furnish transportation, the necessary teams, teamsters, &z., must be impressed as in ordinary cases.

All persons detected in secreting articles subject to the tax, or in deceiving as to the quantity produced by them, should be made to suffer the conflication of all such property found belonging to them.

The people in the counties named, and, in fact, nearly all the western counties of that State, have ever evinced a disposition to cavil at, and even regist, the measures of the Government, and it is quite time that they, and all others similarly disposed, should be dealt by with becoming vigor. Now that our energies are taxed to the utmost to subsist our armies, it will not do to be defrauded of this muchneeded tax. If necessary, force must be employed for its collection. Let striking examples be made of a few of the regues, and I think the rest will respond promptly. Yours, &c.,

JAMES A. SEDDON, Secretary of War.

General A. C. Mykers.

France and Russia.

French Feeling on the American Question.

A VISIT TO M. LABOTLAYE—On my return home through Paris, I called upon that great admirer of America, Edward Rene Léfèbre Laboulsye; I found him at homeand alone, and enjoyed nearly an hour's conversation with him on a subject which we both have nearest our hearts. In pervonal appearance he is a thick set, well-built man, of apparently forty-five years of age, dark-complexioned, determined expression of countenance, and eyes piercing enough to look through and through any subject. He speaks English very well, and much of his reading is done in our language. You are doubtless aware that he is, at the present time, the candidate of the opposition, or "Liberal," or Republican party, for the vacant seat in the lower house of the French Parliament; and, what is more, he is certain of his election. In the late general elections another Republican was elected in two districts—the one in question and another in Normandie. The member thus elected has the right to choose for which he will sit; and in the interests of his party he resigned that one, Paris, where none but a republican can possibly be elected. Monsieur Laboulaye assured me that his nomination was solely due to his work, "Paris in America," a hook which has run through an extraordinary number of editions, and is still selling at the rate of from forty to fitty copies a day.

French Editors on the Rebellion.—Before leaving Paris I met several of the editors of the leading journals of the capital, and found them one and all heartily in favor of the Union and the crushing out of the rebellion. They laughed at the idea of France recognizing the Confederacy, assuring me that, apart from political considerations, the fear is ridiculous. The commercial editor of one paper stated that nearly all the sbipping in French ports is taken up many weeks ahead for the American trade, and that most of the factories in the country are now ergaged upon American orders. I found this to be the case myself in the several factories I

Steam an Old Fogy!

If the following announcement shall prove in no respect mistaken, it embodies a truth of greater importance than any which has dawned on mankind since Fulton's first voyage by steam from this city to Albany. We know nothing of Captain Reeves, the inventor, and have had no communication with him, but we know well the writer of the audjoined, and his integrity and truthfulness are entirely beyond aupicion. Deceived, he may be; wilfully deceiving, he cannot be. Yet we advise no owner of steambosts or steammills to ascrifice his property yet awhile. Many of us had high hopes of electricity as a source of power years ago—hopes which were doomed to chilling blight. Thrice, we believe, the civilized world has seemed on the very brink of the revolution foreshadowed below, but it has not yet advanced beyond that point. Now, let us all wait and see. Here is our friend's announcement:

Anew motive fower.

Capt. John Reeves, of New York, is the inventor and patentee of an electro magnetic rotary engine for producing motive power by electricity to any extent and for any purpose required. The inventor, in his experiments, has discovered, and is now prepared to verify the fact, that electricity can be diffused over auriaces to the extent of hundreds of superficial feet, and thereby cause an electro-magnetic attraction, which acts on and sets in motion the most powerful

more unfortunate consequences, and to fix the responsibility on myself.

He makes the following explanation and defence: At ten o'clock and forty-five minutes, of Sunday morning, the 20th of September ult., the following was the position of my division in line of battle: The left of my division was closed up on and rested finnly against the right of Gen. Brannan's division, which in turn had its left fully up and resting on the right of Gen. Reynolds' division. Gen. Brannan assures me that his division was in line with Gen. Reynolds' division, with his left closed up, and resting firmly on Reynold's right. On the right of my division was Gen. Davis' division.

At the time my division was not engaged at allnot a shot being fired on the front. Half an hour previously there had been some skirmishing, but that had subsided. There was, however, satiafactory reason for believing that the enemy was in considerable force in my front, hence I was keenly on the alert. But while the enemy was quiescent on my front, he was not an elsewhere. The roar of artillery and the rattle of muskerry, borne to us from he left, told unmistakably that our comrades were heavily engaged with the foe.

A few minutes, perhaps tive before eleven o'clock A. M., on the 20th, I received the following order:

The general commanding directs that you close up on Reynolds as fast as possible, and support him. Respectfully, &c.,

FRANK J. BOND.

This order was addressed as follows:

"10.45 A. M., Gallop—Brig. Gen'l. Wood, Comd'g

The Inland Telegraph Company. The Inland Telegraph Company.

A few days since we gave, as a matter of local interest, a notice of the new Inland Telegraph line, whose poles and wires are now stretched through overcity. As this is a new company that will be brought in direct competition with the old lines, professing to possess all the facilities that utility, invention, and the march of progress have added to the telegraph since its discovery, it is no more than right that we should now explain what we really meant to say then. At the last session of the Legislature this company obtained its charter. The route, as there defined, is "from a point of connection with the wires of the American Telegraph Company at Hanover Junction, in York country, on the Northern Central Railway, through the boroughs of Gettysburg, Chambersourg, Bedford, and Somerset, to the city of Pittsburg, and the other intermediate towns of Pittsburg, and the other intermediate towns villages; and from Pittsburg west to the Uhio We learn that the Inland has one wire extended

Provided the new company succeed in getting the two hundred thousand dollars of stock subsaribed, they would be able to put haif a dozen lines such as now built, from Philadelphia and Pittsburg; for we are assured that twenty thousand dollars would be sufficient to build such a structure as they have erected along the route defined by their charter; and forty thousand dollars would amply cover the whole line as now built from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, leaving a fair margin for profits. A new company, building a line supposed to possess all the modern facilities for telegraphing, would be supposed at least, to have their lines erected in the most substantial manner. All the appliances that ingenuity can devise, or invention discover, to improve upon the old and primitive system that characterized telegraphing in its infancy, ought to be now used in the erection of a line whose main object is competition with an old and established company. Now, the wire need is the common rusty iron wire generally manufactured for the ordinary feneing purposes, that answer admirably to contine cattle, but not so well to hold chained lightning in abeyance and make it obedient as man's winged measurement. The insulation, too, is of a very temporary character, costing, we are informed, but one-tenth that used in the old line by the other company. This is a matter, however, that interests the new company alone. If the principal point in the erection of a new line consists in using wire that has been condemned by telegraph ompanier as ucreliable, and putting it up in the cheapest manner possible, in our opinion that point has been admirably gailed.

About twelve or fifteen years since, a number of telegraph lines, resembling this one, were projected through this State under the directions of a Dr. A. Clement Goel, Ottinger, Shaw, Painter, Pennyman, and others. At that time some people went "daft," as the Soctah say, on telegraphing. The morris multicaulis fever, the South sea project, the California gold thrills, the Shanghae specul

he has received his just deserts. ictors of these telegraph lines would discover a method by which marketing could be done, and light freight transmitted with as much speed as a message. But, aiss! for human calculations, the lines were speedily built and every break was expensive. They were accessible only by horse and buggy, the outlay for which engrossed the net receipts and considerable of the sinking fund.

Thus it was for some time; but finally a new era sprung up, more enduring and profitable than any that had yet marked the history of disaster and ruin that had so far attended telegraph lines. The telegraph was found an indispensable auxiliary to railroad companies and those companies owing the patents secured such privileges from the railroad companies as to relieve them, in a manner, from all expense of maintaining lines. The railroads were compelled to furnish the poles and provide such facilities in the way of repairs, that the telegraph' companies whose wires extended along the routes of railways became paying and profitable. Those lines built along pikes, in many instances, ran down and were suffered to go out of operation, the receipts not being sufficient to keep them up. In some instances, the stock was bought up at five cents on the dollar, and less, by the successful companies. One line extended from Baltimore to St. Louis along the National road through Maryland, Virginia, and Ohio, connecting Cincinnetti Louisville, Columbus, Indianapolis, Sc., with New York; but it soon expired from want of support and competition. There are now no less trans, five different organizations building lines to connect the Eastern and Western cities by wires strung along turppike roads, and have agents soliciting subscriptions in every town and village through which they pass. They have generally had capital so large as to make it profitable to construct them out of the subscriptions. In some instances they issue the controlling shares to themselves, and offer to sell a majority of the stock to the old estabilished companies, even before the ne guarded agaicst.—Lancaster Inquirer.

THE PRISIDENT'S LAST.—A New England gentleman called at the White House to propose a new plan for capturing Richmond.

"I know, Mr. President," said he. "that the Union men in the rebel capital, with the prisoners and the contrabands there, are able to overpower the garrison—so all that you have to do is to let Gen. Meade make a civersion against Lee's army, and then let Gen. Butler go up the James river to cooperate with the Unionists."

"I have great confidence in Gen. Butler," replied Mr. Loncoln, "but I am not so sure about Richmond. Your plans remind me of a story of a lot of Methodist ministers, who were the trustees of a Western college. It so happened that this college was connected with a neighboring town by a bridge, and that this bridge was subject to be carried away by freshets. At last they held a special session to receive the plans of a noted bridge-builder, a good mechanic, but rather a profane man.

"Can you build this bridge!" asked a reverend gentleman.

"Build it! bluntly replied the mechanic, 'I could "" Can you build this bridge!" asked a reverend gentleman.
"Build it! blun'ly replied the mechanic, 'I could build a bridge to hell."
"This horrified the trustees, and after the bridge-builder had retired, the minister who had recommended him thought proper to apologize.
""I feel confident," said he, 'that our energetic friend could build a safe bridge to Hades, although I am not so sure of the abutment on the other side."
"And so with your plan," concluded the President; 'I have great confidence in Gen. Butler, but doubt the strength of the Unionists in Kichmond."
—Cerrespondence of the Boston Journal.

Tennyson's Alcaics.

Cail Benson writes to the Evening Post:

The English Laureate, in his "Attempts at Classical Metres in Quantity," contributed to the December Cornhill, has strangely mistaken the Archilochian, or third line of the Alcaic stanzs. It is an Iambic dimeter catalectia, with this peculiarity, that the third foot is always a spondee; in other words, the fifth syllable must be long, and therefore an English imitation of it must have the fifth syllable accented. The exact model of the Archilochian line, whether in English or Latin, whether inreference to accent or quantity, is supplied by the names of the three autumn months,

"September, October, November,"

the three principal accents falling on the three middle syllables, and the strongest accent of all on the fifth syllable (the o of October), which in Tennyson's lines is always short and unaccented, e. g.:

"And bloom profuse and cedar arches,"

"And crimson hued the stately palm trees."

Quite a different metre, corresponding to Schlegel's

"Arion war der Tine Melster,"
in German, and to the minor old English poets,

straightforward, sensible, patriotic State paper, and if it is a fair specimen of the man, California is forif it is a fair specimen of the man, California is fortunate in her chief magistrate for the next
four years. Gov. Low's remarks on "special legislation" we are constrained to quote in part for
the benefit of Legislatures less remote:

"A large proportion of each session of the Legislature has been consumed in listening to the advocates of relief bills, bills granting franchises and
other special privileges, and bills even to advance
the personal interests of criminals, litigants in civil
cases, and the administrators of the estates of deceased persons. The Legislature cannot judge as
intelligently concerning the bridges, fetries, and
roads of the several counties, are annot judge as
intelligently concerning the rights of parties in
courts as can the judges thereof. Helieving that bills
of the character referred to are too often allied together, and passed by the joint efforts of all, I shall
not hesistate to withhold my approval from any bill
which might have been granted under the general
laws of the State, by the Supervisors of the county
therein concerned, had they deemed it advisable, or
any bill intended to aid parties in court to favors deniec them there." In respect to the mining interests, which must continue for years of paramount importance to California, the views presented are all that could be desired by those who remember the vexatious controversy concerning the title to the mineral

lands. A supreme judge of California was once found to assert that the State and not the United States was rightful owner; but the decision was equally repugnant to the loyal sentiment of the nation, and is no longer supported. Governor Low justly congratulates the people of California on the firm support which they have given to the national cause: given to the national cause:

"Twenty thousand majority for Representatives in Congress, known to be the are "that as of liberty and Union, must finally Castley all hopes which foreign or domestic foes of the United States may ever have entertained of receiving aid and sympathy from the Pacific coast. Our position on this great question has flow been four times announced by ballot since the commencement of the Southern rebellion, and four times has the popular will here emphatically declared against any other peace than that which will follow upon the submission of the rebels to the nation's rightful authority."

Letter from the Rebel Secretary of War to the Rebel Quartermaster-General.

Faris correspondence of the London Times give this description of the remarks of M. Dupin in the French Senate:

There were some people who said that a French sarmy might penetrate into Poland by the Baltic. How many ships, he asked, would be required to transport, not 400,000, not 200,000, but even 100,000 men by the Baltic? France had not, as the first Napoleon had, Dantsie as a landing place. For six months of the year the Baltic was frozen, and during that time how was a French army to be fed? How were reinforcements to be sent? The chance of reverses must also be taken into account, and if the English fell upon the rear of the French army with the ships which they did not employ, but which they were constantly building to be ready for the first occasion—and what better occasion than that? Suppose, however, that a French army succeeded in reaching Poland, no matter how, it would find the whole of Russia up—Russia on her own soil and the French army at 500 leagues from its frontier. Russia, with her sixty millions of population, was to be asked, not merely to give a better form of government to Poland, but to reconstitute an independent State—to unite the duchy of Warsaw with the other fragments of Poland, to form a kingdom, placed so as to keep Russia in check, and that for a mere secondary interest! The Russians were a patriotic and a proud people. The masses might be barbarous, but they were obedient and brave. They had at their head an enlightened class, well educated generals, devoted to their country, and that country was governed by means of a double orthodoxy, imperial and religious. The French army would find itself isolated, in presence of a hostile nation from which it preposed to tear its very entrails, and which would defent itself to the last, and around it there would be other nations threatened with French aggression, which would have no choice but to rise against it. M. Dupin concluded by advising the Senate to do what was reasonable. No doubt France had a heartieft sympathy for Poland—a sympathy which was of no recent date. Let every m this description of the remarks of M. Dupin in the French Senate:

French Feeling on the American Question.

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been expatriated by the Austrians accordingly. He had been something or other in Stamboul, had visibled the British stations in the Mediterranean, had

caused a young man in this city, of some repute as a penman, to draw up several diplomas and pa

tents of knighthood for him and affix seals and signatures thereto. In our own acquaintance with M. D'Utassy we found him possessed of polished

anners and gentlemanly address."

— The committee charged with the organization

e ter-centenary celebration of Shakspeare's birth

day, April 23d, 1864, have put in Dickens and Bul-wer among the vice presidents, and have shut out Thackeray! For why? It seems that he knows

Thackeray! For why? It seems that he knows his own intellectual superiority to the gentlemen of the committee, and hasn't been sufficiently careful in concealing that egregious conviction within the "apt'har of his own bosom. Wherefore they have resolved to extinguish him forever from the notice of posterity by this blighting exclusion. The thing grows out of small, dirty cliqueism, which flourishes horribly on British soil, and has been laid at the door of Hepworth Dixon, editor of the bitter-blooded Atheneum. The charge appeared

the bitter-blooded Athenœum. The charge appeared first in "the Lounger at the Clubs," published in The Illustrated Times, the non-political portion of which is written by Edmund Yates, he who got in-

to trouble some years ago by describing Thackeray's physiognomy rather too minutely, who is really a very clever fellow, and has made haste to deny the

authorship of the present paragraph.

— Concerning Augustus Cochin, one of the French

publicists who wrote the letter to the Loyal League

f New York, an Anti-slavery Catholic writes :-

Cochin is a Catholic, as you will see by reading the

preface to the American edition of the "Results of Slavery." No one but a Catholic could write that

book. in the peculiar way it is written. Besides this

very book. He is also a contributor to the Corre

Cochin was knighted by the Pope for writing this

ouponloup, Bishop of Orleans; the latter having or-ered prayers in his diocese for the preservation of

of the proceedings incident to the celebration of

- Reviewing the case of Colonel D'Utassy, the

THREE CENTS. Notes on General Rosecrans' Report, by General Wood.

At date of Chattanoga, October 21, Brigadier General Thomas L. Wood replies to the following extract from the report of General Rosecrans:

General Wood overlooking the order to close up on General Reynolds, supposed he was to support him by withdrawing from the line and passing to the rear of General Brannan, who, it appears, was not out of line, and in ccholon and slightly in rear of Reynolds' right.

By this unfortunate mistake, a gap was opened in the line of battle, of which the enemy took instant advantage, and, striking Davis in flank and rear, as well as in front, threw his whole division in confusion. General Wood. -- Reviewing the case of Colonel D'Utassy, the Halifax Citizen says: "There are few here, we imagine, who rightly know the real history of this individual; and it is impossible to gather the truth from the conflicting opinions held here respecting. him. By his own account he was a Hungarian gentleman—a Baron, we believe, he said—who had taken a patriotic part in Kossuth's army, and had been eventually as the control of the said. ed the British stations in the Mediterranean, had published a book in Turin, knew a little of Bohemian life in Paris, and in some undescribed way made the acquaintance of Hugo Reid in London, who broughthim over here as teacher of modern languages when he came from England to take charge of Dalhousie College. There were some here, and Stenezel, a Hungarian soldier, was one of them, who declared that M. D'Utassy's pretensions to nobility were mere humbug, and that the alleged medals he displayed in his button hole were foreign coins. We have heard it said also that he caused a young man in this city, of some repute as

fusion.

General Wood writes:

The plain intention and object of the entire paragraph is to shield General Rosecrans from the responsibility of the unfortunate mistake, and its still more unfortunate consequences, and to fix the responsibility on myself.

Valueting a value and defense.

This order was addressed as follows:
"10.45 A. M., Gallop—Brig. Gen'l. Wood, Comd'g Div."
At the time it was received, there was a division (Brannan's) in line between my division and Gen. Reynolds. I was immediately in rear of the centre of my division at the time. I immediately despatched my staff officers to the brigade commanders, directing them to move by the left, crossing in the rear of General Brannan's division, to close up on, and support General Reynolds; and as the order was peremptory, I directed the movement to be made at the "double-quick." The movement was commenced immediately.

immediately.

As there was a division between General Reynolds' and mine, it was absolutely, physically impossible for me to obey the order by any other movement than the one I made. How was I to close up on General Reynolds and support him (as my division was then situated in reference to General Reynolds' division), but by withdrawing from the line and passing in rear of General Brannan's division?

spondent, a periodical having such contributors and proprietors as Montalembert, and the illustrious the Union and the abolition of slavery.

— The Tribune, speaking of the alleged implication of certain custom-house officials in the recentlydeveloped contraband trade with Nassau, &c., uses the following language relative to Mr. W. A. Smalley: "We do not prejudge Mr. S., nor any o those implicated in the rame transaction. Let each and all have a fair trial. But if they, or any of them, should be found guilty, we ask the court to inflict double the penalty on any of them who ever pretended to be Republicans that it does on the residue. Be merciful, if you will, to avowed Copperheads, but mete out to every Republican the utmost penalty that the law allows."

— The English ladies are wearing plumes made of from Gettysburg to Chambersburg; thence along the route as defined by charter, two wires to Pittsburg; and, from Chambersburg east, they have two wires through Carliele to Harrisburg, and through this aity to Philadelphia. spun glass. Dr. Buckland, an English surgeon, has bad the impudence to publish an article begging the city to Philadelphia.

Ity what authority they extend their wires east of Chambersburg is not known. The charter also states that "the capital stock of said corporation hereby created shall be two hundred thousand dollars, and shall be divided into five thousand shares of fifty dollars each." The charter further provides that the stockholders, at any regular or special meeting convened for that purpose, "shall have the right to increase the capital stock if found necessary." gentlemen to warn the ladies not to wear the plumes because they break into an almost impalpable powder, which may fall into the eyes of the wearers. Just as though such a trivial consideration as that were of any importance compared with the advanisge to be derived from a plume, and just as though glass eyes were not easily to be procured. A glass blower publishes, in the *Times*, an indiguant

light to increase the capital stock it found necessary."

Provided the new company succeed in getting the two hundred thousand dollars of stock subscribed, they would be able to put haif a dozen lines such as now built, from Philadelphia and Pittsburg; for we letter, declaring that the Doctor's caution "has a - The Copperheads and rebels are having a fresh well for sale in that city. It thinks that this book should be accompanied by the life of Abraham Lincoin and "the Life of the late lamented John Brown, whose soul is marching on in the track of Orom-well." "In all soberness," says the Dispatch, "have wei... "An a soberness," says the Dispatch, "have the Yapkees taken Richmond, that the life of the hideous Puritan, Oliver Cromwell, is to be thrust irto our faces at this season of the year!"

— The Invalide Russe, of St. Petersburg, states that a Russian citizen, named Mattianoff, having inserted in the journal Kolokol a letter addressed to the Em the policy of the Government, has been condemned by the Council of the Empire to five years at the galleys, and to spend the remainder of his life in Siberia. The sentence has been confirmed by the Emperor.

— A correspondent writes from New Mexico: It is curious to see how extensively connected by family ties are whole communities here. Every man we

met seemed to be a relation of Col. Chavez. Two or three of these families like the Peress, Chavezes, and the Oteros, completely control New Mexico. The present delegate in Congress is a Perea; an Otero was for three terms running. Gov. Connolly's wife is a Perea. — The Cincinnati Gazette says: Andrew Jackson Donelson, who ran for Vice President on the American ticket in 1856, is in trouble, having said that he would not trust Jeff Davis farther than a blind mule could lick. He was arraigned for this, but let off: and when he returned home, he found that his is very bitter in his denunciations of Confederates.

— The Boston Advertiser recommends the election of the Rev. Mr. Grimes, a colored dergyman, as chaplain of the Massachusetts Legislature. The are not disputed. - Poor Heenan suffers every indignity now. One paper denies that he has any science, another says he is deficient in pluck, a third intimates that he is a boasting, bouncing, big-boned humbug, and that

The Bronze Door at the Capitol. The new and splendid bronze door at the Capitot very appropriately illustrates the history of Christopher Columbus. The sixth and eighth panels of the door are the most attractive and interesting: topher Columbus. The sixth and eighth panels of the door are the most attractive and interesting:

The progressive navigator having returned to his own country is welcomed as a conqueror and a hero, and the populace, headed by the magnates of the realm, are greeting him as such. Irving says:

"The sovereigns sent him a letter, addressed to Don Christopher Columbus, our admiral of the ocean sea, and viceroy and governor of the islands discovered in the Indies, inviting him to Harcelons. As he drew near the place many of the youthful countiers and hidalgoes, together with the vast concourse of the populace, came forth to meet and welcome him. This entry into this noble city has been compared to one of those triumphs which the Romans were accustomed to decree to conquerors. First were paraded the Indians, painted according to their savage passions, and decorated with their national ornaments of gold. After these were borne various kinds of live birds, together with stuffed parrots and animals of runknown species, and rare placts, supposed to be of precious qualities, while great care was taken to make a conspicuous display of Indian coronets, bracelets, and other decorations of gold which night give an idea of the wealth of the newly-discovered regions. After these followed Columbus on horseback, surrounded by a brilliant cavalcade of Spanish chivalry. The streets were almost impassable from the countless multitude; the windows and balconies were crowded with the fair; the very roofs were covered with spectators. It seemed as if the public sye could not be sated with gazing on these trophies of an unknown world, or on the remarkable man by whom it had been discovered. There was a sublimity in this event that mingled a tolemn feeling with the public joy." The observer will notice that this description from Irving has been accurately carried out by the artist.

In the frames around the door the observer will find sixteen small statues representing the door is a bust of Columbus—men who acted with a belief in him. Be

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