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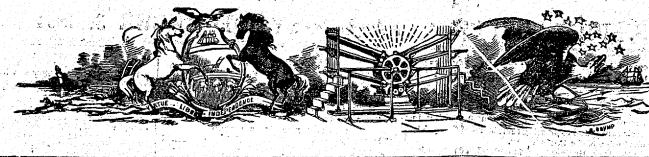
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VOL. 8.—NO. 108. PHILADELPHIA, SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1864.

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Mr. CHARLES M. ALLMOND, formerly of the "Indian Queen," Wilmington, but more recently of the "States Union," Philadelphia, will have the entire management under the new administration, and he assures the public that no efforts will be spared on his part to make the Houso in all respects pleasant and agreeable to his guests. The House will be re-opened on the 15th of January.

THE MAHONY HOUSE, IN ASHtwo months, is being handsomely fitted up, and is now
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YON-ARRIVAL OF THE GOOD THINGS ON THE AP POINTED DAY-THEIR SUBSEQUENT ARRIVAL AND PROPER DISCUSSION—THANKS TO FRIENDS IN THE NORTH-LETTER FROM A SOLDIER: Correspondence of The Press.]
BEFORE PETERSBURG, Va., Nov. 26, 1864. Thanksgiving in the army has been very generally enjoyed by the soldiers. The liberal supplies sent by their friends at the North did not all arrive in time to be received on the appointed 24th, but most of the officers and men drew enough both as to quantity and variety to make a good dinner. In lleu of the turkeys with head, feathers, and feet, which could not be counterfeited, the sutlers, for

Thanksgiving Day in the Army.

greenbacks, and the Sanitary and Christian Commissions, gratis, provided the canned substitutes roasted, baked, and boiled. Some of the surgeons provided for their patients a variety of meats, a few of which may be menioned. They were: Lamb, mutton, and sheep; ham, bacon, and pork; veal, beef, and ox. We had also fresh-salted and salted fresh fish ; oystors raw, in the shell, stewed in cans, and baked in pies. Of ruits there were grapes and apples, green and dried, peaches and berries, preserved in various styles; fruits that grew upon trees and others that matured in the ground; vegetables, some of which grew. above the ground and others in it, and some that ripened wholly neither above nor below, but partly both above and beneath the earth. I will not, however, attempt to enumerate all the ide-disher, lest some one should suspect me of being a "penny-a liner." Now, if no one had all those, different ones had them all. If none had them all

on one day, some have had them, or will have them, on different days. The truth is, "Thanksgiving" this year in the A. P. was not confined to one day, but scattered along through several days, and all the way from New York to Virginia. We know not when the good things commenced coming, nor do we know when they will stop, for sure it is we have heard of them a long time on the way, and some of them are yet a long way off. It was said they were ordered to the front to those in the trenches, and if they have gone there we are content. But, query : Should not invalids in hospitals, with mangled limbs, or with diseases contracted in the trenches, be regarded as at the front moved back? To-day a soldier, whilst eating his Thanksgiving turkey, received a bullet, which rendered it necessary for him to leave and some to the rear. It may be the Johnnies have known that our men were feasting on the good things from home, and spitefully cut short his meal. The rebel gained nothing, and the wounded man shall lose nothing, for he is back in time for our

elongated Thanksgiving. British Violations of Neutrality. To the Editor of The Press: Sir: I have just read an article extracted from the Boston Advertiser, and ascribed to a statesman of the highest eminence, citing a long list of viola-

tions of neutrality committed by Great Britain, as

a retort to the comments of the British press in the case of the Fiorida. The writer appears to have been diligent in exploring historical antiquity, and to have been led back by his researches even into times when you were English citizens, proud of the name, and when the shame of English dishonor fell on you. I will not venture to discuss the cases individually, not having the proper means of reference at hand. Any candid reader will, I think, see that a pretty strenutant auxiliaries into the service. The seizure of he Danish fleet, for example, besides being a somewhat stale indictment, cannot be cited in answer to a charge of violating a neutral port. It was, if anything, a case of commencing war without good cause and proper declaration. If the author of the article will turn to the papers on the subject in Coleridge's Friend, he will see the act defended, on grounds of the highest morality, by a publicist who was opposed o it as a matter of policy, and who was certainly ot a vulgar flatterer of the passions of his country-

men, nor regardless of the moral law. The general remark which I wish to make is, that of all the cases not one morally pertinent falls within the last half century. The only two pretended instances within this period are the burning of the Caroline and the selzure of the Santa Cruz. The burning of the Caroline was not in any moral sense a violation of a neutral port. It was an incl-dent in an irregular border war, brought on by the interference of American sympathizers in the Canathe writer states, to be engaged in the slave trade, and was seized, not from any motive of national interest, or in any spirit of aggression, but in exercise high police is a delicate matter, and is pretty sure to lead to some disputable acts, which, however, if done in good faith, will not taint the general me-

rality of the nation. It is during the last half century, and since the conclusion of the Napoleonic wars, that moral sentiment has made its greatest progress on the subject of national rights and obligations, and especially in regard to the rights of the weaker nations. No one acquainted with the tone of European morality would believe a Government capable now of doing what Governments were capable of doing in the time of the French Convention. You are citing deeds done in comparative darkness; to warran you in sinning against meridian light. The last great precedent in the international history of England is the voluntary cession of the Ionian Islands, which had been put into her possession half a century before. Such an act proves, in the eyes of al candid judges, that the old age of aggression and violence, with all its precedents, is rapidly being numbered with the past. As charges against English honor, cases half a century old are irrelevant. You cannot push the figurative personality of a nation so far. Scarcely an Englishman is alive who could by any possibility have been implicated in the capture of the Essex and no man believes that if that act was what it is represented on your side to have been, there is a single Englishman at, the present time capable of assenting to its perpetration. In the counsels of Providence the sins of the fathers are visited on the children, but, before a human tribunal, the sins of-

the fathers must be ratified by the children before they can be laid to their door. When praising the liberty of conscience enjoyed in this country, I have encountered the objection that the New Englander persecuted the Quakers; but I have not paid much respect to the objection. It is not to be forgotten, either, that since 1815 the English Parliament has been reformed, and something like the sentiment of the nation has begun to prevail in the counsels of our Government. Before that time we were ruled by an oligarchy, whose proceedings were sometimes as violent abroad as their Government was oppressive at home. Legally, of course, this change does not affect our identity or our continuous responsibility as a nation : but morally it does. And you have need yourselves of the same equitable consideration. You would be sorry to be taxed as a free nation with all the inter ment. I might, perhaps, from the history of those acts call the materials of a retort to the writer in the Boston Advertiser. But I do not wish to be amiliar with the criminal records of nations.

national acts of your late slave owning Govern Let the dead past bury its dead; and let us, as wisdom and generosity alike prescribe, rejoice in the improved morality of the living. Suppose England to be as bad as you will-to be as base as your fathers thought her glorious—it is not in the presence of England alone that you stand in deciding between honor and dishonor. It is in those who, instead of recalling to your minds at this most critical moment of your moral life the high principles of civilized morality and the brighter examples of your own history, divert your eyes to the bad precedents of evil times, conspire, however unntentionally, with that one of the two contending roices in the national breast which tempts you to take the downward path. There is a certain class of questions which, when an honorable man is called upon to decide in his own case, he puts all equivocal precedents and everything else behind him but

the thought of his own honor. I am, &c., GOLDWIN SMITH. THE CAUSE IN PITTSBURG. A meeting was held in Concert Hall, in Pittsburg, on Monday evening, the 28th ult., to conside the claims of the freedmen, and the duties of the North in regard to them. F. B. Brunot, Esq., presided, and Rev. Phillips Brooks and J. M. McKim. of Philadelphia, and William F. Mitchell, of Tennessee, addressed the meeting. Much interest was nanifested by the audience in the subject, and steps were taken to organize a Freedmen's Relief Commission. The following resolutions were unanimonsly adopted:

monsly adopted:

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the principles and purpose of the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association, and that, acknowledging our duty in the premises, we hereby express our desire to be co-laborers with them in this great and useful work.

Resolved, That in the judgment of this meeting it is expedient to appoint a committee of ten, with power to add to their number, whose business it shall be to correspond with the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Rellef Association, to raise funds for the benefit of the freedmen, to call future meetings to consider the subject, and adopt such measures for the promotion of the cause as to them may seem proper. The committee appointed under the last resolution

embraces such men as C. G. Hussey, Thomas Bakewell, Wm. Traw, ex-Governor Wm. F. Johnston, Rev. Dr. Howard, E. H. Irish, Esq., General Howe, &c., &c. This committee is to be the nucleus of what is to be called the "Pittsburg Freedmen's Aid Commission,"—auxiliary to the Pennsylvania Freedmen's Relief Association of this city. General Howe is to be its chairman. It is in contemplation to hold at an early date a mass meeting in Pittsburg to consider this question of the freedmen in all its bearings. J. M. McKim and Rev. J. Wheaton Smith, of Philadelphia, are expected to be among the speakers on the occasion. Meetings of a similar character, and to be addressed by, the same parties, are to be held in Meadville, Erie, and other towns in Pennsylvania. THE CAUSE IN BALTIMORE. A Freedmen's Relief Association has been formed

at Baltimore. The venerable and philanthropic

John Needles is its president, and among its active

members may be mentioned Francis T. King,

14 1 S. A. S

Bond, Thomas Graham, John A. Needles, Joseph, Cushing, and Archibald Sterling.
The initiation of a system of rudimentary education among the freed people of Maryland, we learn, will be the first business of this association. Their plan is to establish a model school in Baltimore, and an elementary school at every prominent and inviting point in the State of Maryland.

This is all thin old be. All hall, free Maryland I and all hall, his noble spirit of self-helpfulness and self-redemption manifested by her elitions. We of Pennsylvania have watched with the greatest interest the process by which Maryland has so grandly, thus far, solved the great social problem. Our sympathies, and, if need be, our aid, will be with her to the end. Pennsylvania cherishes for Maryland the tender solicitude becoming a sister

State in such close contiguity.

The Re-elected Members of Congress. We give below brief blographical notices of some of the most distinguished gentlemen who have been re-elected to Congress. JNO. M. BROWALL.—Born in Upper Chichester, Delaware county, Pa., January 19, 1816; received a common-school education; studied law, and has been devoted to that profession; has served in the Legislature of the State, and in 1862 was elected a Legislature of the State, and in 1862 was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and was a member of the Committees on Accounts and Public Expenditures. Mr. Broemall won a high reputation in the last Congress for his radical patriotism, legal accumen, and legislative industry.

WM. D. KELLEY was born in Pulladelphia in the spring of 1814; received a good English education; commenced life as a reader in a printing office; spent sexton years as an environtal fine in the standard in the commenced life as a reader in a printing office; commenced life as a reader in a printing office; spent seven years as an apprentice in a jeweiry establishment: removed to Boston and followed his trade there for four years, devoting some attention to literary matters; returned to Philadelphia, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1841, and held the office for some years of Judge of the Court of Common Pleas. In addition to his many political speeches, a number of literary addresses have been published from his pen. He was elected a Representative from Fennsylvania to the Thirty-seventh Occurress, serving as a member of the Coumittees of and an Affairs and Expenditures on Public Buildings? Rejelected to the Thirty eighth Congress, serving on the Agricultural and Naval Committees. Mr. Keliey was a noted orator, and one of the leading members of the past Congress.

Schutzer Colfax.—Born in New York city, March 23, 1823; received a good common school SCHUYER COLFAX.—Born in New York city, March 23, 1823; received a good common school education; was bred a printer, and settled in Indiana in 1836. He has been the cittor and publisher of the South Bend Register ever since he became of age; was a member, in 1850, of the Indiana Constitutional Convention; in 1848 and 1852 he was a delegate to the Whig National Convention of those years, and the Secretary of each Convention. He was elected a Representative from Indiana to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and was reelected to each successive Congress, including the

chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Reads. He was also a regent of the Smithsonian Institution, and was elected Speaker of the Thirty-earth. Donoress. eighth Congress. James A. Garpield.—He was born in Orange. JAMES A. GARFIELD.—He was born in Orange, Cuyahoga county, Ohio, November 19, 1831; graduated at Williams College, Massachusetts, in 1856, and adopted the profession of law; in 1859 and 1860 he was a member of the Ohio Senate; in 1861 he entered the army as colonel of the 42d Regiment of Volunteers; was appointed a brigadier general in 1862, the day that he fought the battle of Middle Creek, Kentucky. He subsequently served at Shiloh, Corinth, and in Alabama, and early in 1863 he was appointed chief of staff to General Rosecrans, with whom he served up to the battle of Chickamanga. In 1862 he was elected a Representative from Ohic to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving as a member of the Committee on Military Affairs. Before taking his seat in Congress he was appointed Before taking his seat in Congress he was appointed a major general of volunteers for gallant and meritorious services in the battle of Chickemauga, Georgia, from September 19, 1863."

John A. Kasson.—He was born near Burlington, Vermont, January 11, 1822; graduated at the University of Vermont; studied law in Massachusetts, and practiced the profession in St. Louis, Missouri, until 1867, when he removed to lowa. In 1858 he was appointed a commissioner to report upon the condition of the Executive Departments of lowa; insisted in 1859 in oversiting the Stote Basic of

assisted; in 1859, in organizing the State Bank of Iowa, and became director for the State. In 1861 he was appointed Assistant Postmaster General, which office he resigned in 1862, when he was elected a representative from Lowe to the Thirty-stepht Congress, serving on the Committee of Ways and Means. During the summer of 1863 he was appointed, by President Lincoln, a commissioner to the International Postal Congress, at Paris, returning in August. EBENEZER DUMONT.—Born in Vevay, Switzer-land county, Territory of Indiana, November 23, 1814; attended the Indiana University at Bloomington, but did not graduate; adopted the profession of law; was a member of the State Legislature in 1838; from 1839 to 1845 was treasurer of his county; served in the war with Mexico as a lieutenant colonel and was in several battles; was a tenant colonel, and was in several battles; was a Presidential elector in 1852; in 1850 and 1853 he was Presidential elector in 1862; in 1850 and 1853 he was again elected to the Legislature; was president for nine years of the State Bank of Indiana; when the rebellion broke out; he was appointed colonel of the 7th Indiana Volunteers, and was at the battle of Phillippi, in West Virginia; was subsequently in charge of a brigade at Murfreesboro, and, after the battle at that place, was assigned to the command of the troops at Nashville; from that place he led an expedition against John Morgan, taking nearly his whole command; and in 1802, while he was yet in the field, he was elected a Representative from Indiana to the Thirty-eighth Congress. tive from Indiana to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Committee on the District of Co-lumbia, and on Revolutionary Pensions.

lumbia, and on Revolutionary Pensions.

GEORGE W. JULIAN was born in Centroville, Wayne county, Indiana, May 5, 1811; received a good common-school education; spent three years as school teacher; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1840. In 1845 he was elected to the Legislature of Indiana; was a delegate to the Buffalo Convention of 1848; was a Representative in Convention of 1848; was a Representative in Convention for the President of the United States, on the ticket with J. P. Hale for President; and in 1856 he was Vice President of the Republican Convention held at Pittsburg; he was elected a Representative from Indiana to the Thirty-seventh and Thirty-eighth Congress. IGNATIUS DONNELLY .- He was born in Phila-IGNATIUS DONNELLY.—He was born in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, November 3, 1831; graduated at the Central High School, studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1853; emigrated to Minnesota in 1857; was elected Lieutenant Governor of that State in 1859; re-elected in 1861, and in 1862 was elected a Representative from Minnesota to the Thirty-eighth Congress, and served on the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and Expenditures in the Interior Department. JUSTIN S. MOBRILL.—He was born in Strafford, Vermont, April 11, 1810; received an academic edu-cation, and engaged in mercantile pursuits until the year 1848, when he turned his attention to agrithe year 1995, when he turned his attention to agriculture. He was elected a Representative from Vermont to the Thirty-fourth Congress, and re-elected to the Thirty-fith, the Thirty-sixth, the Tairty-seventh, and the Thirty-eighth Congresses, serving on the special committees on the sale of Fort Sneling, and on the regular Committees on Agriculture and of Ways and Means. LEONARD MYERS .- He was born in Attlebo

LEGNARD MYERS.—He was born in Attleboro, Bucks county, Pa., November 13, 1827; received a liberal education, and adopted the profession of law; was solicitor for two municipal districts in Philadelphia; digested the ordinances for the consolidation of the city, and has translated several works from the French. He was elected in 1862 a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving on the Committees on Patents and Expenditures in the Post Office De-Patents and Expenditures in the Post Office De-CHARLES O'NEILL. - Born in Philadelphia, March 21, 1821; graduated at Dickinson College in 1840; studied law, and came to the bar in 1843; in 1850, 1851, and 1852 he was elected to the State Le-gislature, and in 1853 to the State Senate; re-elect-ed to the Legislature in 1859, and in 1862 elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirtyeighth Congress, serving on the Committee on Com ROBERT C. SCHENCK .- Born in Franklin, War-

ROBERT C. SCHENCK.—Born in Franklin, warren county, Ohio, October 4, 1809; graduated at
Miami University in 1827, where he remained one or
two years as a tutor; he studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1831, and settled in Dayton. In
1840 he was elected to the Ohio Legislature; reelected in 1842, and was a Representative in Congress from his native State from 1843 to 1851, serving
on many committees: during the Thirtieth Conon many committees; during the Thirtieth gress as chairman of the Committee on Roads and Canals. On his retirement from Congress, he was appointed by President Fillmore minister to Brazil, and, during his residence in South America, he took and, during ms residence in South Lineau Cas in works part in negotiating a number of treaties. On his return, in 1863, he became extensively engaged in the railway business. During the troubles of 1861 he served as a brigadier and major general in the Union army, and in 1862 was elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving as chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs. THADDRUS STEVENS .- Born in Caledonia county Vermont, April 4, 1793; graduated at Dartmouth College in 1814; during that year removed to Pennsylvania; studied law and taught in an academy at the same time; in 1816 was admitted to the bar in Adams county; in 1833 was elected to the State Legislature, and also in 1834, 1835, 1887, and 1841; Legislature, and also in 1834, 1835, 1887, and 1841; in 1836 was elected a member of the Convention to revise the State Constitution; in 1838 was appointed a Canal Commissioner; in 1842 he removed to Lancaster, and in 1848 was elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-first Congress, also to the Thirty-second, and in 1858 was reelected to the Thirty-seventh, and land the Thirty-seventh, during which he was chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, having previously served on various important committees. In 1862 he was re-elected to the Thirty-eighth Congress, again serving as chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means. He was also a delegate to the Baltimore Convention of 1864. Baltimore Convention of 1854.
RUSSELL M. THAYER.—He was born in Petersburg, Virginia, January 27, 1819; graduated at the University of Pennsylvania in 1840; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1842, and elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-eighth Congress, serving as chairman of the Committee on Private Land Claims. He received from his Alma Mater the two degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts.

The San Jose Mercury says the wife of Jose Castro, of Monterey, has given birth to thirty-six children, all of whom are living together. In that country. The first twenty are twins, each pair representatives of either sex. Of the remaining children cleven only were single born. - A correspondent writes us as follows: "It may

interest the public to know that the admirable Life of Washington, written for and published by the American Sunday-school Tinion, and warmly commended by the late Chief Justice Marshall, Mr. Justice Washington, Colonel Richard Variole, and others, is now passing through a third edition in It is to be hoped that The Ass and Punch will not Evans Rogers, Alex. M. Carter, Thomas Kelso, | modern Greek, and is sanctioned by the Govern- both be published on the same day, or how will the James W. Tyson, William Daviels, Judge H. I. ment for use in the public schools of Greece,"

The Raigram matist on Picket. THE INCENDIABLES. "Our news is true F' Bohemia orles, "And we were first of all to break it;" No wonder," all the world replies-"Your news is true—you helped to make it."

IDEES NAPOLIENBES.
Poor Mexico's bound, and great Nap Has given Maximilian his Maxim, "First bleed, rob your victim, and then-Why-tax him! COERCION VS. SECESSION. V. C. Congressman.-Take care, Mr. Jeff, and n

more of aggression. We'll rebel 'gainst rebellion, secede from seces Jefferson Davis.-Much I fear for your case, my brave tatterdemalion; Seymour says that coercion is bad as rebellion: But secode, if you dare, and I'll give you my ver

You're only coercing me into coercion. O TEMPORA! O MORES! In vain the idle "Thunderer" lies, "Tis bad the Yankees waste their lives In foolish quarrels." We envy-not a foreign taste, But meaner 'tis, O Times, you waste Your little morals!

Why talk at us to prove us fools, Our statesmen brutes, our heroes ghouls, Butchers our Sherman and our Grant? We spend our lives, but you your tongue. We fight for right-you talk for wrong-Which is the most "extravagant?"

Soldiers' Families.

To the Editor of The Press:

SIR: The subject of my communication published in The Press last week, viz : Our duty to the famil lies of our noble soldiers, who have laid down their lives for the "old flag," or who are now shedding their blood for it on every battle-field, seems to have made a favorable impression, and to have turned the current of human sympathy toward that class of suffering humanity. Human and religious sympathy, however large, can never meet the demands—the claims which such suffering families have a right to make on it, in this city, at the present Would that the thousands of our wealthy citizens could see and hear what I do daily, in the sphere of my ministerial labors. Would that they could acsolated fireside, the fatherless children, the widowed mother, pinching poverty, gnawing hunger, conuming care, prisoned together in some wretched spot on which the sun of human happiness never shines. Well, "Who can help that ?" "Are we to be wretched because they are so?" Sister, that veeping, woe begone widow was once the happy wife of one who laid down his life for yeu on some bloody battle-field. Those fatherless children you see in rags, with pale, hungry faces, were once well. clad, and never before felt the gnawings of hunger; never, never, till their father grasped the sword and laid his life on his country's altar. And you have become rich by the war, or Nature has opened her big, full heart and poured her oil treasures into your purse. And yet the families of the brave, noble soldier-God bless him-are almost literally starving at your door. Shame on humanity I know you are giving away hundreds of dollars for benevolent and humane objects. I know the rich give much more than the bulk of humanity gives them credit for. But are your contributions directed to the best ends? Are your hundreds and thousands directed so as to do the most good? Would five, or ten, or twenty thousand dollars distributed among our poor soldiers' families not have done five, or ten, or twenty (I will not say thousand) hone as for turkeys, etc., for Thanksgiving dinners? Let me not be misunderstood. No man loves the soldier or the cause more than I do: but could the voice of every soldier reach us, it would tell us to feed and clothe their loved ones at home, and the

families of those who have fallen on the field of battle. The Government will see that we are neither hungry nor naked. Mr. Editor, I feel assured, sir, that our cityvea. our land-needs its sympathies more awaken ed on this subject. We have noble and efficient or ganizations, through which great suffering may b prevented, and present pressing misery alleviated To widen the sphere of usefulness of those who are aboring for the good of these families, and make many hearts glad, all that is needed is money. In another communication, with your permission. will lay before your readers some facts which will show the claim of the Society for the Relief of Sol diers' Families, instituted in connection with the Sanitary Commission, to the aid of our citizens. In the meantime, funds sent to "City Pastor," care of editor of The Press, will be applied to cases of want with which he is brought into daily contact.

CITY PASTOR. PERSONAL. the city of Dublin on the 8th ultimo. It is said the event created less excitement than the triumphal procession of a travelling circus. Altogether, it was a thing of red tape-officials were there in plenty, civil and military; but the people who give a soul to every proceeding of the kind were wanting. and the whole ceremonial of greeting bore "done to order," in prominent letters on the face of it. The Star correspondent describes it as "cold," the Times as "quiet, respectful, and cordial, but not enthusiastic." - The wife of the late Joshua R. Giddings died at Jefferson, Ashtabula county, Ohio, on the 15th

ultimo. - Mr. Hudson Gurney, a gentleman of great wealth and standing in Norfolk, England, died on the 9th of last month, at the age of ninety years. He was for many years a member of Parliament for Newport. The stories told of his liberality are endless. One of his fancies in his old days was that whenever he travelled by railway he insisted on the Norwich station-master accompanying the train. That official would take him up at a little station constructed expressly for his accommodation, and if rumor speaks correctly, he might rely upon a £10 note for his trouble in seeing to the comfort of his precious passenger. - The private room of the Emperor of Russia at

Nice, is covered with green damask silk, upon which are two beautiful Venetian looking-glasses, and a picture of the plan of the Church Superga, at Turin. Upon the consoles are busts of the Emperor Napoleon I. and of Louis XV. There is also a portrait of the Empress and the Prince Imperial. The sleeping room is lined with rose damask silk; the bedstead and furpiture are in the style of Louis XV.; and the cabinette de toilette, which has been used by the Empress, is a model of taste and elegance. -Titles seem to be cheap enough and not difficult f attainment on the continent. The following appears in Galignani: "There is an opportunity for a well-educated gentleman, with some means, to be

nominated Chevalier, or even to be raised to rank in foreign hereditary nobility. Apply, with real name and address, to Count, No. 65 ——street, London."

THE STATE. DEATH OF AN EDITOR.—Enos Prizer, one of the editors of the Bucks County Intelligencer, died on Friday last. On Wednesday he spent the day in the business office of the paper, though suffering much from weakness; and on Thursday, in the absence of his partner, he continued to attend to the necessary duties of his position. Thursday evening was spent in cheerful conversation with a friend, and he retired to bed with the expectation of going to the office in the morning. At two o'clock he was in his usual state; but at five he was found to be almost insensible, and in a dying condition. He exin his usual state; but at five he was found to be almost linensible, and in a dying condition. He expired about eight o'clock on Friday morning.

An incident.—An old man by the name of Scott arrived at this station one night last week, after an absence of fifty two years, nothing having been heard of him in the mean time. It appears that when he left this, he went to one of the Southern States, where he settled. He says he wrote several letters shortly afterwards to his friends here, but failing to receive an answer, concluded that they had removed to some other locality, and ceased to write. Lately the oppression of Jeff Davis' Government bearing too heavily upon him, he resolved to seek the home of his childhood, and was pleased to find many of his friends and relatives still living.

Remarkable Bird.—The Pittsburg Commercial REMARKABLE BIRD.—The Pittsburg Commercial records the death of a distinguished member of the feathered tribe, a parrot belonging to Captain Hartson (Uncle Joe), and for many years well known to those who were accustomed to resort to the old Buckeye House. Polly died in the 33d year of its age—an item certainly of longevity—much regretted by all who were accustomed to the pleasures of its records a light of the property of the University of Pennsylvania in 1840; studied law, and was admitted to the bar in 1842; and elected a Representative from Pennsylvania to the Thirty-sighting to operation of the Committee on Private Land Claims. He received from his Alma Mater the two degrees of Bachelor and Master of Arts.

ELHU B. WASHURNE—Born in Livermore, Oxford county, Maine, September, 22, 1816; served an apprenticeship in the printing office of the Kennebee Journal; studied law at Harvard University, and removing to the West, practiced at Galena, Ill. He was elected a Representative to the Thirty-shird Congress from that State, and re-elected to the Thirty-serventh Congress, serving on two occasions as chairman of the Committee on Commerce, He was also elected to the Thirty-serventh Congress, serving and see a chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and re-elected to the Thirty-serventh Congress, serving again as chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and re-elected to the Thirty-serventh Congress, serving again as chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and re-elected to the Thirty-serventh Congress, serving again as chairman of the Committee on Commerce, and re-elected to the Thirty-serventh Congress, serving again as chairman of the Committee on the Library. On account of his having served continuously for a longer period than any other member of this Congress, usage attached to him the title of "Father of the House."

GENERAL NEWS.

A report having gained ground that a trunk full of greenbacks came ashore at Vineyard, Mass. Jast. week, the papers there declare the story to be only half true; that is, the trunk came ashore, but there were no greenbacks of the salore at Vineyard, Mass. Jast. week, the papers there declare the story to be only half true; that is, the trunk came ashore at Vineyard, Mass. Jast. week, the papers there declare the story to be only half true; that is, the trunk came ashore at Vineyard, Mass. Jast. week, the papers there declare the story to be only and the papers there declare the story to be only and the paper

to be a burden to them.

The hump backed publication of Fleet street,

London, has, in some manner, offended the editor of the Court Journal, and in the last number of that paper Punch is thus alluded to: "There is a proposal to bring out a new comic weekly publication, which very oreditably and honestly confesses its stupidity by its title, The Ass. It is to be established on similar principles to those which are at present characteristie of Punch, and with a friendly and fellow feeling. public know which is which.

FENANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

One or two of the New York papers published yester sory Department did not come regularly upon the marcan would be disposed of to the banks and individuals. National Banks of Boston and Philadelphia. It will. plete success. The amount was not of sufficient magni-tade to compensate for the trouble and risk as to the risks sent stock, exchange appreciation of our gold-bearing stocks, by advertising the loan for award to the highest bidders. The banks received their balf-yearly interest on the 5-20 per cent. coupon legal-tenders, and these notes, which the Government is anxious to call in as way the steady ease of the money market will be pre-served, while the change of security will prove decidedly advantageous to the banks and to their heavy dealers who are permitted to participate in the purchase of 5-20s. The stock marked continued very dull yesterday; prices, excepting for Government loans, were generally lower.

Previously.

Beaver Meadow..... New York & Lehigh ... 120,034 106,700 47,662 48,348 (32,321 (43,298 (47,944 1 126,159 1 25,123 1 16,822 0

Increase 2.469 74,780

This week..... Same time last year.....

bursements of the Assistant Treasurer of the United States for New York, for November, 1861: October 31, 1864, by debit balance \$2,702,303 Receipts during the month:

Balance, November 30, 1864. view, might be extremely advantageous to us. The order at once interrupts the business of the agents of the

SPECIAL ORDERS No. 201.

Headquarters Dist of West Tennesser.

Meniphis, Tenn., Nov. 19, 1861.

[Extract.]

VIII. It having been reported in the country that any person, whether loyal or disloyal, having cotton in rebeloom, would be allowed to bring it to Memphis and tell to the agent of the Government, and take back in return one-third of the price in supplies, and two-thirds in United States corrency, and many persons, acting under this report, having come within our lines, expecting to take out supplies, it is announced, for the information of all such, that, under existing laws, no supplies can be permitted to go beyond the lines of military occupation. The proposition to allow one third of the value of the preducts purchased to go to the hands of our enemies in the abape of supplies is in violation of law, and if carried out will prove fatal to military success, and destructive to the best interests of the Government. No supplies will be allowed to go out to aid and comfort, the enemies of the Government of the United States, under any circumstances, cotton or no cotton.

By order of Major General C. G. Washburn. SPECIAL ORDERS No. 201.

By order of Major General C. C. Washburn W. H. Morgan, Major and Asst. Adj. Gen. PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE; SALES, Dec. 2. | 100 Dalzell Petrol'm.b5 9½ 200 Walnut 12nd. ... | 100 Cherry Run. ... 31 | 100 do ... | 100 Curtin Oil ... ello, 14½ 100 do ... | 100 4½ 100 Eldorado Oil 4½ 200 do 4 100 Excelsior Oil, 4½ 200 Currant City.

BETWEEN BOARDS. 5000 Reading 6s 1886...135½ 10 Bank N America.191. 5000 do.........135½ 200 Northern Gent b30 55¾ 400 U S 10 40 Bonds...101 SECOND BOARD. | 000 U S 5. 20 Bds reg. 1064 | 20 Elmira R Pref. ... 513-200 do ... 1063 | 200 Great Basin ... 33 | 200 do ... 1063 | 100 Mollheny Oll ... 63 | 100 U S 68 | 31 csh cpoffi043 | 100 U R 68 | 31 csh cpoffi043 | 100 Densmore ... b5 5 | 1000 Lehigh Valley 68. 1003 | 100 Cataw R Pref. b30 374 | 1000 do ... 1003 | 100 Arch st R ... 153 | 103 do ... 1003 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 103 | 10 AFTER BOARDS.

AFTER BOARDS.

200 McClintock Oil. 2½ 100 Perry Oil. b5 4½
100 Sch Nav Fref. 38½ 300 Mineral ... 3
500 Con Greek ... 2½ 100 Seneca ... b5 7½
100 do ... 2 100 Bensmore ... 7%
100 Bull Creek ... 4½ 100 Daizell ... 9½
300 Walnut Island ... 5¼ 100 McElleny ... 5¼
200 do ... 55 3¼ 500 do ... 3¼
200 do ... b5 3¾ 500 do ... b1 3¾
200 Reading ... 57¾ 100 do ... b5 3¾
200 do ... b58 68 100 do ... 530 3½
200 do ... b59 68 100 do ... 630 3¾
200 do ... b59 68 100 do ... 630 3¾ Drexel & Co. quote: Nearly all the stockholders of the Bank of Chambers. burg have given the accessary authority to convert the bank into a national institution. It will soon be known

s the National Bank of Chambersburg, and will re

as the National Bank of Chambers of the Ceneral Go-celve its new circulating notes from the General Go-vernment. The grassnt issue of the old bank will, of

vernment. The present issue of the old bank will, of course, be redeemed as it may be presented, but its excellent credit will make the work of redeeming it a tedious one.

Weekly Review of the Philadelphia

December 2—Evening.

The Produce markets have been firm this week, and for most of the leading articles prices are well maintained. Bark is rather dull, and there is little or nothing doing. Cotton continues dull, and there is very little doing in the way of sales. Coffse is firmly held. In Coal there is very little doing. The Flour market is no meterial change to notice in either Fish or Fruit. The From market continues dull. Naval Stores are dull, and been vieited by some passing vessels, as all lower. Odal Oil is scarce, and in fair demand at the from market continues dull. Naval Stores are dull, and been vieited by some passing vessels, as two is unchanged. Corra and Oats are less active. There is no meterial change to notice in either Fish or Fruit. The From market continues dull. Naval Stores are dull, and been vieited by some passing vessels, as coriging was to be seen. On the stern, which had a semi-circular white streak, the only word that could be made out was Bordeaux. The masts were painted are not market continues very quiet; but holders are firm in their views. Begar is more active, and prices are rather better. Seeds are rather searce, and clover has advanced. Whisky is: firm.

Wool is rather dull at former rates. Whisky is: firm. Wool is rather dull at former rates. Whisky is: firm. The demand for Flour is limited both for export and honge use, but prices are firm; sales copyrise shout it.

FOUR CENT'S.

day the particulars of the taking of a new loan of \$25,000,000 of 5-20 per cent. stock. It appears that the Treata premium of five per cent., if such a premium could be obtained. Of the wholeamount \$20,00,000 was taken by the banks of New York city, and the balance by the therefore, be seen that Mr. Fessenden met with a comof bidding to the Treasury Department, nor was it deemed proper to disturb the money market in the precancelled, can be used as currency, without loss of interest, in paying for the \$20,000,000 of new stock. In this

The former were in undiminished favor, and sold largely. The ten-forty bonds sold at 101-an advance of 2 and the five twenties sold at 106% an advance of %. State and City loans were very quiet. The share list was quite dull. Reading advanced slightly, but other rail-way shares showed a downward tendency. The oil stocks were less active than they have been for many days, and we note a continued decline in the stocks that a few days ago were so prominently pushed forward on the market. St. Aicholas declined %; Eabert %; Walnut Island 1/4, and Seneca 1/4. The transactions n company bonds were very light, being confined to Lebigh Valley 6s, which sold at 100%, and Reading .6s of 1886 at 185%. Of city passenger railways there were sales of Arch-street reported at 15%, and Second and Third-streets at 69-the latter an advance of 3. 26 was bid for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; o for Chestnut and Walnut; 11 for Race and Vine; and for Green and Coates. 48 was asked for Tenth and Eleyenth. Bank stocks are very dull. North America sold at 181. 32 was bid for Mechanics'; 83% for Kensington: 43 for Penn Township: 31 for Mannfacturers and Mechanics'; 57 for City; 45 for Consolidation; 48 for Commonwealth; and 52 for Union. 160 was asked for The following were the fluctuations of gold:

In another column will be found the prospectus of the Shekinah Petroleum Company, to which we direct attention. As will be seen, it offers an array of oil lands and leases of a character promising a large yield to its The following were the shipments of coal over the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the week ending Nov. 30:

Increase 85.236 95 100.264 04 The following, is the amount of coal shipped over the Huntingdon and Broad Top Mountain Railroad, for the week ending Thursday, Dec. 1, 1864, and since Jan. 1,

Amount of Coal transported on the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad during five days ending Wednesday Auburn
Port Clinton.
Harrisburg and Dauphin.

The following is the amount of coal transported over the Schuylkill Canal during the week ending Dec. 1, During the month of November the business of the United States Assay Office, at New York, was as follows: Deposits—Gold, \$609,000; Silver, \$26,000; total, \$635,000. Gold bars stamped, \$705,099; sent to U. S. The following is a statement of the receipts and dis

..\$35,500,891 Payments during the month: g the month. \$25,245,121 188,918 -26.434.040The following military order is interesting, as showing the difficulties to be met with in any attempt to open a trade with the rebels for the purpose of procuring their cotton on terms which, in a mercantile point of

Treasury Department, lately appointed by the Presi dent of the United States;

HIA STOCK EXUNANTA BEFORE BOARDS.

GEO. L. BEZBY,
EDWARD C. BIDDLE,
THOS. S. FERNON,
COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH. MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 2, 1864. SUN RISES.... 7 20 | SUN SETS.... 4 40 | HIGH WATER 4 42 Ship Cultivator, Russell, 32 hours from New York, in allast to Workman & Co. Towed from New York by ballastic Workman & Go. Towed from New York by
tog America.
Steamship E C Knight, Gallagher, 20 hours from New
York, with mase to Wm J Taylor & Go. Off Ledge
Light, passed brig Timothy Field, from Bermuda; off
Reedy Island, saw bark Brilliant, from New Orleans.
& Schr Woodruff times, Mason, from Rortress Monroe, in
ballast to captain.
Schr Garnet, Norman, 1 day from Lewes, Del, with
grain to Jas L Bewley & Go.
Schr Sarah and Mary, Morris, 1 day from Dover, Del,
with grain to Jas Barratt.
St'r Bristol, Charles, 24 hours from New York, with
mdse to W P Clyde
St'r G Comstock, Drake, 24 hours from New York,
with mdse to Wm M Baird & Go.

CLEARED.
Ship Ontario, Hosmer, Fort Barrancas, Steamship Norfolk, Hobbirs, New York, Bark M. Williamson, Thompson, Key West, Bark Gariton, Trecartin, Key West, Bark Gariton, Trecartin, Key West, Bark Gotland, Smalley, S. W Pass, Schr Jas Logan, Smith, Beaufort, Schr M. J Kennedy, Hoover, Hampton Roads, Schr C Moore, Ingersoll, Bridgeport, Schr Joseph Porter, Burroughs, Providence, Schr Extra, Taylor, Georgetown, Schr Extra, Taylor, Georgetown, Schr Ew Gardner, Somers, Fort Monroe, Schr Kate Kallakan, Hagen, Alexandris, Schr As Simpsen, Churn, Norfolk, Schr As Simpsen, Churn, Norfolk, Schr Jas allderdice, Stites, Boston, St'r F Cadwalader, Pierson, Baltimore, St'r New York, Davis, New York, MEMORANDA.

Brig By dra Harriman, from Bangoz via Pernambuco, at Rio Janeiro lutin October.

Brig By dra Harriman, from Bangoz via Pernambuco, at Rio Janeiro lutin October.

Brig Star of Faith (new, of Beston, 309 tons, new neasure), Freeman, sailed from Kennebunkport 25th alt for His port.

Schr G N Smith, Studiey, cleared at Beston 30th ult for Wilmington, Del. MARINE MISCELLANY. Schr Flora King, before reported astore near Appo-naug, was got off at high water, 29th ult, without da-

THE WAR PRESS will be sent to subscribers by YOH A "TE OF The many must always accompany the order, and in no instance can these terms be deviated from, as they afford very little more than the cost of paper. Postmasters are requested to act as agents for The War Press.

THE WAR PRESS.

(PUBLISHED WEERLY.)

To the getter-up of the Club of ten or twenty, as oco bbls at \$16,50@11 for exira, and \$1.@12.25 & bblifor exira family, including 5,000 sold to the Government on private term; including 5,000 sold to the Government on from \$9 50@10.25 for superine, \$10.50@12 for exira family and \$12.50@13 for exira, fancy brand, as to quality. Rye Flour is selling is a small way at \$9 bbl. Corn Meal is soarce: Brandy—GRAIN—There is not much wheat offering but the downard is limited and prices are without change; about \$8,000 bus sold at from 2.60@2 55c & bus for fair test, and white at from 2.50@25c & bus, the latter for prime, Kentucky. Rye is selling in a small way at \$1.20@1. The follower about 20.000 bus—sold at 1.80@30c for prime old yellow, and new at 1.65@175c as to condition, that are in demand, with sales of 30,000 bus at 92c for Delay are and or driven are the prime old yellow, and new at 1.65@175c as to condition. The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port driving the past week:

Flour. 16.19 bbls.

Wheat

Corn. 24,200 bus.
Oats. 43,000 bus.
Oats. 45,000 bus.
Oats. 45,000 bus.
Oats. 45,000 bus.
PROVISIONS.—There is very little doing it the way
of sales, aid all kinds continue scarce. About 200 bbls
Meis Pork sold at \$500427 B bbl Mess Beef is relling
in a small way at \$52027 B bbl for country and city
packed Bacop continues very searce. Small sales of
Hams are making at 20022° B bb for plain and fancy
capvassed, and Shoulders at 20 B lb. 200,000 fbs Hams
sold to the Government at 21%c. Green meats are also
very scarce; sales of Danns in pickie are making at 20
MM/c B lb. Lard is very scarce; about 500 bbls and
tierces sold at 234023% c, and kegs at 24/c B lb. Butter is dull at about fortuer rates, with slee of soldpacked at 350460, and roll at 46050 F lb. New York
43c F dozen.

METALS.—Fig Iron is very quiet; small sales of Anthracite are making at \$55060 F ton for the three numbers. Exorch Fig is quiet at 355070 B ten Manaractured iron is in fair demand at former rates. LeadGalena is held at 16 the 100 lbs. Copper—Small alee
of American reliew metal are maxing at 500 B lb. cash,
for sheets and rodn.

BARK.—Phere is very little demand for Querctiron,
and there is ittle or nothing doing: lst No its offered
at \$550 ton. Tanners; Bark is without change.

CUTON—The market continues dull. Maufacturers
are only buying to sup-1y their immediate wants; about
200 bales of middlings have ocen cold inlots at 12803131c
CAL Dires.—Edamantma are scarce; we quote full

are only buying to supely their immediate wants; about 200 bales of middlings have occurred in lots at 12301316 Ph. Dearh.

CAP DLES.—Adamanting are scarce; we quote full weight at 576390; and short, weight at 326350 Ph. about 400 baxes sold at the services, 2,000 boxes Tallow Candlessold for shipment at 300 Exp.

COAL.—The market is form, but dull, at about former also are sales from Port Richmond are making at 83,766 9.25 Ph. ton. delivered on board.

COFFEE—The store is light, and the market is quiet, but holders are firm in their rigors; sn. all sales of Ricker in king at 42046 Ph.

DRUGS AND HYES.—There is a firmer feeling in the market, but the sales are limited, and prices unchanged; frm. all sales of Bengal Toldice are making at 426316 Ph.

BIGS AND HYES.—There is a firmer feeling in the market, but the sales are limited, and prices unchanged; frm. all sales of Bengal Toldice are making at 4266 Ph.

FISH.—There is rather more doing in Mackerel, at about former rates; about 2000 bbls sold at 4266 Ph.

FISH.—There are the sales from store are making at 3266 Ph.

But for No 1s, \$17 (1618 for No. 2s; \$14616 for Bay, do., and \$13 26614 Pub for small and large 3s. Pickled Herring are quoted at \$1602 Pub. Bodish are in sleady demand at \$5268 50 the 100 fbs.

FRAITHERS.—We quote Western at 3568 7c Ph. cash, but we hear of no sales.

FRUIT.—All hinds of foreign Fruit continue scarces and high. Sales of new layer Haisins are making at \$6.266. \$74 Ph. box and be neb at \$4.660 Ph. Sales of price are scarces and in demand at \$160 Ph. Sales of Drivat oquality. Dried are making at 32650 Ph. Bales of Dried Peaches are making at 32650 Ph. Bales of Dried Peaches are making at 32650 Ph. Bales of Dried Peaches are making at 32650 Ph. Bales of Dried Peaches are making at 32650 Ph. Bales of Dried Peaches are making at 32650 Ph. Bales of Dried Peaches are making at 32650 Ph. Bales of Dried Peaches are making at 32650 Ph. Bales of Dried Peaches are making at 32650 Ph. Bales of Dried Peaches are making at 32650 Ph. Bales of Dri GUANO.—The demand is limited, and there is very little doing.

B47.—Baled is selling at \$28@30 \$\(\text{g} \) ton.

HIDES.—There is a moderate it quiry from bity tanners for green saled, and sales are being made from the outsiders at 11%@13c; the supply is good and holders are free sellers. The Association have not a large supply on hand, and are selling about as fasts as ready at Rec for cow, and 14c for steer. From country tanners there is but little demand for green saled, and none for dry salted, and for the latter we hear of no sales. The arrival of 15 (00 Montevideo, noticed in our last week's report, remain unsold, and are going into store.

HOPS are in limited demand; small sales of first-sort Eastern are making at 46@55c, and old at 30@35c J.b.
LUMBER.—There is very little doing in the way of sales, and no change to notice in the price or demand.

MOLASSES —The stock is very light and the market is quiet; small sales of Cuba Muscovado are making at Sc # gallon

NAVAL STORES continue quiet; small sales of Rosin are reported at \$3,035 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bbl. Spirits of Turpentine is selling in a small way at \$2 30 \$\frac{1}{2}\$ gallon, which A decide. PLASTER is acarce; a cargo of soft sold at \$4.50 % That is tearer; a carge of control as one as exting ton.

LEATHER.—Trade with the tanners is not so active as earlier in the season; the weather is not so good for drying, and they are not disposed to hurry their stock into market. For heavy ond middle weights they have a good call, and sell their stock as fast as ready. For light weights the demand is not so good, and stocks of that grade are accumulating with them; they are now selling at 63@60c \$\overline{B}\$ h, cash.

LAUGHTER SOLE.—There continues a good demand for heavy, and medium weights, and receipts having fallen off, the demand is fully equal to the supply, and prices tend upwards.

failen off, the demand is fully equal to the supply, and prices tend upwards.

Pranish Sole.—The inquiry has been fully up to the receipts, and the stock in the market is very light # OILS.—Linseed Oili is in steady demand, with sales at \$1.57@1.28 Figallon. Lard Oil is in fair demand, with sales at \$1.57@1.28 Figallon and Summer at \$1.58.

Fich Oils are in steady demand, Petroleum is scarce and firm with sales of Crude at 46@46c; Refined in bond at 66@65c, and free at from 86@88c Figallon... as to quality.

The following are the receipts of Crude and Refined at this port, Juring the past week:

Crude.

2.600 bols.

RICK continues scarce; small sales are making at RICK continues scarce; small sales are making at 13%@13%c 号 协, cash.
SUGAK.—The market is more active, and prices are rather better; about 1,200 hhds Cuba sold at from 1860 23c 号 协, and New Orleans at 24%c 号 协, cash and 4 months. months.
SalT.—There is no material change to notice; a cargo of soft coarse sold on private terms.
SPIRITS.—In foreign there is no change to notice; NewEngland Rum is selling at \$2 10@3 16 B gallon. Whisky is in better demand, and prices have advanced, with sales of 1,000 bbls at 190@195c B gallon, closing at 1924. with sales of 1,000 bbls at 190@195c P gallon, closing at 183c.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed continues scarce, and in demand, with small sales at \$15 00@14 P 64 lbs for prime. Timothy is dull, and quoted a \$4 75@5 P bu. Flaxseed is in steady demand, with sales at \$3 50 P bu.

TALLOW—There is more doing; sales of city-rendered are making at 17½@17½c P ib.

TOBACCO.—There is very little doing in either leaf or manufactured; small sales of black are reported at 65@ 70c, and bright at 90@100c P ib.

which which which are sales of black are reported at 65@ 70c, and bright at 90@100c P ib.

with sales of 110,000 bs, in lots at from \$1.00@1.01 for medium to fine fleece, and \$1 16@1.25 P ib. cash, for tub.

VINEGAR.—Corn Vinegar is selling at 26c P gallon.

BOOTS AND \$10.02. There has been an improvement in the market the past week with both the manufacturers and the jobbers. The manufacturers who have most of the trade of supplying the city retailers have had an increased demand to furnish goods for the holiday trade; and are quite busy. The general trade with both manufacturers and jobbers has improved since the election, a "eding of confidence having been imparted by the result of that important event, which had for some time previous been the all-absorbing matter of interest, and which almost entirely caused a suspension of business until the result was known.

sion of business until the result was known. Boston Boot and Shoe Market, Dec. I.

The Shoe and Leather Reporter says: A very good feeling exists in the Boot and Shoe market, and trade is active for this season of the year, and especially so for the week of the National Thanksgiving. The Western trade are ordering a large amount of goods, and several declers from that section are now here making purchases. Probably the largest order of the week was given by R. M. Pomeroy & Co., of Cincinnati, for 140,000 pairs of pegged brogans, to fill their recent contract in the Fepartment of the West, presided over by Col. W. W. McKim: We also noted, early in the week, the presence of John Simphinson, Eq., of Cincinnati, lecking up goods to fill an order received by his house from the same department. The clearances of boots and shoes by rail and sea for the week have been 10, 207 cases. Of this number 9,761 cases have been sent by rail as follows: 8,257 to New York and Pennsylvania, 1971 to the Southern Estes now in our possession, and 5,633 to the Western States. The clearances from the Custom House have been 446 cases, among which we notice 446 for California. Boston Boot and Shoe Market, Dec. I.

Chicago Markets, November 30.

The leading markets to day were dull, and prices generally were lower. There was some speculative demand for No. 2 Spring Wheat, but the general market was dull, and we note a decline of 506c 3 bushel on spring; and 304c 3 bushel on winter grades. No. 2 red Winter sold at from \$1 78@1.50; rejected red at \$1.68. No. 2 spring at \$1 69@1.70, and rejected spring at \$1.65. At the close the market ruled quiet at \$1.70@1.70% for No. 2 spring.

The market for Flour was dull, and sales were too trifling to eatablish any change in prices.

Corn was dull, and the market suffered a decline of 5c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushel. Old Corn sold at \$1 and new at from \$5c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushel. Old Corn sold at \$1 and new at from \$5c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushel. Old Corn sold at \$1 and new at from \$5c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ bushel. Old Corn sold at \$1 and new at from \$5c \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to the former.

Oats were dull and 100 \(\frac{1}{2} \) \(\fra Chicago Markets, November 30.

AT THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE, PHILADELPHIA. Schy Bine Billow. Eolis Port Spain, soon PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

Stramship New York (Brem), Wenke, from New York of thult, at Liverpool 17th. Ship J of Richardson, Kendall, at Rio Janeiro 10th, Ship J of Richardson, Kendall, at Rio Janeiro 10th Oct, from Cardiff. Ship Addison Brown, from Sanderland, at Rio Janeiro 10th October.

Brig Signet, from Jamaica for this port, was spoken. 22d ult, off Gun Cay.
Brig Eurus, Achlev, sailed from New Bedford 20th ult, for this port.

Brig Richmond, Powers, from Bangor, at Rio Janeiro 10th October.