FOR THREE MONTHS, invariably in advance ante inserted at the usual rates.

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THE TRI-WEEKLY PRESS.

VOL. 8.-NO. 111.

LEGAL.

ESTATE OF RALPH A. SMITH,

TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

EQUIPAGE, TWELFTH and GIRARD Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, December 3, 1854.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on SATURDAY, the 10th instant, for supplying the Schuylhill Arsenal with the following satisfies:

articles: HOSPITAL TENTS AND FLIES, Army Standard. The Tents to be made of 28½-inch Cotton Duck, to weigh 12 onnces to the linear yard. The Flies to be made of 28½-inch Cotton Duck, to weigh 10 ounces to the linear

inear yard.

All of the above Tents and Flies to be made according to the specifications adopted by the Quartermaster's pepartment.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTER-

WED WENNE Aumy Clandows Me hammed a

PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864.

AUCTION SALES. AUCTION SALES. R MYERS & CO., AUCTION. FURNESS, BRINLEY, & CO., Nos. 939 and 924 MARKET Street. No. 615 CHESTNUT and 612 JAYNE Streets. SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS.

ON FRIDAY MORNING,
Dec. 9th, at 10 o'clock, by catalogue, on four months'
tredit, 400 lots fancy and staple French goods, comprising a seneral assortment.
GOO CHARTONS BONNET RIBBONS.
Being the closing sale of the season of a favorite importation (on Friday morning), consisting of
— cartons Nos. 405 corded-edge poult de soie ribbons,
black, white, and colored.
— cartons Nos. 10050
— cartons Nos. 10050
— cartons Nos. 10050
— cartons declarate quality black gros grain do.

Aleo, a line of watered sash ribbons.

fine black poult de soie ribbons for best
city trade.

RIAGE Med Quality choice colored ribbons. JELIS, MERICAN SALE OF HUROPEAN AND HERE I AMERICAN DRY GOODS, &c.

MERICAN DRY GOODS, &c.

Merithold a large sale of British, German, French, and the state of the sale of th 700 PAOKAGES AND LOTS Gorman, French, India, and American dry pincing a large, full, and fresh assortment of otsted, linen, sotton, and silk goods for city

populary sales.

JOSE SALE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY

GOODS.

Jack-led in our sale of foreign and domestic dry goods,

Jack-led in our sale of foreign and domestic dry goods,

Joseph St. Will be found, in part, the following de-BLACK AND COLORED SILK VELVETS.

30 pieces choice colored silk velvets.

16 pieces black do do. cit. will be found, in part, the follow ices. vis:
all wool finnels.
heavy brown drills.
leavy brown absettings.
's and 4-4 bleached mualins.
brown and bleached quarton fiannels.
heavy corset jeans.
colored cambrics and paper muslins.
Manchester ginghams.
indige blue tickings.
skob Roy clearings.
mineré plaid fiannels.
smineré plaid fiannels.
sell wool tweeds.
all wool tweeds.
suited cachings es. IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE
CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.

DAVID J. HOAR VS. ROBERT L. CURRY.

Tendition Exponse of September Term, 1864, No. 20.
The Auditor appointed by the court to report distribution of the fund produced by the Sheriff's sale under the above writ, of the following properties, to wit:

No. 1. All that certain to to piece of ground situate at the northeast corner of Thirty-third street and Rim street, in the Twenty-fourth ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on said Elm street twenty-five feet, and extending of that width in length or depth northward along said Thirty-third street eighty-three feet. There is erected upon the said lot of ground a substantial two-story stone dwelling house, with basement, seventeen front and thirty-two feet deep.

No. 3. All that certain lot or piece of ground situate at the southeast corner of Thirty-third street and frape street, in the Twenty-fourth ward of the city of Philadelphia; containing in front on said Grape street fifty feet, and extending in length or depth southward of that width along said Thirty-third street sithy-even feet. There is erected upon said lot of ground a stone slaugher house, containing in width fity-five feet, and in depth twenty-five feet. Also, a two-story stone wagon house and stable, each sixteen feet square.

Will attend to the duties of his appointment on MON-DAY, the 12th day of December, A. D. 1844, at 4 0-dock P. M., at his office, No. 114 South SIXTH Street, in the city of Philadelphia, when and whore all parties interested must present their claims, or they will be debarred from coming in on said fund.

JOHN DOLMAN, Auditor.

TSTATE OF RALPH A. SMITH, IN THE DISTRICT COURT FOR THE

il wool tweeds.

See in wool tweeds.

See in wool cashimeres.

Devoising and distance of the state of the s dress goods, white goods, travelling shirts, hirtand drawgrs, hostery, cravats, ties, sewing shirts, notions, so, shirts, notions, so, sevenge, shirts, notions, so, shirts, notions, so, shirts, notions, so, shirts, notions, so the shirts, notions, shirts, shirts, notions, shirts, shirt o a Rachdale blankets. 16224 Rochiale Dialecte.
(S. EXI, GLOVES, SHIRTS, AND DRAWERS, TWINS, &c.
ON THURSDAY,
(S. will be sold about
(Modern bosiery, sloves, shirts, and drawers, traintelist, spool cotton, twine, &g., &c. POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, &c.
ON FRIDAY MORNING.
3, at precisely 110 clook, will be sold, by ca15, on four mouths' credit, an assortment of su2 set fine ingrain, venetian, hemp, cottage, and
appetings, which may be examined early on the

SEPTORY SALE OF FRENCH, INDIA, GERMAN,
AND BRITISH DRY GOODS, &c.
ON MONDAY MORNING,
Rimber 12th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by cataset of four months' credit, about
(path, India, Garman, and British dry goods, &c.,
pindis a large and choice assortment of fancy and
constitutes in silk, worsted, woolen, linen, and cotshrice. ities. E-Samples of the same will be arranged for ex-sion, with catalogues, early on the morning of when dealers will find it to their interest to at-BEC PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS, SHORS, BROGANS, &c.
ON TUESDAY MORNING,
pt. 13th, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue,
theat reserve, on four months' credit, about 1,100
disgs; boots, shoes, brogads, balmorals, gram shoes,
typods, travelling bags, &c. of city and Eastern
talacter, embracing a fresh and prime assortment
chibally articles for men, women, and children,
the will be open for examination early on the morndisale.

ANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUC. HORLERS, 240 MARKET Street. RCE POSITIVE SALE OF 850 LOTS AMERICAN BD IMPORTED DRY GOODS, EMBROIDERIES, BLUNERY GOODS, HOSIERY GOODS, &c., by alogue.

ON WEDNESDAY,
comber 7th, at 10 o'clock, comprising a large and
attactive assortment of goods, suited to present BEOTHER OF EMBOTHER SALE OF EMBOTHER ON WEDNESDAY MORNING, falling of infants' medium to very rich high-coat sis, of infants' medium to very rich high-cost os. of ladies' very fine sets collars and cuffs. I ladies' richly embroidered collars and sets ladies' medium to very fine embroidered line of ladies' button-edged handkerchiefs. do. jaconet insertings, edges, bands, &c. DOZEN LINEN CAMBRIC HANDRERCHINES. —dozen ladies 1 and 2-inch hemstitched linen

plain % hemstitched linen cambric yard. ven gents' X plain and hemmed linen cambric en children's % hemstitched linen cambric handen children's % plain linen cambric handkeragainll assortment of a favorite make, from me-Ling s all assortment of a favorite make, from mean to very fine qualities.

SHIRT FRONTS.

Ling Diets gents' pure linen shirt fronts.

Ling Diets gents' pure linen shirt fronts.

Ling Diets late Parls style black and fancy cloth for style black and fancy fine black and fancy fine black and fancy fine fine fancy for style fancy for style fancy for style fancy fine fancy for style fancy for style

a. 139 and 141 South FOURTH Street. MLHS OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTAYE, Exchange, every TUESDAY, at 12 o'clock neer. HOF RARE, VALUABLE, AND INTERESTING BOOKS.
WIDNESDAY AND THURSDAY AFTERNOONS, with and 8th, at the auction store, the valuable try of the late Edward Parson, which includes a late of valuable works on theology, history, &c. She at Nos. 180 and 141 South Fourth street.

"EMOR FURNITURE, BILLIARD TABLES, MIRDIS, FIRE-PROOF SAFES, FINE CARPETS, SO. 2

"AND THURSDAY MORNIDG,
"A SCHOOL STREET, STRE

examined at 8 o'clock on the morning of the

chor's Sale, No. 216 FRANKLIN Street.

RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE.

ON WEDNESDAY MORNING,
it, at 10 colock, by catalogue, at No. 216
street, above Race, the superior furniture,
plane forte, fine chandeliers, feather beds,
it. May be examined at 8 o'clock on the
of the sale. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, NO. .—We are authorized to announce a sale of tench bronzes, Bohemian glassware, fancy to of the importation of Mesers. Viti Bros., place at our sales rooms, ou Thursday morning, a. Full particulars in future advertisment. ALE OF SILVER PLATED WARE, &c.,
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING NEXT,
all of clock, we will sell alarge invoice of
diver-plated ware, comprising tea sets, trays,
call bells, &c.

call bells, &c.

idle OF A VALUABLE COLLECTION OF OIL

OF THURSDAY AND PRIDAY EVENINGS,
and 9th inst, at 8% o'clock, will be sold at our
the most valuable collection of oil paintings
are been offered at public sale this year. The
state and more fashionable styles. The collection
has averall mounted in rich gold-leaf frames of
the short 115 specimens, from the studies of the
raing lalented artists: G. W. Nicholson, Edward
at Bosse, Otter, Currie, S. P. Jyke, F. Meade,
and J. Chardon, Krippendorf, Schinzel, Kemp,
mess of reputation. The paintings are now on
a spellcation at the office. LIP FORD & CO., AUCTION KERS. E SALE OF 1.200 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES HOES WORKING, ON THURSDAY MORNING, St., 164, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, sold, by catalogue, 1,200 cases boots, shoes, balmorals, cavalry boots, &c.; women's, and children's boots, shoes, gailer's, balmorator city and Eastern manufacturers.

ENRY P. WOLBERT. AUCTIONEER.

MARKET Street, South Side, above Second St. Dry Goods, Trimmings, Notions, &c., every, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY Morning, com-OF CONDEMNED HORSES. QUARTERMASTER GENERAL'S OFFICE. Washington City, November 29, 1864. , at public auction, to the highest bidder,

OFF. OF OR OTHER PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY OF T Fadd singly. Sale to commence at 10 A. H. Cash in United States currency.

JAMES A. EKIN, 1841 in charge First Division Quartermaster Generalics. RTERMASTER GENERAL'S OF-E. FIRST DIVISION.

WASHINGTON, November 30, 1864.

Stold at Public Auction, to the highest bidder, ince at Tubic Action, to the highest bidder, and places named below, viz.

Allow P. P. THURSDAY, December 15, 1864.

TOWN P. A. THURSDAY, December 15, 1864.

TWO HUNDRED CAVALBY HORSES

A local at each place.

Theres have been coademned as unfit for the coademar as unfit for th

December 16, 1864, one Steam The same of t OF CONDEMNED CLOTH-

THE AND GARRISON EQUIPAGE, TENT. CRIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

WASHINGTON, D. G., NOV. 28, 1854.

Land Control of Contro

MARTER, No. 1103 GIRARD Street, Philadelphia, December 5, 1864.

BRALED PROPOSAIS will be received at this office until noon of MONDAY, December 12, 1884, for the prompt defivery at Mover Hospital, Chestnut Hill, of Six (6) pieces 6x6 inch white pine, 32 feet long, well seasoned. Sasoned.

Twelve (12) pieces 5x6 inch white pine, 18 feet long.

Eight (8) pieces 5x6 inch white pine, 8 feet long.

Ten (10) pieces 5x6 inch hemlock, 22 feet long.

Eightesp (18) pieces 5x6 inch hemlock, 12 feet long.

Ten (10) pieces 3x6 fnch hemlock, 12 feet long.

One hundred (10) pieces 3x4 inch hemlock, 16 feet ong. Nine thousand (9,000) feet third common white pine Scoring boards.

Eive thousand (5,000) feet third common white pine oards; all well sessoned.

Tyenty-eight saan-glased, 9 lights each, 10x12.

Eight (8) pairs but hinges, with screws, (4-inch Eight (8)) Eight (8) knob-locks; heavy.

Eight (8) knob-locks; heavy.
One (1) keg 7-inch spikes.
Four (4) kegs of nails; 1 of 20d, 1 of 10d, and 2 of 8d.
Twenty-live (25) bushels of lime.
Twenty-live (25) bushels of lime.
Three hundred (300) pounds round fron, % inch.
All to be approved, after delivery, by the Government
appeator. Inspector.

Ro proposals will be received except upon the regular blanks furnished at this office, and the United States reserves the right to accept parts of bids, and reject all bids deemed incompatible with its interests.

ALBERT S. ASHMEAD.

de6-5t

Gaptain, and A. Q. M.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OF FICE, CINCINNATI, OHIO, November 30, 1884. PROPOSALS are invited by the undersigned until TUBSDAY, December 19, 1884, at 12 o'clock M., for furnishing this Department (by contract) with—

olds and quantity any propose to marked and num-and time of delivery.

Samples when submitted must be marked and num-bered to correspond with the proposal; and the par-ties thereto must guarantee that the goods shall be, in every respect, equal to Army Standard, otherwise the proposal will not be considered.

A guarantee, signed by two responsible persons, must accompany such bid, guaranteeing that the bidder will supply the articles awarded to him under his pro-nosal. Bids will be opene' on Tuesday, December IS, 1964, 12 o'clock M., at this office, and bidders are requested be present.

Awards will be made on Wednesday. December 14,

\$\frac{2}{3}\$, and preference will be given to bidders agreeing to

amplete their deliveries within three months from date mplete their derivenes within three months from daw commencement. Bonds will be required that the contract will be faith-tly fulfilled. ally funited. Telegrams relating to Proposals will not be noticed. Blank forms of Proposals, Contracts, and Bonds may be obtained at this office.

The right to reject any bld deemed unreasonable is easywed. reserved.

Endorse envelope "Proposals for there insert the name of the article offered!," and address the article offered!," and address the article offered with the world with the control of the cont

OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTER-OFFICE OF THE DEPOT QUARTERMASTER.
FORT LEAVENWORTH, KANSAS, Nov. 10, 1864.
PROPOSALS FOR ARMY TRANSPORTATION.
SEALED PROPOSALS Will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on the flat-day of December, 1864, for the Transportation of Military Supplies during the year 1865 on the following routes:
ROUTE Mo. 1.—From Forts Leavenworth, Laramie, and Riley, and other depots that may be established during the above year on the west bank of the Missouri river, north of Fort Leavenworth, and south of latitude 42 degrees north, to any posts or stations that are or may be established in the Territories of Nebraska, Dakota, Idaho, and Utah, south of latitude 44 degrees north and east of longitude 114 degrees west, and in the Territory of Colorado north of 40 degrees north Bidders to state the rate per 100 pounds per 100 miles at which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866.
Router No. 2.—From Forts Leavenworth and Riley, in

which they will transport said stores in each of the months from April to September, inclusive, of the year 1866.

##SICORT. PR. THURBDAY, December 8. 1864.

#WASHINGRY. PR. THURBDAY, December 15. 1864.

#WOWN. PA. THURBDAY, December 22. 1864.

#WOWN. PA. THURBDAY, December 15. 1864.

#WOWN. PA. THURBDAY, December 22. 1864.

#WOWN. PA. THURBDAY, December 22. 1864.

#WOWN. PA. THURBDAY, December 23. 1864.

#WOWN. PA. THURBDAY, December 24. 1864.

#WOWN. PA. THURBDAY, December 25. 1864.

#WOWN. PA. THURBDAY, December 26. 1864.

#WOWN. PA. THURBDAY, December 16. 1864.

#WOWN. PA. THURBDAY, December 22. 1864.

#WOWN. PA. THURBDAY, December 16. 1864.

#WOWN. PA. THURBDAY, December 22. 1864.

#WOWN. PA. THURBDAY, December 16. 1864.

#WOWN. PA. THURBDAY, December 22. 1864.

#WOWN. PA. THURBDAY, December 16. 1864.

#WOWN. PA. THURBDAY, December 22. 1864.

#WOWN. PA. THURBDAY, December 24. 1864.

#WOWN. PA. THURBDAY, December 16. 1864

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1864. XXXVIIITH CONGRESS---Second Session.

Mr. Clark, president pro tem., in the chair. REPORT OF COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESI Mr. Foor, in behalf of the committee appointed yesterday to wait on the President and intorm him that Congress was ready to proceed with business reported that the committee had performed its duty and the President would send in his Message to bot uses at one o'clock. RECESS.

Petitions and bills were called for, and none being offered, the Senate, on motion of Mr. Sumner, took a recess until one o'clock. THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READ. The Senate reasonabled at one o'clock, when the President's message was received and read by John W. Forney, Secretary of the Senate.
On motion of Mr. Shebman, it was ordered that the usual number of copies of the message be printed. THE TREASURY AND NAVY REPORTS. BRITISH OVERTURES IN AID OF THE REBELLION. Mr. Summer, of Massachusetts, by unanimous consent, introduced the following, which was Mr. Sumber, or Museaccuseuts, by unsumous consent, introduced the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested, if in his opinion not inconsistent with the public interest, to furnish the Senate with any information in the possession of the Department of State concerning any proposition or overtures recently made by British subjects in aid of the rebellion. EXECUTIVE SESSION

The Senate then went into Executive session, and HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. deceased.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of RALPH A. SMITH, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate will please make payment, and those having claims will present the same, without delay, to CHARLES B. SMITH.

Or to his Attorney, BYRON WOOD WARD, NO. 221
South FIFTH Street. 109-WGF EPORT OF THE COMMITTEE TO WAIT ON THE PRESIDENT. Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, from the committee appointed to wait on the President, reported that the latter yould send in his message at one o'clock -day. The committees were called for reports, but none ESTATE OF REBECCA ENGLE, ere made. BILLS RELATING TO GOLD AND SILVER COIN, ETC. deceased. Letters Testamentary upon the Estate of REBECOA ENGLE, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims or demands thereon are requested to present them without delay to RICHARD ENGLE, RICHARD ENGLE, Jr., 31 S. THIRD St., SAML LUTZ. 417 MARKET Street, PHILARLIPHIA, NOV. 1, 1864. Executors. no2-w6t* BILLS RELATING TO GOLD AND SILVER COIN, ETC.
Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, in pursuance of
his notice, introduced a bill to prohibit the exportation of gold and silver coin, and a bill to prevent
gold and silver coin and bullion from being paid or
accepted for a greater value than their real or current value, and for preventing any note or bill
issued by the United States from being received for
a smaller sum than is herein specified, and also a
joint resolution in relation to the tax on tobacco.
These bills were referred to the Committee on joint resolution in relation to the tax on tobacco.

These bills were referred to the Committee or Ways and Means. TREASURY DEPARTMENT.

OPPICE OF THE COMPTROLLER OF THE GURRRIOT.

WASHINGTON. September 27, 1864.

Whereas, by satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to properly the tipe HIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADRIPHIA in the HIGHTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADRIPHIA in the City of Philadelphia, in the County of Philadelphia, state of Fennsylvania, has been duly or ranised ander and according to the requirements of the Act of Congress, entitled "An Act of provide a national currency, secured by pleade of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3d, 1854, and has somplied with all the provisions of said Act required to banking under said Act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McGULLOUGH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby sertify that the Righth National Bank of Philadelphia, in the City of Philadelphia, in the Gunters of Pennsylvania, is authorized to commence the business of Banking under the Act aforesaid.

In testimony whereof witness my hand and seal of office this twenty-seventh day of September, 1864.

EALL

Comptroller of the Currency.

Oct. 501. exemption of widows' dowby from Taxation. Mr. Broomall, of Pennsylvania, submitted the following resolution, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so mending the laws of the United States imposing taxes on inheritances, as to exempt from such taxation all estates and interests of widows in the estates of their deceased husbands.

THE RED RIVER EXPEDITION. On motion of Mr. SPALDING, of Ohio, it was Resolved, That the Committee on the Conduct of the Mr. Spalding in the causes of the disastrous issue to the Red river campaign under Major General Banks, and to report at their carllest convenience. FORFEITURE OF THE PEE OF REBEL ESTATES. Mr. Julian, of Indiana, introduced a bill pre-scribing an oath of koyalty to all persons practicing law in any of the States declared to be in rebellion and a bill providing for the forfeiture of the fee o rebel landholders. They were referred to the Com-mittee on the Judiciary. TRADE WITH REBELLIOUS DISTRICTS. Mr. Boutwell, of Massachusetts, introduced the llowing, which was agreed to:

following, which was agreed to:

Resolved, That the Committee on Military Affairs be
instructed to consider the expediency of reporting a bill
prohibiting the transite expediency of reporting a bill
prohibiting the transite goods, wares, or merchandise
to any portion of the territory of the United States in
possession of persons engaged in resellion, and beyond
the lines of the United States; and prohibiting the sale
of any goods, wares, or merchandise to persons rest
dent upones said territory; and also the expediency of
authorizing the purchase of the products of the territory
occupied by the rebels in arms by any person not connected the transite of the United States, and
not otherwise in the service or employment of the
United States, either upon credit or by the payment in
money of foreign exchange. OFFICE ARMY CLOTHING AND

money or foreign exchange.

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READ.

The annual message of the United States was received through Mr. Nicolay, the President's private secretary, and was read by Mr. MicPherson, the clerk of the House.

On motion of Mr. Stevens, of Pennsylvania, the message and accompanying documents were referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, and to be printed.

Mr. Stevens moved that 50,000 extra copies of the said message be printed for the use of members of the House, which motion was referred to the Committee on Printing.

THE TREASURY REPORT. THE TREASURY REPORT.

All of the Broyet Chitamu Thes was a second and the to the specifications adopted by the Guartermaster's Department.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to, as being good and anticiant escurity for the amount involved, by some public functionary of the United States.

Bids from defaulting contractors, and those that do not fully comply with the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered.

Blank forms for proposals, embracing the terms of the guarantee required in each bid, can be had on application at this office, and none others which do not embrace the guarantee will be considered; nor will any proposal be considered which does not strictly conform to the requirements therein stated.

The bids must state the number and quantity of each kind of article proposed to be delivered.

Proposals must be endorsed "Proposals for Army Supplies," stating on the envelope the article bid for.

BERMAN BIGGS,

de5-6t Col. Quartermaster's Department. The Speakee, by unanimous consent, laid before the House the annual report of the Secretary of the Fressury on the state of the finances, which was reterred to the Committee of Ways and Means, and ordered to be printed.

The House, at 2 0'clock, adjourned.

THE MESSAGE OF THE PRESIDENT Fellow-citizens of the Scnate and House of Represen Again the blessings of health and an abundant harvest claim our profoundest gratitude to Al-

mighty God.

satisfactory. OUR RELATIONS WITH CENTRAL AND SOUTH ANERICA.

Mexico continues to be a theatre of civil war.

While our political relations with that country have undergone no change, we have at the same time strictly maintained a neutrality between the belligerents.
At the request of the States of Costa Rica and Nicaragua, a competent engineer has been authorized to make a survey of the river San Juan and the port of San Juan. It is a source of much satisfaction that the difficulties which for a mo-ment excited some political apprehensions and caused a closing of the inter-oceanic transit route, have been amicably adjusted, and that

there is a good prospect that the route will soon be reopened, with an increase of capacity and adap-We could not exaggerate either the commercial or the political importance of that great improvement.

It would be doing injustice to an important South American State not to acknowledge the directness, frankness, and cordiality with which the United States of Colombia have entered into intimate rela tions with this Government. A. Claims Convention has been constituted to complete the unfinished work of the one which closed its session in 1881. The new liberal Constitution of Venezuela having gone into effect with the universal acquiescence of the people, the Government under it has been re-cognized and diplomatic intercourse with it has been

opened in a cordial spirit. The long-deferred Aresas land claim has been satisfactorily paid and discharged.

Mutual payments have been made of the claims awarded by the late joint commission for the settle-ment of claims between the United States and Peru. An earnest and cordial friendship conti to exist between the two countries, and such efforts s were in my power have been used to remove misnderstandings and avert a threatened war between Peru and Spain. Our relations are of the most friendly nature with Chili, the Argentine Republic, Bolivia, Costa Rica, Paraguay, San Salvador, and Hayti. During the past year no differences of any kind have arisen with any of these Republics, and, on the other hand, their sympathics with the United States are constantly expressed with cordiality and

The claim arising from the seizure of the cargo of the brig Macedonia, in 1821, has been paid in full by he Government of Chili, Civil war continues in the Spanish part of San comingo, apparently without prospect of an early

Official correspondence has been freely opened with Liberia, and it gives us a pleasing view of social and political progress in that Republic. It may be expected to derive new vigor from American influence; improved by the rapid disappearance of slavery in the United States. cit your authority to furnish to the Republic gunboat of moderate cost, to be reimbursed to the United States by instalments. Such a vessel is seeded for the safety of that State against the native African races, and in Liberian hands it would be more effective in arresting the African slave trade than a squadron in our own hands.

The possession of the least organized naval force would stimulate a generous ambition in that Republic, and the confidence which we should manifest by furnishing it would win forbearance and favor

oward the colony from all civilized nations. INTERNATIONAL TELEGRAPHS. INTERRATIONAL TELEGRAPHS,
The proposed Overland Telegraph between America and Europe, by the way of Behring Straits and Asiatic Russia, which was sanctioned by Congress at the last session, has been undertaken under very favorable circumstances, by an association of American citizens, with the cordial good will and support as well of this Government as those of Great Britain and Russia. Assurances have been received from most of the South American States of their appreciation of the enterprise, and their readiness to co-operate in constructing lines tributary to that world-encircling communication. I learn, with satisfaction, that the noble design of a telegraphic communication between the eastern coast of America and Great Britain, has been renewed, with full . Thus it is hoped that, with the return of domestic.

pance, the country will be able to resume with an perce, and advantage its former high career of com-merce and civilization. EGYPT. Our very popular and estimable representative in Egypt died in April last. An unpleasant alterea-tion, which arose between the temporary incumbent of the office and the Government of the Pacha, re sulted in a suspension of intercourse. The evil was promptly corrected on the arrival of the successor in the consulate, and our relations with Egypt, as well as our relations with the Barbary Powers, are entirely satisfactory.

The rebellion which has so long been prevalent in China has at last been suppressed with the co-operating good offices of this Government and of the China has at last been suppressed with the co-optiesment.

Parties to whom awards are made must be prepared to execute contracts at once, and to give the required bonds for the faithful performance of the same.

Contracts will be made gubject to the approval of the Guartermaster General, but the right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may be offered.

Contractors must be in readiness for service by the first day of April, 1865, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leaven worth and Union and other depote that may be established, and they will be required to have a place of agencies at or in the vicinity of Forts Leaven worth and Union and other depote that may be established, and readily.

By order of the Quartermaster General.

Capt. and A. Q. M., U. S. A.

malous form of its Government, the action of that Empire in performing treaty stipulations is inconstant and capricious. Nevertheless, good pro-gress has been effected by the Western Powers moving with enlightened concert. Our own pecu-niary claims have been allowed, or part in course of sottlement, and the Inland Sea has been re-opened to commerce. There is reason to believe that these proceedings have increased rather than dimied the friendship of Japan towards the Uni ted States. -THE OPENING OF BLOCKADED PORTS.

The ports of Norfolk, Fernandina, and Pen-sacola have been opened by proclamation. It is hoped that foreign merchants will consider whether it is not safer and more profitable to themselves, as well as just to the United States, to resort to these, and other open ports, than it is to pursue, through many hazards and at vast cost, a contraband trade with other ports which are closed, if not by actual military occupation, at least by a lawful and effective blockade. For myself, I have no doubt of the power and duty of the Executive, under the law of nations, to exclude enemies of the human race from an asylum in the United States. If Congress should think rity of law, or ought to be further regulated by it It recommend that provision be made for effectually preventing foreign slave traders from acquiring domicile and facilities for their criminal occupation in our country. It is possible that if it were a new and open question, the maritime Powers, with the rights they now enjoy, would not concede the privileges of a naval belligerent to the insurgents of the United States, destitute as they are, and al ways have been, equally of slips of war and of port and harbors. Disloyal emissaries have been, and the last year than they were before that time their efforts, under the favors of that privilege, to embroil our country in foreign war. The desir and determination of the government of the mara-time States to defeat that design are believed to be own. Nevertheless, unforeseen political difficulti have arisen, particularly in Brazilian and British ports, and on the northern boundary of the United States, which have required, and are likely to continue to require, the practice of constant vigitance and a just and conciliatory spirit on the part of the United States, as well as of the nations

Commissioners have been appointed under the treaty with Great Britain, on the adjustment of the claims of the Hudson Bay and Puget Sound Agricultural Companies in Oregon, and are new proceeding to the execution of the trust assigned by the region adjacent to the Canadian border. reason of recent assaults and depredations committed by inimical and desperate persons who ar harbored there, it has been thought proper to give notice that, after the expiration of six months, the notice that, after the expiration of six months, the period constitutionally stipulated in the existing a rangements with Great Britain, the United States of didition of prosperity and rapid growth. Idaho must hold themselves at liberty to increase their naval armament upon the Lakes, if they shall finithat proceeding necessary. The condition of this lateral proceeding necessary. The condition of this lateral proceeding necessary. that proceeding necessary. The condition of the border will necessarily come into consideration it connection with the question of continuing or mod fying the rights of transit from Canada through the United States, as well as the regulation of Imports which was temporarily established by the reciproci ty treaty of June 5th, 1854. I desire, however, to be understood, while making the statement, that the colonial authorities of Canada are not deemed to be ntentionally unjust and unfriendly towards the United States, but, on the contrary, there wery reason to expect that, with the approval of the Im perial Government, they will take the necessar measures to prevent new incursions across the

THE BRITISH PROVINCES.

EMIGRATION. The act passed at the last session for the encouragement of emigration has, so far as was possible, been put into operation. It seems to need amendment which will enable the officers of the Government to prevent the practice of frauds against the immirants while on their way, and on their arriver to the ports, so as to secure them here a free choice of avocations and places of settlement. A liberal disposition towards this great national policy is manibe reciprocated on our part by giving the immigrants effective national protection. I regard our immigrants as one of the principal replenishing streams which are appointed by Providence to repair the ravages of internal war and its wastes of national health and strength. All that is necessary is to secure the flow of that stream in its present is to scoure the now of that stream in its present fullness, and to that end the Government must in every way make it manifest that it neither needs nor designs to impose involuntary military service upon those who come from other lands to cast their

The financial sifiars of the Government have been successfully administered during the last year. The legislation of the last session of Congress has beneficially affected the revenues, although sufficient gress imposing increased taxation.

The receipts during the year from all sources upon the basis of warrants signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, including loans, and the balance in the Treasury on the first day of July, 1863, were \$1,394,796,007.62, and the aggregate disbursements The condition of our foreign affairs is reasonably upon the same basis were \$1,298,056,101.89, leaving a bal-nce in the Treasury, as shown by warrants, of

\$96,789,905.73.
Deduct from these amounts the amount of the principal of the public debt redeemed, and that amount of issues in substitution therefor, and the actual cash operations of the Treasury were: Recelpts, \$884,075,646.57; disbursements, \$865,234-087.86, which leaves a cash balance in the Treasury of \$18,842,558.71.
Of the receipts, there were derived from customs

of the receipts, there were derived from customs \$102,316,152.99; from lands \$588,333.29; from direct taxes \$475,648.96; from internal revenue \$109,741,134.10; from miscellaneous sources \$47,511,448.10; and from loans applied to actual expenditures, including former balance, \$626,443,229.13.

There were disbursed for the civil service \$27,506,599 46; for pensions and Indians \$7,617,930 97; for the War Department, \$690,791,842 97; for the Navy Department, \$690,791,842 97; for the Navy Department, \$690,791,842 97; for the public debt, \$58,685,421 60; making an aggregate of \$865,234,037 86, and leaving a balance in the treasury of \$48,842,558 71, as before stated. For the actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year, and the general operations of the Treasury in detail, I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Treasury. I concur with him in the opinion that the proportion of moneys required to meet the expenses consequent upon the war derived from taxation, should be still further increased; and I earnestly invite your attention to Cogress is invited.

PENSIONS.

The liberal provisions made by Congress for paying pensions to invalid soldiers and sallors of the Republic, and 4th the widews, orphans, and dependent mathers of these wine have been diligently administered. There added to the pension rolls, during the year ending the year ending the 30th day of June last, the names of 15,770 invalids oldiers, and of 271 disabled to meet the expenses to the current fiscal year, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disburse-ments for the three remaining quarters of the current fiscal year, and the general operations of the Secretary of the Treasury. I concur with him in the opinion that the proportion of moneys required to meet the expenses consequent upon the war derived from taxation, should be still further increased; and I earnestly creased, and I earnestly invite your attention to this subject, to the end that there may be such additional legislation as should be required to meet the ust expectations of the Secretary. THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The public debt on the 1st of July last, as appears

by the books of the Treasury, amounted to one bil-lion seven hundred and forty thousand millions, six hundred and ninety thousand four hundred and eighty-nine dollars and forty-nine cents. Probably, should the war continue for another year, that should the war continue for another year, that amount will be increased by not far from five hundred millions. Held as it is for the most part by our own people, it has become a substantial branchiof national, though private, property. For obvious reasons the more nearly this property can be distributed among all the people the better. To favor such general distribution greater inducements to become owners might, perhaps, with good effect, and without injury, be presented to persons of limited means. With this view, I suggest whether it might not be both competent and expedient for Congress to provide that a limited amount of some future issue of public securities might be held by any bonefide purchaser, exempt from taxation and from seizure for debt, under such restrictions and limitations zure for debt, under such restrictions and limitations as might be necessary to guard against abuse of se important a privilege. This would enable every prudent person to set aside a small annuity against a possible day of want.

Privileges like these would render the possession of such securities, to the amount limited, most described to a previous family more relative. of such securities, to the amount limited, most de-sirable to every person of small means who might be able to save enough for the purpose. The great advantage of citizens being creditors as well as debtors, with relation to the public debt, is obvious, Men readily perceive that they cannot be much oppressed by a debt which they owe to themselves. The public debt, on the first day of July last, atthough somewhat exceeding the estimate of the Secretary of the Transpurp mode to Choorness at the Scoretary of the Treasury made to Congress at the commencement of the last session, falls short of the estimate of that officer made in the preceding December, as to its probable amount at the beginning of this year, by the sum of \$3,995,097.31. This fact exhibits a satisfactory condition and conduct of the

operations of the Treasury. The National banking system is proving to be acceptable to capitalists and to the people. On the 25th day of November five hundred and eighty-four National banks had been authorized, a considerable number of which were conversions from State banks. Changes from the State systems to the National Changes from the State systems to the Authornal system are rapidly taking place, and it is hoped that very soon there will be in the United States no banks of issue not authorized by Congress, and no bank-note circulation not secured by the Government and the nearly will ment. That the Government and the people will derive great benefit from this change in the banking systems of the country can hardly be questioned.
The National system will create a reliable and pernanent influence in support of the National credi and protect the people against losses in the issue of

Owing to the peculiar situation of Japan, and the to our countrymen that a navy of such vast proportions has been organized in so brief a period, and conducted with so much efficiency and success. The general exhibit of the navy, including vessels under construction, on the 1st of December, 1868, shows a total of e71 vessels, carrying 4,610 guns and of 510,386 tons, being an actual increase during the year, over and above all losses by shipwreck and battle, of 88 vessels, 167 guns, 42,427 tons. The total number of men at this time in the naval service, including officers, is about 51,000. There have been captured by the navy during the year 324 vessels, and the whole number of naval captures since hostilities commenced is 1,279, of which 267 are steamers. The gross proceeds arising from the sale of condemned prize property thus reported amount to \$14,396,250.51. A large amount of such proceeds is still under adjudication, and yet to be reported. The total expenditures of the Navy Department of every description, including the cost of the immense squadrons that have been called into existence from the 4th of March, 1861, to the 1st of November, 1864, are \$288,047,262.35. Your favorable consideration is invited to the various recommendations of the Secretary of the Navy, especially in regard to a navy yard and suitable establishment for the construction and repair of iron vessels and the machinery and armature for our ships, to which reference was made in my last annual message.
Your attention is also directed to the views expressed in the report, in relation to the legislation of Congress, at its last session, in respect to prizes in our inland waters. I cordially concur in the re-commendation of the Secretary, as to the propriety

THE POSTAL SYSTEM.

Your attention is invited to the report of the Postmaster General for a detailed account of the opera-tions and financial condition of the Post Office Department. The postal revenue for the year ending June 30, 1864, amounted to \$12,488,263.78, and the expenditures to \$12,644,780.20; the excess of expenditures over receipts being \$206,652.42. The views presented by the Postmaster General as sincere, and cannot be more earnest than our on the subject of special grants by the Government in aid of the establishment of new lines of ocean mail steamships, and the policy he recommends for course with adjacent and neighboring countries should receive the careful consideration of Con-NATIONAL PROGRESS

of creating the new rank of Vice Admiral in our

It is of noteworthy interest that the steady expassion of population, improvement, and govern-mental institutions over the new and unoccupied portions of our territory has scarcely been checked, much less impeded or destroyed, by our great civil war, which, at the first glance, would seem to have absorbed almost the entire energies of the nation. The organization and admission of the State of Nevada has been completed in conformity with law, and thus an excellent system is firmly established in the mountains which once seemed a barren and uninhabitable waste between the Atlantic States and those which have grown up on the Pacific

ized, but it is understood that these difficulties are about to disappear, which will permit their Governments, like those of the others, to go into speedy and fill operation. As intimately connected with and promotive of this material growth of the nation, I ask the attention of Congress to the valuable information and important recommendations relating to the public lands, Indian affairs, the Pacific Rail-road, and mineral discoveries, contained in the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith transmitted, and which report also embraces the subjects of patents, pensions, and other topics of public interest pertaining to his Department. THE PUBLIC LANDS.

The quantity of public lands disposed of during the five quarters ending on the 30th of September ast was 4,221,842 acres, of which 1,538,614 acres were entered under the homestead Law. The remainder was located with military land warrants, agricultural scrip, certified to States for railroads and location fees was \$1,019,446. The increase from sales during the fiscal yearend-The increase from sales during the fiscal year end-ing June 30, 1864, was \$678,007.21, against \$138,077.95 Seceived during the preceding year. The aggregate number of acres surveyed during the year has been equal to the quantity disposed of, and there is open to settlement about 133,000,000 acres of surveyed hing land.

PACIFIC BAILBOAD AND TELEGRAPH.

PACIFIC BAILBOAD AND TELEGRAPH.

The great enterprise of connecting the Atlantic with the Pacific States by railways and telegraph with the Paoine States by railways and telegraph lines has been entered upon with a vigor that gives assurance of success notwithstanding the embarrassments arising from the prevailing high prices of materials and labor. The route of the main line of the road has been definitely located for one hundred miles westward from the initial points at Omaha City, Nebraska, and a temporary location of the Pacific Railroad of California has been made from Secrement eastward to the Great Band of the from Sacramento eastward to the Great Bend of the Trackee river in Nevada. Numerous discoveries of ficially affected the revenues, although sufficient time has not yet elapsed towexperience the full effect of several of the provisions of the acts of Congress imposing increased taxation.

The receipts during the year from all sources and the subordinate ranges now teems with enterprising labor which is richly remunerative. It is believed that the product of the mines of precious metals in that region has, during the year, reached if not exceeded one hundred millions in value.

If not exceeded one hundred millions in value,

THE INDIANS.

It was recommended in my last annual message that our Indian system be remodeled. Congress at its last session, acting upon the recommendation, did frovide for reorganizing the system in California, and it is believed that under the present organization the management of the Indians there will be attended with reasonable success. Much yet remains to be done to provide for the proper government of the Indians in other parts of the country, to render the secure for the advancing settlers, and to provide for the Indians. The Scoretary reiterates his recommendations, and to them the attention of Congress is invited.

PENSIONS.

ities have been paid to pensioners of all classes.

The public institutions.

I cheerfully commend to your continued patrolage the benevolent institutions of the District of Columbia, which have hitherto been established or obstered by Congress, and respectfully refer, for incommation concerning them and in relation to the Washington aqueduct, the Capitol and other matters of local interest, to the report of the Secretary. The Agricultural Department, under the supervision of its present energetic and sithful head, is impidly commending itself to the great and vital interests it was created to advance. It is peculiarly the People's Department, in which they feel more irrectly concerned than in any other. I commend to the continued attention and fostering care of Congress.

RESULTS OF THE WAR.

The war continues. Since the last annual message, all the important lines and positions then occupied by our forces have been maintained and our arms lave been steadily advanced, thus liberating the legions left in the rear; so that Missouri, Keniucky, Tennessee, and parts of other States, have sgain produced reasonably fair crops.

The most remarkable feature in the military operations of the year is General Sherman's attempted march of three hundred miles directly through the insurgent region. It tends to show a great increase of our relative strength, that our General in-Chief should feel able to confront and hold in check every active force of the enemy and yet detach a well appointed large army to move on such an expedition. The result not yet being known, conjecture in regard to it is not here indulged.

Important movements have also occurred during the year to the effect of moulding society for the durability of the Union. Although short of complete success, it is much in the right direction, more extensive though less definite, in Missouri, Kenthem the work of the States of Arkansas and Loudslans have organized local State Governments with iree Constitutions, and are earnestly struggling to maintain and administer them. The movements in the same direction, more extensive though less definite, in Missouri, Kenthem The movements in the same direction, more extensive though less definite, in Missouri, Kenthem The movements in the same direction, more extensive though less definite, in Missouri, Kenthem The movements in the same direction, more extensive though less definite, in Missouri, kenthem to the Constitution, abolishing slavery throughout the Union of all the future. The genius of Rebellion will no more claim Maryland. Like another foul spirit, being driven out it may seek to ear her, but it will woo her no more.

At the least essession of Congress a proposed amendment of the casure of the common of the consideration and passage of the small produced that the control, I want to Congress.

and protect the people against losses in the issue of paper money. Whether or not any further legislation is advisable for the suppression of State bank issues, it will be for Congress to determine.

It seems quite clear that the Treasury cannot be satisfactorily conducted unless the Government of the Union, and among the means to secure that exercise a restraining power over the bank note circulation of the country.

The ARMY.

The report of the Secretary of War and the accompanying documents will detail the campaigns of the armies in the field since the date of the last annual message, and also the operations of the several administrative bureaus of the War Department during the last year. It will also specify the measures deemed elsemital for the national defence and to keep up and supply the requisite military force.

The report of the Secretary of the Navy presents a comprehenive and satisfactory exhibit of the activated by the samigrify force, this and is a comprehenive and satisfactory exhibit of the activated by the samigrify force, and the first of that Department, and of the naval service. It is a subject of congratulation and laudable pride in the majority, simply because it is the will of the majority, simply because it is the will of the majority.

This public of the suppression of State bank it is easily advised to the will of the majority.

In this case, the common end is the maintenance of the Union, and among the means to secure that only will, through the election, is most clearly declared in favor of such a constitutional amend mend, and among the means to secure that the Union, and among the means to secure that the Union, and among the means to secure that the Union, and among the means to secure that the Union, and among the means to secure that the Union, and among the means to secure that the Union and among the means to secure that the Union and among the means to secure that the Union and among the means to secure that the Union and among the means to secure that the Union and anong th

ticians have shown their instinctive knowledge that there is no diversity among the paople. In affordthere is no diversity among the people. In affording to the people the fair opportunity of showing one to another, and to the world, this irrmess and unanimity of purpose, the election has been of vast value to the national cause. NATIONAL RESOURCES.

unanimity of purpose, the election has been of vast value to the national cause.

NATIONAL RESCURGES.

The election has exhibited another fact not less valuable to be known—the fact that we do not approach exhaustion in the most important branch of national resources—that of flying men. While it is melancholy to reflect that the war has filled so many graves and carried mourning to so many hearths, it is some relief to know that, compared with the surviving, the fallen have been so few. While corps, and divisions, and brigades, and regiments have formed, and fought, and dwindled, and gone out of existence, a great majority of the men who composed them are still living. The same is true of the naval service. The election returns prove this. So many voters could not else be found. The States regularly holding elections, both now and four years ago, to wit: California, Connecticut, Delawars, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, Vermont, West Virginia, and Wisconsin, cast 3,982,011 votes now, against 3,870,222 cast then, showing an aggregate now of 3,982,011. To this is to be added 33,762 cast now in the new States that did not vote in 1860, thus swelling the aggregate to 4,015,773, and the net increase during the three years and a half of war to 145,561. A table is appended showing particulars. To this agains should be added the number of soldlers in the field from Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New Jorsey, Delaware, Indiana, Illinois, and California, who, by the laws of those States, could not vote way from their homes, and, which number cannot be less than 90,000. Nor yet is this all. The number in the organized Territories is a trifle now to what it was four years ago, while thousands, white and black, join us as the national arms press back the insurgent lines. So much is shown altimatively and negatively by the election. It is not material to inquire how the fineress has be

are now more complete and abundant than ever.

THE MAINTENANCE OF THE UNION—CONDITIONS

OF PEACE.

The natural resources then are unexhausted, and, as we believe, inexhaustible. The public purpose to establish and maintain the national authority is unchanged, and, as we believe, unchangeable. The manner of continuing the effort remains to choose. On careful consideration of all the evidence accessible, it seems to me that no attempt at negotiation with the insurgent leader could result in any good. He would accept nothing short of severance of the Union, precisely what we will not and cannot give. His declarations to this effect are explicit and oft-repeated. He does not attempt to deceive us. He affords us no excuse to deceive ourselves He cannot voluntarily reaccept the Union. We cannot voluntarily reaccept the Union. We cannot voluntarily reaccept the Union. We cannot voluntarily yield it. Between him and us the issue is distinct, simple, and inflexible. It is an issue which can only be tried by war and decided by victory. If we yield we are beaten. If the Southern people fall him he is beaten. Either way it would be the victory and defeat following war. What is true, however, of him who heads the insurgent cause, is not necessarily true of those who follow. Although he cannot re-accept the Union, they can. Some of them, we know, already desire peace and reminon. The number of such may increase. They can at any moment have peace, simply by laying down their arms and submitting to the national authority under the Constitution. After so, much the Government could not, if it would, maintain war against them. The loyal propie would not sustain or allow it. If questions should remain, we would adjust them by the peaceful means of legislation, conferences, courts, and votes operating only in constitutional and lawful channels. Some certain and other possible questions are and would be exercised can be fairly judged of by the-past. A year ago a general pardon and amnesty, upon specified terms, were offered to all e

meh as were not in condition to make free cho

the door has been for a full year open to all, except such as were not in condition to make free choice—that is, such as were in custody or under constraint. It is still so open to all. But the time may come when public duty shall demand that it be closed, and that in lieu more vigorous measures than here-tofore shall be adopted.

In presenting the abandonment of armed resistance to the national authority on the part of the insurgents as the only indispensable condition to ending the war on the part of the Government, I retract nothing heretofore said as to slavery. I repeat the declaration made a year ago, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract or modify the Emancipation Proclamation, nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of that proclamation er by any of the acts of Congress. If the people should, by whatever mode or means, make it an Executive duty to re-ensiave such persons, another, and not I, must be their instrument to perform it. In states, a shock and then a perform to the Government whenever it shall have ceased on the part of those who began it.

Degravers 6, 1864.

DEGENEER 6, 1864. ABRAHAM LINCOLN, Table showing the aggregate votes in the States named at the Presidential elections respectively, 1860 and 1864 :

Oalifornia..... Delaware

Nearly Estimated 4.015.773 The Bridesburg Orphans' Home. To the Editor of The Press: Sin: I went yesterday, in company with the lady matron of our hospital, to the orphan asylum at Bridesburg, to place there the orphan children of a soldier. Your readers may recollect that the founder of this institution and his devoted wife departed this life almost at the same time. This in titution is under the supervision of the German Re formed Synod, and those who direct its interests are There are now fifty-four orphans in this institution, many of them the children of those who have fallen on the field of battle. Funds are needed to extend its accommodations. It is only necessary that the wealthy and benevolent men and women of this city should be convinced that the funds given are well employed, in order to command all that is needed. A visit to the institution is one way of settling this question. Contributions or packages should be addressed to the Rev. J. Gantenbein, Orphans' Home, at Bridesburg, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

TURNER'S-LANE HOSPITAL, Philada., Dec. 6. THE CITY. The Thermometer DEC. 6, 1863.

A. M. ... 12 M. ... 3 P. M. 6 A. M. ... 12 M. ... 3 P. M. 38 ... 45 ... 45 ... 48 WIND. ...NENE NE by E...NE

MILITARY: THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE GUARD. The following circular relative to the Pennsyl-ania State Guard has been issued by the Provost vania State Guard has been issued by the Provost Marshal General:

"The Secretary of War directs me to inform you that the President of the United States has ordered as follows: In case the Governor of Pennsylvania shall organize the Pennsylvania State Guard and put in service under the State act for that purpose a number not exceeding five thousand, it is ordered that any member of said organization, being drafted into the United States service, be at once furloughed, so as to retain his place in said State organization, not receiving pay of the United States, but the time counting on his term under the draft. You are instructed to see that the orders of the President are strictly conformed to." THE CITY BOUNTY. The appropriations made by City Councils for the payment of bounties to volunteers being nearly exhausted, the commissioner having charge of the fund has decided to pay no bounties to volunteers, or to persons furnishing substitutes, after Monday next, the 12th inst.

RECRUITING. Warrants for the payment of the city bounty were issued yesterday morning to twenty men, two of whom enlisted for four years, fifteen for three years, and two for two years. The credits wore as follows: Fourth ward, 1; Sixth ward, 1; Ninth ward, 4; Tenth ward, 6; Twelfth ward, 1; Fifteenth ward, 2; Twenty-fourth ward, 3. 2; Twenty-fourth ward, 3.

DEATH OF A SOLDIER.

The death of Samuel Grinder, Co. C, 29th P. V., at the Pittsburg Hospital, was reported yesterday.

DESERTIONS.

The desertion of the following-named soldiers from army hospitals were reported yesterday at the Medical Director's office:

Filbert-street Hospital.—William Colge, Co. D, 183d P. V.; Cuts Keir, Co. E, 6th New Jersey; Frederick Noongieser, Co. B, 95th P. V.

McClellan Hospital.—Andrew J. Brown, Co. L, 2d Penna. Cavairy. White Hall Hospital.—Peter Flynn, Co. G, 18th RETURNED FROM DESERTION.

John Shuter, Co. C, 98th N. Y. Vols., has returned from desertion. MISCELLANEOUS. THE UNITED STATES LITERARY LEAGUE. THE UNITED STATES LITERARY LEAGUE.

This national association of college literary societies will hold its third annual convention at Canonsburg, Washington county, Pennsylvania, on the 28th of the present month, at which a large attendence is expected. A number of the members of the Zelosophic Society of the University of Pennsylvania will be there to represent that time-honored institution. We understand that it is probable that the post of regent in chief, now held by Mr. Alexander Neill, of Maryland, will be offered to a talented gentleman from New York city, and that Mr. J. H. Foster, of Indiana, who now fulfills the duties of vice regent in chief, will be succeeded by a student of the University of Michigan. The League 18, we learn, in a prosperous and growing condition.

A NEW PRESENTERIAN CHURCH. A NEW PRESENTERIAN CHURCH: A new Presbyterian Church is to be created at the corner of Broad and Oxford streets. The lot was purchased by the congregation of the Presby-terian Church now located in Girard avenue, west of Broad street, and is one hundred feet front by

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FOUR CENTS. two ha adred and twenty-five feet deep. Seventy-five thon, sand dollars has been raised for the purpose of ex-ecting this church.

EMAINCIPATION CELEBRATION. The Union League (colored) Association will have an emanulpation colobration at National Hall this evening. Address will be made, and a band of music will be in attendance. will preach in the Church of the Disciples of Christ, on Twelfth street, above Wallace, on Wednesday evening, at 1%. Sat ject—"There is only one mode of Baptism, and t tat by Immersion." The ordinance of baptism will be administered. A JUDICIOUS CHCMCE. We have just learned that Mr. H. B. Swift, of this city, has accepted the appoint and of superint tendent of the West Bangor Slate Mining Company's works in Harford county, Mar, land.

REMARKABLE HUNT.

A party of three gentlemen—Golonel Lansing, of this city; M. R. Jones and Jesse Smith, of Alteona—went on a three-days hunt, lately, in Clearfield county, and shot five deer and a black bear. The latter animal was killed not more than a mile and a half from the line of the Pennsylvania Rai troad, and about thirteen miles above Altona. He wyighs 442 pounds, and is now at the Merchants' Hotel. W.

The pounds, and is now at the Merchants! Hotel. It is said that the military commission that have been for several months past investigating navy yard, arsenal, and other Governmental departments in Philadelphia, may extend their inquiries relative to business transacted for an indefinite number of years previous to the present Administration coming into power.

THE POLICE. [Before Mr. Recorder Eneu.] ALLEGED BURGLARS.

Joseph Hickleman and Joseph Leckhart were arraigned yesterday afternoon on the charge of attempt at burglary and robbery. The prisoners were seen loitering about a barber shop on Shippen street, near Fourth, between eleven and twelve o'clock on Monday night. On being discovered by Officers Campbell and Cowley, of the Second district, they made an excuse that they wished to get shaved. The barber and his family were at a ball. The strengers started away, and, taking a somewhat circuitous route, finally stopped at Brazer's lager-beer salcon, on Passyunk road, above Fitzwater atreet. They were followed by the officers. One of the men went into the 'yard and appeared to hide a small bundle. In a few minutes after this they went away. Yesterday morning the officers returned to the samil bundle. In a few minutes after this they went away. Yesterday morning the officers of the lot of the should. Unfortunately for the sake of justice, perhaps, one of the officers had taken possession of the bundle shortly after it had been deposited. It contained tools generally used by burglars. The accused were committed to answer. ALLEGED BURGLARS.

John Dougherty was arraigned on the charge of the larceny of a gold watch and chain, valued at \$125, another gold watch and chain, valued at \$125, another gold watch and chain, valued at \$50, and a ten-stone diamond ring, valued at \$125, the property of Anna Wilson. It seems that Anna had pawned the articles for the sum of \$100, and placed the ticket in her pocket-book. It is alleged that Dougherty called in last Saturday at the house where Anna lived, and observing the pocket-book, appropriated it and its contents to his own use. It is further alleged that he called on a man named Bernard Dougherty, from whom he borrowed one hundred dollars, and then proceeded to the pawnshop and redeemed the articles enumerated above, and has refused to deliver them to the proper owner. Dougherty was examined as a witness. He made a clear statement of the affair, after which the defendant was committed to answer at court. ALLEGED LARCENY. [Before Mr. Alderman Welding.]

NEW YORK GIFT-CONCERT AFFAIR.

A case, rather amusing in its proceedings, came off yesterday afternoon in relation to the New York gitt-concert business that flourished a short time since in Philadelphis. The institution being in direct violation of a statute law, in such cases made and provided, Mayor Henry interfered and checked the business. Shortly after this event, the firm of Thain & Oo, dissolved business relations, and it is alleged that Messrs. Thain & Oberin proceeded to Washington, D. C., to make arrangements to reopen the same business there. On November, 16th it seems that Mr. Thain packed up \$3,000 worth of silver or plated ware, and directing the cases to Thain & Oo., Washington, D. C., placed than in Harnden's Express Office to be forwarded as directed at a certain time. It is alleged that a man named Morris Schonefelt scraped or caused to be erased from the boxes the direction, and in place of Thain the name of Schonefelt was marked. Mr. Thain, finding it impossible to obtain the goods, brought suit against Schonefelt, but upon what charge was not clearly stated. Mr. Earle appeared as counsel for the complainant, and he found himself surrounded by a galaxy of German lawyers who are considered NEW YORK GIFT-CONCERT AFFAIR. by a galaxy of German lawyers who are considered stars at the Philadelphia, Bar. They seemed to rater into the defence with characteristic impulse, all speaking at once, which at times was decidedly amusing. The defendant was held in the sum of \$3,000 to appear at court. It is up for an investigation through the medium of a writ of habeas corpus.

THE COURTS. United States Circuit Court - Judge Cadwalader.

United States vs. John F. Hassett. The defendant, indicted for enticing a soldier to desert, was tried yesterday. Upon the 22dof October, at Camp Cadwalader, he was charged with having aided a soldier who had enlisted as a substitute to desert. The altegation of the United States was that he (the defendant) had soldier anamed Rodgers, 107 500, 8 lorged or altered, pass to enable him to leave the camp. The alteration of the pass was dotected by the sentry at the gate, and Rodgers was stopped. Upon being questioned he stated that he had purchased the pass from the defendant. The defendant being in camp, was arrested, but denied that he had anything to do with the pass in question, or that he had anything to do with Rodgers whatever.

As further matter of defence good character was shown. The jury rendered a verdict of not guilty. United States District Attorneys Glipin and Valentine for the prosecution, and J. P. O'Niel for defendant.

sellers alike unwilling to operate until the message and accompanying documents have been presented to the public. That there is a growing confidence in the resources of the Government to ultimately overcome all obstacles is shown in the advancing price of the national securities. The ISSI loan sold vesterday as high an 116-an advance. loan sold yesterday as high as 116—an advance of 2½, as compared with the previous day. The five-twenty bonds sold at 103%—an advance of 1½. In the present overflowing abundance of money, the subscriptions for the new seven-thirties now offering by the Government should be several millions a day. They are convertible at the end of three years into the convexed interest styre which feature with the library They are convertible at the end of three years into the long gold-interest sixes, which feature, with the liberal rate of interest they bear intermediately, rendered them a very desirable investment. There has never been, since the outbreak of the war, so fair an opening for very high prices for Government securities. The deadness in general speculation closes the ordinary channels for the use of money, and people are, in fact, and to know what to do with their expolute saids!

at a loss to know what to do with their surplus capital, while the military and political complexion of affairs is bright and cheering.

Thompson's Bank Note Reporter has the following interesting remarks on the 7.30 notes and the 10-40 bonds. Interesting remarks on the 7-50 notes and the 10-40 bonds;

The Secretary of the Treasury will now after making a twenty-five million loan on the 5-20 bonds, rely for a month or two on selling the new issue of 7-3-10 Treasury notes.

A good many descriptions of these notes have been given, but from the repeated inquiries in relation to them, we see that it is proper to repeat the information.

The new 7-3-10 Treasury notes are all dated Angust 16, 1664 They have three years to run from that date. them. We see that it is proper to repeat the information.

The new 7-3-10 Treasury notes are all dated August 16, 1864 They have three years to run from that date. They are in denominations of 50s, 100s, 500s, and 1,000s. Rach note has five coupons, and the sixth half-year's interest is payable with the note itself on the 15th of August, 1867. A coupon is payable every six months, to wit: on the 15th of February and August in each year. This interest is two cents per day on every \$100, and is in currency. Hence they are sometimes called Currency 7-3-10 notes. When they mature, the holder can take the money, or he can convert them into the 5-20 sky per cent, wold-interest bonds.

In revolutionary and uncertain times like these this option to take the money in August, 187, or to take the 5-20 sky per cent, wold-interest bonds.

In revolutionary and uncertain times like these this option to take the money in August, 187, or to take the 6-20 sky per cent, wold-interest bonds.

These notes produce in the three years they have to run \$11.90 in currency on every \$100.

A6-20 bond, is a privilege not to be lost sight of.

These notes produces \$18 in gold. Then the uncertain question is, how high will gold range or average during the three years?

If gold averages 200, a \$100.5-20 bond nest in currency \$35, or \$14.10 more than a 7-3-3 note; but if gold shall average only 150 for the three years, then a 5-20 bond will yield in currency only \$6, 10 more than the 7-3-10 note. Therefore, the premium on a 5-20 bond must be estimated according to the estimated price of gold from new to August, 1867.

Sold in worth more than a 7-3-10 note we should say 10 per cent. This makes the bond a little less than 9 per cent premium, for, in buying it, the purchaser has the benefit of the accrued interest from November 1, while the purchaser pays the back interest on the 7-3-10 notes, It is true that the purchaser of these notes gets a rebate of \$20 commission.

Alter Kaking all these allowances, we still say that the 5-20 bond gat 110,

New United States Bonds, 1881...... New U. S. Certificates of Indebtedness. Quartermasters' Vouchers. Orders for Certificates of Indebtedness. terling Exchange.

The Commissioner of Internal Revenue expresses the opinion that the present year's revenue, including the additional income tax, will be at least \$355,000,000. If it is desirable to increase this to \$500,000,000, he recomit is desirable to increase this to \$500,000,000, he recommends a tax on sales of \$60 one per cent to make up the deficiency; to be imposed for one year only, as after that the present tax lists will yield the required amount. The only important changes recommended by the Commissioner are taxes on petroleum and on tobasco in the leaf, with corresponding reductions in the refined and manufactured products.

**Estimated receipts of special income tax authorized being the result of the sales of th the deficiency; to be imposed for one year only, as after that the present tax lists will yield the required amount. The only important changes recommended by the Commissioner are taxes on petroloum and on tobasco in the leaf, with corresponding reductions in the refined and manufactured products.

Estimated receipts of special income tax authorized by joint resolution of July 4, 1864, \$35,000,000.

Tax raid by national banks during the first seven months of the current fiscal year, \$164, 461 M.

Fourteen national banks were anthorized during the week ending December 3, nearly all being conversions from State institutions. So numerous are the applications of the old banks to come under the new law that some delay is unavoidable in passing their bonds through the Register's office, and there are at this time a dozen or more swaiting authorization, and the number is constantly increasing. The New England banks generally, with the exception of those of Rhode Island.

THE WAR PRESS, 2 (PUBLISHED WERKLY.) THE WAR PARSS Will be sent to subscribers by mail (per annum in advance) at. Larger Clubs than Ten will be charged at the same rate, \$1.50 per copy. The money must always accompany the order, and in no instance can those terms be deviated from at they afford very little more than the cost of paper. Re Postmasters are requested to act as agents for THE WAR PRESS. AG To the getter-up of the Ulub of ten or twenty, as extra copy of the Paper will be given.

are coming in under the new law. The following were Hame, Location
First Maiden, Mas
Essex Bank Haver Ill, M
Fall River Bank Fall River, a
National ExchangeColumbur, Ob
Girard Bank Philadelphia
National Bank Chambersburg
First Danvers Mass
Egople's Rank Total new capital \$4,760,000 110,950,870 \$115,710,870 1,972,770 68,635,070

designated by the Secretary as depos Farmingham (Mass.) Bank.
First Bank of Norristown, Pa.
Commercial Bank of Philadelphia.
Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, Pa.
The Comptroller of the Carrency, Mr. H. McCullock,
in a letter, denies the statement which was recently

published that no more Mational banks would be authorized. He says:

The Comptreller has given no such notice. In view of the fact that State banks are being rapidly organized under the National Currency act, and that in the Easters Estates there is no deflecency, but rather an excess of benking capital, he has considered it to be his duty to discourage, in many instances, new organizations, and in more instances the increases of the capital of those already in existence. It is the aim of the Comptreller to introduce the Mational bank note circulation without adding to the precent inflation; but it is not in his power to prevent new organizations, nor is it his desire to do so, in places where the legitimate business of the country seems to require additional banking facilities. The following were the shipments of coal over the Lehigh Valley Railroad for the three days ending December 3: published that no more National banks would be autho-

oleraine..... ew York & Lebigh. H. & W. H. R. R. 15,104 19

Amount of coal transported over the Delaware, Lacks. Total.... ...24.051 13

1,217,086 08 308, 275 09 843, 212 0623,638 16 1,151,487 06 65,599 02 PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, Dec. 6.

| 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100 | 100

| SECOND BOARD | 100 Cam & Amb Ss '23.105/4 | 250 U S 5-20 Bonds | 105 | 100 Nonthern Contral | 58% | 250 U S 5-20 Bonds | 105 | 100 St Micholas Oil | 44% | 2500 State Coupon 5's | 50% | 250 Nonthern Contral | 100 Corn Plantes | 100 Corn Pla

solder who had enlisted as a substitute to desert. The altegation of the United States was that he clearly the sentry at the gate, and Rodgers was stoped. Upon being questioned he stated that he had purchased the pass from the defendant. The defendant being in camp, was arrested, but demit ditait he had anything to do with the pass in question.

As further matter of defence good. character was shown. The jury rendered a verdet of not guilty. United States w. John Prommer. Indictment for progression, and J. P. O'Niel for defendant was duly enrolled as a tizon of Bethiehem, Northampton county, certain of the Court of Colonel Yoke, the provost marshal of the clievent Congressional district, at Easton, and presented an affidavit, duly sworn to, setting forth that he claimed examption from the draft on the ground county, certifying that defendant from the office of the Court of Common Pleas of Northumberland county, certifying that defendant had declared his intention to become a citizon. Defence, good character, and the fact that defendant had rolled at the less telection.

Defence, good character, and the fact that defendant and the word of purcher sensition of the court of Quarter Sessions—Judge Alliand States produced in evidence the affidavit above mentioned; also, a certificate of declaration of intention by the defendant from the direct of actual at the less telection.

Defence, good character, and the fact that defendant had rolled at the less telection.

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Defence, pood character, and the fa

Semi-Weekly Review of the Philadelphia.

DECEMBER 6-Evening. The Produce markets are rather dull, and prices are drooping. Bark is unchanged. Flour is dull and unsettled. Wheat and Corn are rather lower. Oats are unchanged. In Cotton there is very little doing. Goal is very dull. Coffee is firmly held, but quiet. Fish and Fruit are unchanged. In Iron there is no change to notice. Whisky is unsettled. Wool is without change. The demand for Flour is limited, and the market is dull and unsettled. Sales comprise about 1,200 bbls, in lots, at \$5,5093.75 for superfine, \$10.50011 for extra, \$11.22012.25 for extra family, and \$2,50013.75 bbl for fancy brands, as to quality. The retailers and bakers are buying in a small way within the above range of prices for superfine, extras, and fancy lots, as to quality. Per flour is selling in a small way at \$309.25 bbl. Corn Meal is scarce, and we hear of no sales. GRAIN.—Wheat is rather dull, and prices are unsettled; about 5,000 bus sold at \$500.55 bb ns for reds, the latter for prime Southern, and white at 27.2025.25 bus, as to quality. By e is quiet; about 1,100 bus cold white at 152.00 bus cold and new mirest at 1706 178c, and 1,200 bus end at the lower, with sales of 1,100 bus old white at 152.00 bl. Meas Pork and 1,200 bus new at 150.170c bbls. Bus, as to Quality. The market is firm but quiet. About 100 bbls Mess Pork and at \$40.0423 bbl. Mess Beef is Photo 1800 bbls Mess Pork and a \$2.000 bbls M Cheese is selling at 2020 To. Begre are worth 2020.

St. T. dozen.

METALS.—Pig Iron is very quiet; small sales of Agathractic are making at \$55,000 Hen for the three numbers. Scotch Pig is quoted at \$55,000 To. Manufactured fron is in fair demand at former rates. Lead—800 pigs Galera sold at \$15.60 the 100 Hs., Copper—800 pigs Galera sold at \$15.60 the 100 Hs., Copper—800 pigs Galera sold at \$15.60 the 100 Hs., Copper—800 pigs Galera sold at \$15.60 the 100 Hs., Copper—800 pigs Galera sold at \$15.60 the 100 Hs., Copper—800 pigs Galera sold at 600 Hs. —There is very little demand for Quercitron, and there is little or nothing doing; 1st No 1 is offered at \$45 to. Tanufacts Bark is without change.

COTTON.—The market continues dull. Manufacturents are only buying to supply their immediate wants; about 160 bales of middlings have been sold in lots at 1270136

160 bales of middlings have been add in lots at 12/6152 B. B. cash.

CANDLES.—Adamantine are scarce; we duote full weight at 37/6350; and short weight at 37/6350; Bb.

COAL.—The market is dull, at about former rates. Sales from Port Bichmond are making at \$3.7050; Bb.

COFFER.—The stock is light, and the market is quied but holders are firm in their views; small sales of Ricare making at \$2/6450 B.

FISH.—In Mackeret there is no change to notice; sales from store are making at \$2/600 B bb.

FISH.—In Mackeret there is no change to notice; sales from store are making at \$2/600 B bb. for No. 1s; \$1/7 ft/618 for No. 2s; \$1/3 ft/618 for May do. and \$1.5 ft/618 bbl for mall and large 3s. Pickles Herring are quoted at \$2/600 B bbl. Codiah are in \$2/600 B bbl.

FEATHERS.—We quote Western at \$2/60.50 B bl. we hear of no sales. FEATHERS.—We quote Western at some of D. care, but we hear of no sales.

PRUIT.—All hinds of foreign Fruit continue scarce and high. Sales of new layer Raisins are making at \$8,266,37% B box, and bunch at \$4,606,7%. Lemons are quoted at \$11619 B box. Green Apples are scarce and in demand at \$466 B bbl. as to quality. Dried Apples are selling at \$605 B bfl. as to quality. Dried Apples are selling at \$605 B bfl. as to quality. Dried Apples are selling at \$600 B bfl. as to quality. Bried Apples are selling at \$22600 B ton.

HAY.—Baled is selling at \$22600 B ton.

HOPS are in limited demand; small sales of first-sort Eastern are making at \$6050, and old at 306050. soft Eastern are making at more, and the way of 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 SEC # gallon.

NAVAL STORES continue quiet; small sales of Rosin are reported at \$3(36)\$5 bbl. Spirits of Turpentine is selling in a small way at \$2,262.50 # gallon.

PLASTER is scarce; a cargo of soft sold at \$4.59 # ton. ton Dills.—Linseed Oil is in steady demand, with large sales at \$1.40 \$ gallon. Lard Oil is in fair demand, with sales of yinter at \$202 to \$9 gallon and Sunmer at \$1.60. Fish Oils are in steady demand. Petroleum is starce and firm, with sales of Crude at 460 fer. Refined in bond at 650 65c, and free at from \$60 550 \$7 galloners.