Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

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To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the circulation of THE EVENING TELEGRAPH, comprising as it does a large proportion of the best business men in this city, it offers unusual inducements to advertisers. Advertisements may be handed in as late as 8 o'clock, if paying, in order to insure insertion in all of our editions.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 12, 1864.

GRANT—SHERMAN—THOMAS.

The Richmond journals are naturally agitated concerning the carefully conducted progress of GRANT, and the yet more mysterious movements of SHERMAN. The account which we obtain from them with respect to GRANT, states that information reached Richmond last Thursday that a force from GRANT's army had struck the Petersburg and Weldon Railroad at Jarrett's, thirty-two miles south of Petersburg, and were proceeding towards Weldon. The force is said to have left Petersburg last Tuesday night, to have moved down the Jerusalem plank road, and to have been on Wednesday morning at Proctor's Hill, twenty miles south of Petersburg.

Among the fears entertained of this hostile force was the suspicion that it was a mobilized column, destined to operate first against Weldon, and then to continue its march and take Wilmington on the way. The latest information received at Richmond represented it as still moving towards Weldon, and provided with such an amount of stores as to induce the suspicion that it was prepared for a long march. The Richmond *Sentinel*, the organ of JEFFERSON DAVIS, thinks that if GRANT can use the canal at Dutch Gap, he will make a combined land and naval attack on the fortifications protecting the water approaches to Richmond. Last Friday morning rumors of some fighting near Howlett's were prevalent.

SHERMAN is said to have reached a point half way between Millen and Savannah. The Richmond *Dispatch* rejoices that Central Georgia is free from his presence. Last Friday week, we are told, his main body broke up its camp at Louisville, Georgia, and marched down the Central Railroad, the 14th and 20th Army Corps being in the advance. In addition to this remote news, however we have the closer report that SHERMAN's cavalry has crossed the Ogechee canal and appeared at two points in the rear of Savannah last Thursday; that one portion of the force dashed into and captured Yamacraw, whilst the other swept around to the south as far as Beulah. Yamacraw is just north of Savannah, and Beulah on the Vernon river, a tributary to Ossabaw sound.

All through last Tuesday night General THOMAS was very busy shelling the Rebel lines, the enemy making a very feeble reply. General THOMAS was watching closely the movements of General FORREST, who was supposed to be very busy trying to get his cavalry across the Cumberland. General COOPER, with his brigade of colored troops, was still at Clarksville. It was thought that HOOD would not attack Nashville, but make an attack on Murfreesboro, and endeavor to capture General ROUSSEAU. There was a rumor at Henderson that the Rebel General LYON, with a force of nine hundred men, was within twenty-eight miles of that place. The modern "Attilas" are all hard at work.

The London *Times*, by-the-by, says that GRANT squanders life like ATTILA and money like LOUIS XIV! A comparison more unjust to General GRANT could not readily be imagined. No general is more careful of life than he; for the money which he is said to "squander," the Administration alone is responsible. The wars of LOUIS XIV were more costly and were wholly wars of ambition. At the sophistry of the London *Times* however, we are no longer amazed. One good reason for our self-confidence is the ultimate victory we are working out.

OUR CURRENCY—FINANCE.

If money is the sinews of war, a nation may hamstring itself by its legislation. It must have been in some nightmare that Mr. STEVENS dreamed that law could make a promise to pay as good as payment itself. No thought more crude ever came from the crucible of a distempered fancy.

The Gold bill of Mr. STEVENS is dead, but the subject of which it was born is still alive, and still prolific of many schemes which, so far from aiding the country, may ruin it.

As the subject of currency is so little understood by the world at large, we think proper to make a few remarks upon the topic, in order to enlighten many who have never turned their attention to political economy.

The amount of gold and silver in a country does not by any means represent its wealth. In a strict sense gold and silver are not wealth. An editorial in the New York *Tribune* of last Saturday, makes use of the expression that "*the value of gold and silver inheres in the average amount of* LABOR *required to produce or to duplicate them.*" This definition is not perfectly correct. We have no doubt, however, from the character of the article, that the writer of it thoroughly understood his subject, and merely used the expression as indicating the idea with sufficient precision.

Gold and silver represent the value of the production of *labor and nature combined*. The labor of man combined with appropriate natural objects, makes what is called wealth. Wealth would exist in exactly the same degree, if gold and silver had no existence on the earth. Consequently gold and silver are not wealth, but are merely representative of it.

They can be used to represent wealth, because they exist in quantities so limited that they cannot be appropriated by every one. If anything exists in a practically limitless amount, it can neither be wealth, nor can it be used as representative of wealth.

The possession of gold and silver is merely the certificate held by a certain individual that he, through his own exertions, or through a gift conferred upon him by others, is entitled to draw upon the wealth of the world, in virtue of possessing that which was created by labor acting upon the natural powers of the earth. In other words, he is possessed of wealth of which he has chosen to retain only the symbol. His power over the general stock of products held in the world, is the power conferred by the common benefit proceeding from exchange. And this is precisely the purpose of the use of gold and silver—to facilitate EXCHANGE. A man cannot carry a row of three-story brick houses in one pocket and a granary of wheat in another; but by the possession of something which exists in so limited a quantity that the whole world recognizes it as the representative of wealth, he is enabled to perform all the operations of exchange without difficulty.

Now, precisely as gold and silver, which are limited in quantity, are accepted by the whole world as representative of wealth, so paper and promises, being limitless, are not representative of wealth. As gold and silver are representative of wealth, so paper currency is a representative of gold and silver. It is the representative of a representative.

The use of all money being for purposes of exchange, it must be evident that when the sum total fulfils these purposes, the surplus is useless. To use the illustration of JOHN STUART MILL:—"Two million quarters of corn will not feed so many persons as four millions; but two million of pounds sterling will carry on as much traffic, will buy and sell as many commodities, as four million, though at lower nominal prices."

Our currency has reached the greatest practicable expansion. Its depreciation exhibits not only a fall which is as irremediable as that consequent upon the physical law of gravity in the universe, but also the effects of the operations of speculators and the machinations of disloyalists. To increase the issue will not remedy or even relieve the difficulty. The amount would still more greatly preponderate over the necessities of exchange, and the effect would be higher nominal prices. Every one would have more to spend, but he would be able to buy no more. If every one felt that the notes of the Government contained his individual promise and liability to pay; if he possessed knowledge of the enormous, untouched wealth of the country, and entertained perfect confidence in our military success, there would be much less depreciation of the currency. It must necessarily be depreciated, if it exceeds the purposes of exchange, but part of the depreciation is owing to disloyal doubt as to its redemption. General belief, amounting to certainty, in its redemption, would keep the representative of coin in more favorable relation to coin. But the currency is used by human beings, many of whom are indifferent, ignorant, or depraved.

As, in order to be wealth, gold and silver must possess the quality of being convertible into products of the earth, so, in order to be equivalent to gold and silver, notes must possess the quality of being convertible into gold and silver. Only in the case where notes are redeemable at sight, will there be no depreciation below the standard of coin.

Now, when it is recollected that our currency is paper, and that it has had to bear the adverse influence of an increase beyond the needs of exchange, and of evil suggestions as to its redemption, and to these have been superadded the efforts of speculators and disloyalists, the matter for surprise is that it has not depreciated to a greater degree. The general intelligence of the people must be great, when they are so well aware of the military power of their Government, and of the wealth of their country, that they repose almost implicit confidence in the future.

The remedy for our troubles is not to be found in laws establishing impossibilities, nor in further expansion of the currency. It is to be found in taxation, and in procuring requisite funds by future loans. If it were possible to put an end to speculation in gold, it would benefit us; but it is not possible. A law to prevent it, would stop its publicity, but would not stop the practice. Yet, if public opinion ever had a good office to perform, it is in discountenancing this gambling upon the agony of the nation. Its proceeds are the price of blood. Some of the bitterest enemies of the country do not scruple to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by the war, which they affect to deplore, and against which they frantically rail.

The remedy for our troubles is to be found, first of all, in faith in our destiny. There is wealth enough in the land to pay our debt, and a far greater debt. Our natural wealth is so great that it seems practically limitless. There is military power enough to crush the Rebellion, for even now, behold, it collapses! Faith includes all. It presupposes knowledge of our military power and wealth, and love for our country. With these come victory, and with victory, PEACE.

GENIUS AND LABOR.

Genius has been well defined as the power of making efforts. Now and then, it is true, there appears upon the field of life a KIRK WHITE, a MOORE, a SHAKESPEARE, or a BYRON; but the majority of instances of so-called genius are nothing more than the result of patient toil, industry, and perseverance. There is no high road to distinction, and there never will be. So long as competition is carried on in affairs of science, literature, and art, so long will the prize most frequently be won by the most laborious thinkers and the most industrious and steady workmen.

Whether genius and talent are synonymous, is an indifferent question. STEPHEN GIRARD had a talent for money-making, but that talent was the result of years of close study and experience. DICKENS merits the title of a genius, but the acquisition of his power was not the work of a moment—the knowledge which he displays of life-scenes and life-characters was not drawn from an instantaneous glance. Labor conquers inconceivable difficulties, but it will not do to say, on the other hand, that it is the sole essential.

There are some men who may toil their lives away, reduce their frames to skeletons, and be but little wiser or better than at the outset. What we mean to assert is, that no man with a reasonable degree of understanding and common sense can fail to raise himself in the community, and in the estimation of his fellow-men, by close application and perseverance in his pursuit, be it what it may.

First efforts are sometimes very discouraging. The first attempts of great men have turned out miserable failures. A deficiency in the American character is the want of perseverance. We are an energetic people, but we are like a flash of gunpowder. We are too eager to gain the prize—too impatient of restraint—too much given to dependence upon outside exertion, and too easily rebuffed and disheartened.

Work, then, young and middle-aged man of the world. He who soonest reaches the pinnacle does not always remain there the longest,—but the faithful, plodding traveler, who step by step ascends the acclivity, and secures his footing as he goes.

A WORD FOR THE POOR.

The sharp, cold blasts of winter are upon us; Æolus sounds his trumpet-tones, and drives all mankind before him. During the ancient days of Venice, each citizen trembled before he turned a corner for fear a dagger should stab him to the heart. So, to-day, every inhabitant of the Quaker City finds his spirit sinking as he approaches a *coin de rue*, where he knows that he must battle with the sharp winds of bleak December. The light sports of summer are past, and the mighty storms of winter bear with them more robust pleasure and more imperative duties.

While our people are pouring out of their abundance delicacies and comforts for the soldier in the field, are we not neglecting other duties which are nearer home? How many of the gallant boys, when they received the bounteous Thanksgiving dinner provided for them by loyal hearts through willing hands, did not, while blessing their donors, pray that their wives and little ones at home might be enjoying such a meal as was delighting their hearts in the tented field? Would not they have eaten your generous gift with renewed zest could they have known that those who were dearer to them than themselves were not in absolute need of the very necessaries of life? The wives and children, the widows and orphans of the "gallant boys in blue," are legacies which they have left to their country, when they went forth to fight and die for her defense. Shall the loyal people of the loyal North prove false to the trust reposed in them,—shall we be obliged to say to posterity, when asked where are the bearers of those names, which are inscribed in the American Valhalla in letters of gold,—shall we be made to say that their offspring were allowed to die for want of food and shelter, which their fellow-citizens, who stayed at home, were too avaricious to give unto them?

While petroleum, the war, and the thousand other means of securing wealth, which the existing condition of the country are filling their coffers, shall they refuse to give to the men who are offering happiness and life to save that land in whose preservation rest the safety of all their quickly gotten gains?

An ordinance of Councils has declared that to ask an alms is a crime. The law is just. But shall the poor be thus deprived of their means of subsistence, which, however disgraceful, still enable them to live? There are to-day thousands of deserving poor, women and children, relatives of soldiers and sailors, who are actually starving for want of food, and shivering from need of clothing. Do not lay the flattering unction to your soul that the trifling bounty given by the Committee who have the management in charge, will prove sufficient to save from *death* the widows of your land's defenders, the orphans of the dead who have made the soil of the Old Dominion sacred to every lover of liberty. Here, then, is a grand field for charity, a boundless plain for Christian patriotism. Aid the poor and desolate, and whosoever giveth even a cup of cold water shall not lose his reward in the distant future. How will your country judge you when the days of her trials are past, if her returning veterans shall find, in place of a loving family, a desert home, a row of paupers' graves! The vengeance of the lacerated spirit of those brave men will be terrible. If they have not paused in the charge upon Vicksburg, Fredericksburg, Antietam, and Gettysburg, will they hesitate to *take* from the men who have coined their gold out of their country's agony, and left the sacred charge bequeathed to them, to die for want of charity. Charity! It is not charity. When you give to the friendless and the lonely, who, ere this war deluged our land with strife, were both happy and beloved, you only perform a duty; you only fulfil an obligation which is as binding on your soul as though you had sworn to take the orphan to your arms, and shield the defenseless from harm. If you have fulfilled this duty, the promise of "well done, good and faithful servant" will come to you both from your country, your posterity, and your God.

There is also another cause which should compel you to open your coffers and give abundantly. There have recently arrived at Annapolis thousands of Union soldiers who have been for months, if not years, languishing in Southern charnel-houses. They come back to us, not the robust, healthy, and well-clothed men who left their Northern homes to fight for liberty and law, but poor, naked, diseased, and penniless they come again to the land of their birth. They need help. They want money. They desire delicacies at the hands of the ladies of the loyal North. Let every one send so nothing. Let the thousands of little trifles which woman's hands can make, be made, not grudgingly, but eagerly, each trying to do her part in this good service of humanity. Send to the needy, goods, clothing, medicine, delicacies, and money. They are all needed, and should be given at once.

There still remain the numberless charitable institutions which should demand and receive your aid. Special emergencies demand special measures for meeting them, and do not cancel the regular duties—they only add others to them. Let our charitable people still continue in their good work, and when the war is past, and peace returns, then shall the returning soldier, when he hears from his dear ones of your kindness to his when he was in the fight, bless you, and if ever you should wish aught of him, you will command his voice, his vote, his influence.

We should be thankful that we are so placed as to be able to do our part in this grand work of Christian charity and patriotic benevolence. "Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he reap;" and if we sow charity and benevolence, we shall reap a rich harvest of blessings from the lips of our common country's most devoted sons.

OUR NAVY YARDS.

Hon. GIDEON WELLES, in his recent report on the naval condition of our nation, has laid before the public a succinct and argumentative exhibit of the present state and future prospects of this most important arm of the Government service. He has compiled a vast amount of statistics, which are most valuable to the curious. He passes hastily over the minor points, and proceeds to consider at large the necessities of our naval service.

The question of suitable yards for the construction of vessels of war is treated at large.

In commencing to treat of the subject, he says:—

"Our country, whose strength and power "among nations must ever be identified with "and maintained by its navy, and which pos-"sesses in such abundance the means of creating "and sustaining one, has not, in all the navy "yards combined, the appliances possessed by "single establishments in England and France."

The statement is alarming to a contemplative mind.

The appliances possessed by our whole country are only equal to those of one yard in Great Britain! What if a foreign war was to occur? what if the vessels of Europe were to cross the sea and thunder their iron salutes on the shores of the New World? We would be found defenseless, we could only increase our navy by private contracts, and no systematized governmental effort could be made. There will be no time to remedy the evil. When the enemy are thundering at the gates is not the occasion for commencing preparation. It rests upon those members who disregard the Secretary's views; who, for merely party ends or local prejudice, continue to slight his advice and warning, and still vote against the establishment of a yard at League Island. With them rests the responsibility, and the country will hold them responsible.

The next war which rages in our land may be with a foreign power, and as the Secretary says, they may "direct upon our shores a course of operations similar to those which we have applied to the Southern coast for suppressing the Rebellion."

Then when our coast is blockaded, it will be no time erect a Navy Yard or even to build vessels. In case of the selection of New London, we would have to cause to be erected artificial fortifications, which would demand an immense investment of funds, while at League Island nature has lent her aid to art to form a position to defy the assaults of foes both on land and sea. The Secretary presents a number of cogent reasons for the selection of Philadelphia, which, if slighted by Congress, will lay the consequent evil at the door of its opposers. The whole report abounds in useful suggestions, and as a source of naval information has no superior of its kind in the archives of Government.

THE ELECTION IN ENGLAND.

Before the result of the November election reached England, the *Times* hoped for the success of MCCLELLAN. During the campaign it threw all the influence it possesses in this country into the Peace-ticket scales, and uniformly strove to create the impression that the Democratic candidates were the only men who could save the nation from ruin. But the people understood John Bull's sinister motives, and they perceived that the true aim of English writers, and the meaning of English gold scattered lavishly about in certain portions of the country, was to assist in electing a President who would consent ultimately to a division of the Republic. England's jealousy of the American people is notorious, and nothing would so gratify her as the weakening of their power by a separation of the Northern from the Southern States. She fully comprehends the motto, "United we stand, divided we fall;" and she is perfectly conscious of the fact, that when the war is ended, and peace and unity are restored, that the American nation will have become a nation of soldiers. This is sufficient cause of alarm in itself; but the fact that the United States Navy is now equal, if not superior, to England's, is more startling still. She cannot brook that the sceptre of the seas shall be snatched from her grasp and transferred to the magnificent young Republic of the Western Continent.

Hence her policy was to use every means at her command to secure the election of those men in the North who were favorable to "letting the South depart in peace." But the freemen of the North did not look through English glasses, nor did they heed the gratuitous and impertinent advice of the *Times* and *Index*.

The re-election of Mr. LINCOLN has astonished the sympathizers with the Rebellion in England, and they have awakened to the truth that the North is in earnest, and that it intends to put down the traitors at any and all costs. Accordingly the *Times* tacks and says that "it can see no reason for alarm on LINCOLN's re-election. The interests of England are probably safer in his than in other hands." It also thinks that "Mr. LINCOLN has sown his wild oats." What "oats," the *Times* declines to inform us. It would have been in better taste for the *Times*, after admitting that it has no cause for alarm, if it had abstained from coining the falsehood that Mr. LINCOLN "has gone through a course of defying and insulting England." This is a wanton and malicious assertion, void of the least particle of truth. All the defiance and insults passed between the two nations have come from the other side of the water. We have borne them patiently, but will remark, in the language used by the *Times* towards Mr. LINCOLN, that "we hope they will not be repeated." There is a time when forbearance ceases to be a virtue, and that day may not be far distant when England will realize it to its fullest intent at the hands of an over-exasperated and powerful people.

Our consistent friend, the London *Morning Star*, speaking of our action at the polls, says:—

"Even for results so conspicuously great as these the Northern freemen would not have been justified in drawing the sword in an aggressive war, but since the South chose the weapon and the combat, and sought to trample under foot alike the constitutional rights and to destroy the most cherished privileges of the people of the North, they would have been false to themselves and humanity had they not resolved to smite slavery, that master spirit of civil discord and social wrong, to the earth, so that the republic might never more be subject to its malignant influence.

"Mr. LINCOLN has undoubtedly deserved well of his country. Few men could have grasped the helm with so firm a grasp during a civil conflict so appalling as that which now rages."

While that organ of toryism, the *Morning Herald*, groans in spirit, utters forth its moanings, and protests that—

"Mr. LINCOLN did not owe his reappointment as Republican candidate to any belief in his personal merit, but to accidental circumstances which had made it evident that any other candidate would divide the party and insure the success of the Democrats. Mr. LINCOLN is a vulgar, brutal boor; wholly ignorant of political science, of military affairs, of everything else which a statesman should know."

Such is the way in which an English journal, an exponent of the sentiments of a nation who excuse their intense boorishness by exclaiming, We are rough but honest," bows before the popular will of a neighboring nation, and calls its chief magistrate "a vulgar, brutal boor." Truly the bitterness of spirit evinced by this supporter of slavery and despotism is sufficient to recompense the loyal North for re-electing the Nation's President, for this journal speaks the sentiments of the ruling class of Britain.

GENERAL DANA AND REBEL WOMEN.

Major-General DANA, who commands the District of Vicksburg, and who was in command in this city some months since, does not believe in allowing Rebel women the privilege of enjoying the protection of the United States flag, while at the same time they are engaged in furthering the interests of the Rebellion. Vicksburg women were notorious for their bitter hostility to Union men and the Union cause before that city surrendered to General GRANT; and although many of them left the place after its occupation by our army, a large number remained, preferring the certainty of protection and the assurance of food under the old flag, to the roving life and the starvation which stared at them from the "Confederate limits."

But it appears that they have not all refrained from using their influence and efforts in behalf of the rebellious idol to which they were joined, several of them having been detected in carrying mails and smuggling goods through the lines, or to the Rebel prisoners in the Vicksburg jail. This violation of faith with the authorities who were taking care of and feeding these treacherous females, was too wanton and mischievous to be overlooked, and General DANA promptly determined to make an example of five of the most notorious, for others to profit by.

As an expedition was about setting out for the interior of Mississippi, a short time since, he ordered that the cavalry commander should take charge of these women, and "drop them down" at or beyond the Big Black river, prohibiting them from returning to the Union lines during the war. The order was obeyed, and the rebellious matrons—for they were all married, having the proper "Mrs." attached to their names—were "dropped beyond the Big Black," where they will have ample time to reflect upon the mutability of earthly things, and the uncertainty of Rebel mails, and females, when *en route* through the Federal lines. General DANA exhibits a firmness which some of our other Generals, Commanding Districts, might imitate without disadvantage to the service, however much it would interfere with the little intrigues and affected gallantry to those who, while speaking fair, cover their hatred by deceit.

—The soldiers in hospital at Montpelier, Vt., propose issuing a semi-monthly paper, to be called *The Voice of the Soldier*.

MARRIED.

CAESON—STELLER.—At No. 801 Broad street, on the 8th instant, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. JOSEPH P. CAESON to Miss ANNIE LOUISA F. STELLER, both of this city.

HORNBERGER—DAVIS.—On the 8th instant, at No. 801 Broad street, by Rev. A. Manship, Mr. CHARLES HORNBERGER to Miss LIZZIE JANE DAVIS, daughter of Lequire Davis, all of Waynesburg, Chester county, Pa.

DIED.

NEWBOLD.—On Friday, the 9th instant, REBECCA T., wife of John L. Newbold.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 304 Spring Garden street, on Thursday afternoon, the 15th instant, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. Interment at Laurel Hill.

FIEGLE.—On the 9th instant, of scarlet fever, JOSEPH CASPER, son of Melchiore and Lizzie B. Fiegle, aged 2 years and 1 month.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1822 N. Fifteenth street, on Tuesday morning, the 13th instant, at 10 o'clock.

STACKHOUSE.—On Seventh-day afternoon, 10th instant, REBECCA ANN STACKHOUSE, widow of Samuel P. Stackhouse.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Thos. A. Fox, No. 22 Franklin street, on Fourth-day, 14th instant, at 2 P. M. Interment at Fair Hill.

NOW READY,

THE SECOND EDITION OF

DAVID GRAY'S POEMS.

This volume deserves and will receive the patronage of the reading public.

An able contributor to the "Atlantic Monthly" says:—"As for David Gray, it is one of the most pathetic of stories. He is scarcely less wonderful than Chatterton. That a boy of twenty, possessed of poetic power, should have written verses so calmly pathetic and pure, so free from spasmodic strain and action, so simple and sweet, is surely remarkable. Poems and life seem like Keats reposing in the mirror."

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WANTS.

COPYING WANTED.—A YOUNG LADY, with considerable leisure time, would like to devote a portion of it to copying or transcribing manuscript. Address "M. F. S.," Western Sub P. O., Philadelphia. 12-7-6t*

RARE CHANCE.—COUNTRY WOOLLEN MILL for Sale. Saw, Lath and Picket Mill, with fine water power; well located for business. For sale low and on easy terms, or exchanged for city property. For particulars, address Box 1001, Post Office. 12-12-6trp

FOR SALE.—THAT VALUABLE LOT of Ground, southeast corner of Eighteenth and Hamilton streets, having a front on Eighteenth street 63 feet, and on Hamilton street 113 feet.

Also, a lot of Ground northwest corner of Chestnut and Twenty-second streets, having a front on Chestnut street of 159 feet by 150 on Twenty-second street. Inquire of THOMAS H. CONNELL, Counting House of Dr. D. Jayne & Son, No. 242 CHESNUT Street. 12-10-3t*

TO LET.—A FEW MORE OFFICES ON the First Floor of the Old Post Office Building, DOCK Street, below THIRD. Also, the Fifth and Sixth Stories of the same building, with Steam Power.

The upper portion of the Store No. 248 CHESNUT Street.

The Second and Third Stories of the Commonwealth Building, Nos. 611 and 613 CHESNUT Street.

THOMAS H. CONNELL, Counting House of DR. JAYNE & SON, No. 242 CHESNUT Street. 12-10-3t*

LOST.—OCTOBER 11, 1864, CERTIFICATE No. 1843, dated April 29, 1864, for 100 shares Big Mountain Improvement Company, to WILLIAM HART CARR. 11-22-stuw

STOVES! STOVES!! STOVES!!!—IMPORTANT NOTICE TO PERSONS IN WANT OF STOVES.

JOHN M'KNIGHT, No. 1431 MARKET Street, is selling off his large stock of superior GAS BURNING STOVES at greatly reduced prices for two weeks, after which time he remaining stock will be sold at public auction. 12-8-6t*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEPARTMENT FOR SUPPLYING the City with Water.

All persons having claims against this Department will present the same at the office of the Chief Engineer, No. 104 S. FIFTH Street, on or before December 15, 1864.

H. P. M. BIRKINBINE, Chief Engineer Water Department, Phila.

12-9-3t

UNION LEAGUE HOUSE, No. 1216 CHESNUT Street, DECEMBER 1, 1864.

NOTICE.

The stated Annual Meeting of the Union League of Philadelphia, will be held at CONCERT HALL, on MONDAY, December 19, at 8 o'clock P. M.

The attention of the members of the Union League is particularly requested, as a new code of By-laws will be submitted to the meeting, and the first Election for Directors will be held under the new Charter.

Tickets admitting members only, can be had on application to Mr. CLEMENT R. WHIPPLE, Assistant Secretary.

GEORGE H. BOKER, Secretary.

THE INDEPENDENT PUBLIC BOARD OF BROKERS OF THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

This Association has completed its organization, and will commence its regular sessions on the SECOND OF JANUARY, 1865.

The following are the officers selected:—

PRESIDENT, T. S. SERRILL.
SECRETARY, J. C. JOHNSON.
TREASURER, WILLIAM WATSON.
EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

THOMAS S. SERRILL, JACOB GOLDSMITH,
ROBERT J. MERCER, LAZARUS SILOSS,
CLEMENT MARCH, AMOS PHILLIPS,
T. J. WITHINGTON, GEO. R. GRAHAM,
ADAM WARTHMAN, R. S. CASSATT,
JAMES ALDERDICE, H. H. ST. JOHN.

There will be two regular sessions of the Public Board, viz.:—At half-past 10 A. M., and at half-past 2 P. M., when a regular call of stocks will be made, including the list of oil shares, at which time the public is invited to be present. Each session will be for one hour only, unless the time is extended by a vote of the members present. Proper notice will be given of the location of the new Stock Exchange.

THOMAS S. SERRILL, President.
J. C. JOHNSON, Secretary. 12-12-4