

Evening Telegraph

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET. FROM THREE CENTS PER COPY (Usable Stamp), OR FIVE CENTS PER WEEK, PAYABLE TO THE EDITOR, AND CALLED TO SUBSCRIBERS OUT OF THE CITY BY DELIVERY FOR ADVANCE ONE DOLLAR AND FIVE CENTS FOR THE MONTH, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE FOR THE PERIOD ORDERED.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the usual rate. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

TO ADVERTISERS.—Owing to the great increase in the circulation of this paper, we are compelled to raise the price of advertising space in all our editions.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 31, 1864.

THE LAST DAY OF THE YEAR.

Before another sun rises here the year 1864 will be but a name of the past. It will be gone from us, receding further and further with every tick of the clock. Its smiles will fade and its tears will dry. Its great events will look larger upon the page of history, while many of those which agitated our poor mortality will be entirely forgotten, or appear but as trifles, hardly worthy of a place in the memory.

The passing wave of time takes with it many of our best and bravest—many who delighted in the car in the Senate, or who wrapped themselves in the hero's glory on the battle-field—many, too, who were the stars of the social circle, shedding light and cheerfulness wherever they appeared. The past is irrevocable, save in thought, and we shall know the loved and cherished ones who have gone before us no more forever on this side of the grave. We will not, however, forget them, for their legacy of words and deeds surpasses all the charms of gems and gold. Our readers will "watch and pray," we suppose, when midnight comes, and the bell mingles a knell and a welcome in its sounding twelfth. To all we wish that the day may dawn clearly and brightly, and that Eighteen-Hundred and Sixty-five will be, indeed, to them a "happy New Year!"

THE GLAD NEW YEAR.

The day is a very unpropitious-looking one in which to look forward to the glad New Year. But we are sure the months that are in store for us are strewn with blessings as general and beneficent as any we have yet enjoyed. The progress of the American Union is like the advance of an immense multitude over an unobfunded, fertile, and gently ascending surface. Stagnant pools and black abysses, and forest land waste, may mark the years that are past—darkness and clouds may be round about them; but in the days through which we are moving now are to be found rich fields, exhaustless mines, incalculable internal resources, and powers of invention and the spirit of discovery which shall make the highest use of them all. In the future there are lofty and gleaming summits which we have to ascend, and an Eden of peace which we are to regain. But all the gates through which we are to re-enter it are guarded by flaming swords, some of which we have shivered and dissipated, and all of which it will be our practical duty to combat. During the past few months we have done so much in this way that we have peculiar reasons to look with hope upon the glad New Year.

The self-sufficient pride of the United States is a theme which has often been prated over by foreign journals, and used as a means of taunt to us. It is to be acknowledged that we have a fair degree of pride. We could not have sustained ourselves in this struggle without it. We could not have hoped to wield the weapons of war aright, or to cope against the united interests of foreign powers, without this confidence in ourselves which goes abroad by the name of false pride. We have that conceit of ourselves, that self-knowledge and belief, which are essential to success. Like people who understand their business thoroughly, we are constantly improving from the very lessons which we are continually teaching others in the science of government. Our Government is unlike any other with which history is acquainted. We are evidencing to the world its principles. It was conceived in a time of danger and distress, and it has survived many a shock. Its last and greatest conflict has been the struggle of the last four years. All its strongholds were invaded and outraged. But they are not crushed or subverted. They have been insulted, but with the soreness of all that is truly great, they are potent still.

Through the coming year we have to complete the work which we have begun. We have to satisfactorily prove that we are in the right, and that those who framed the Constitution conceived one of the grandest ideas of human government that has ever been acted upon. The mighty principle upon which our government is erected is that its career is to be coeval with that of the world. Through all time it is to be a monument of all that is best in all the forms of government that have existed. It is to be recognized as the perfect pattern of human government from which all modes of administration are to be modeled.

The New Year should bring us another reflection besides the one that we are to end the war and vindicate ourselves. We have a work to perform in the world of literature and art, and the word "American" is to become synonymous with names which yet unborn generations shall cherish as dearly as the present one does the long-lived reputations consecrated by the past. It is a grand idea; and one that cannot be too devoutly cher-

ished, to believe that as years go by and generations die out, the American nation shall outlive all the momentous changes wrought by time, and stand forth a perfect pattern of a perfect nation. It is a thought fit for the glad New Year, that this is the tendency of the Constitution to make us.

THE WILMINGTON EXPEDITION.

It is never without reluctance that we approach a question about which there is not ample testimony. At the best, we are all so liable to be mistaken, that he who presumes to judge, should at least avoid obvious causes of error. Without this preliminary qualification, we should not consider ourselves justified in discussing the future of the Wilmington expedition. We consider the evidence in the case to be so insufficient, that it would savor of presumption to attempt to render a precise verdict. On the other hand, if the subject be entirely ignored, there is danger of misapprehension arising in the public mind.

The first thing that strikes us is Admiral PORTER's admission that he did not consider it expedient to wait the arrival of General BUTLER. His words are:—"After the sou'-wester, the wind chopped around to the westward and gave us a beautiful spell of weather which I could not afford to lose; and the transports with the troops not making their appearance, I determined to take advantage of it and attack Fort Fisher and its outworks." If Admiral PORTER was acting in concert with General BUTLER, no attack should have been made without consultation with General BUTLER. If the chief command belonged to the Admiral, he had the right to do what he pleased; but if the chief command belonged to General BUTLER, the Admiral had no right to take the initiative against the enemy. If the chief command belonged to neither, the expedition was faulty in its very nature.

Dependent upon whether an expeditionary force consists chiefly of an army or of a navy the chief command should devolve upon the highest officer of that service which is to undertake the greater task in the proposed scheme of operations. To order this otherwise, may be fatal to the success of any plan.

In this particular case, no bad consequences resulted from the action of Admiral PORTER. If he had squandered his ammunition, so that upon the arrival of General BUTLER, no assault could be made under cover of the fire of the fleet, then, indeed, would the attack have proved most premature and unfortunate. But it seems that upon General BUTLER's arrival, the fleet was still in condition to bombard the enemy's works, but that General BUTLER declined to assault them. That no untoward event resulted from the early bombardment, affords no satisfactory reply to the charge of a violation of the principle of concerted action, without which any operation is not only liable but likely to fail.

In regard to the explosion of the torpedo boat, the unfortunate results that might have ensued from the action of Admiral PORTER are almost too obvious to mention. The torpedo boat was exploded before the bombardment of Fort Fisher. As General BUTLER had not arrived when the bombardment took place, he must have been absent at the time of the explosion. Now, the theory favorable to the success of the torpedo boat (for there were two theories even among engineers) was that it would so demolish the fort that the work would be unmanageable. Is it not clear that it behooved the troops to assault immediately after the explosion. Yet, if the torpedo boat had succeeded, the troops would not have been present, for the torpedo boat was exploded on the morning of the 24th instant, at forty-five minutes past one o'clock.

Suppose that the fort had been seriously damaged, would it not have been somewhat repaired by the evening of the 24th instant, when General BUTLER arrived? Admiral PORTER says:—"At sunset, General BUTLER came in, in his flag-ship, with a few transports, the rest not having arrived from Beaufort." Would the fort not have been in still better repair on the 25th instant, at the time of day when General BUTLER was prepared to land? Admiral PORTER says that "the army commenced landing about two o'clock." So, if the fort had been seriously injured at forty-five minutes past one o'clock on the morning of the 24th instant, the Rebels would have had thirty-six hours and a quarter before General BUTLER's forces ever touched the beach to prepare for the assault.

As the torpedo boat did not effect the desired damage, here again, the action of Admiral PORTER was followed by no bad results; but if the torpedo had answered the expectations formed, the haste of the Admiral might have implicated the success of the whole expedition. This case affords still better proof than the first, that expeditions requiring concerted measures should never be entrusted to commanders independent of each other.

We now turn to the operations of the troops. The accounts which we possess relative to their performance are not so full as those relative to the other part of the expedition: Undoubtedly it was expected that the torpedo boat would effect so much damage that the troops would be certain to occupy the position of Fort Fisher. But the torpedo failed. Yet it is plain that its failure was not considered tantamount to a failure of the expedition. Otherwise, why were the troops landed? But when they were landed and captured some of the outworks of Fort Fisher, and the skirmish line, as General BUTLER remarks, was "within fifty yards of the fort, while the garrison were kept in their bomb-proofs by the fire of the navy, and so closely that three or four men of the picket line ventured upon the parapet and through the sally-port," etc., why, we ask, was not this time chosen to assault? These men even carried off the flag of the fort.

NAPOLÉON laid it down as a maxim that an army could pass wherever two men could plant their feet. If this is true of a march, is it not true of an assault, when the besieged are obliged to shelter themselves in bomb-proofs? Admiral PORTER, in his letter of the 25th instant, in reply to General BUTLER's of the 25th instant, professed his ability to keep the Rebels in their bomb-proofs, and evidently desired that there should be a renewed attempt upon Fort Fisher. But his suggestion does not seem to have elicited a favorable response, for the attempt upon the fort was not renewed.

We, with Admiral PORTER, do not like to presume to criticize the accuracy of the deliberate opinion of General WATZEL—that Fort Fisher could be taken only by a regular siege; but, if so, how did that handful of daring men get on the parapet and through the sally-port?

From the testimony thus far, we draw the following conclusions:— 1. That the expedition had no commander-in-chief, and although it did not fail on that account, that such a want is, at any time, and in any expedition, liable to be followed by disaster.

2. That Admiral PORTER was precipitate in exploding the torpedo boat and in attacking the fort. All of which is subject to reconsideration in the light of fuller testimony, except the first statement, which is a self-evident proposition.

In conclusion, we must say that it is our impression that the failure of the expedition was owing to the storm, which delayed our fleet so much that the enemy had time to send two divisions of troops from the lines about Richmond. Yet the details of the expedition exhibit so much absence of concert that we have thought proper to call the attention of the people to a defect in all movements organized between land and naval forces—a defect so radical that it may be ascribed to the failure of many military operations undertaken by nations.

DEATH OF THE HONORABLE GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS.

It is with deep sorrow that we are compelled to announce the death of the Honorable GEORGE MIFFLIN DALLAS, of Philadelphia, who expired about noon to-day, at his residence in our city, after a few hours' indisposition.

Mr. DALLAS was born in Philadelphia, July 10, 1792. He graduated in Princeton College with high honors, and commenced the study of the law; was admitted to the bar, and immediately appointed Private Secretary to Hon. Mr. GALLATIN, United States Minister to the court of St. Petersburg. On his return to his native country he recommenced the study of his profession, in which he always held the highest position. His great legal erudition and powers of comprehension eminently fitted him to hold a leading position in the legal world. He was appointed, as a mark of Presidential favor, to the position of Deputy Attorney-General at Philadelphia. His fellow-citizens of the municipality, desirous of showing him their esteem, elected him to the highest position in their gift—that of Mayor of the Quaker City. Upon the expiration of his term, he was appointed United States District-Attorney for the city. In 1831 he was elected to the position of United States Senator for the State of Pennsylvania. After holding this post for two years, he resigned, and returned again to the practice of his profession. In 1837 he was appointed Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Court of St. Petersburg. He was recalled in 1839, and in 1844 was nominated for the Vice-Presidency on the same ticket with JAMES K. POLK.

During his Presidency of the Senate, the question of abandoning the Protective policy and deriving revenue from duties was brought before the Senate in the Report of Hon. R. J. WALKER, Secretary of the Treasury. The Senate was equally divided, and Mr. DALLAS had the casting vote. His voice in favor of the bill caused the proposition to become a law. He therefore was the father of this great improvement in our national system. In 1855 he was spoken of generally for the Presidency, but was defeated in the National Convention. On February 4, 1856, he was appointed United States Minister to the Court of St. James. He held the position until 1861, when he was succeeded by Honorable CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

His high position was well filled by him. The trust his country placed in his hands was not betrayed. By years of preparation he was able to hold with credit any post the nation bestowed. He has always paid great attention to our system of government as compared with that of England, and his careful investigation of their institutions made him most popular with Britons.

He is dead. His country has lost a faithful son, the bar an able member, the political world an accomplished diplomatist. His large circle of social friends will mourn his loss and miss his genial presence. He was an impressive orator, a superior diplomatist, and a profound statesman; and Philadelphia, the city of his birth, his residence, and death, will always cherish his memory as that of one of her most gifted sons.

DEATH'S ROLL OF HONOR.

Death has a roll of honor which he delights always to keep full. During the past year there have been many additions to it. All the departments and cliques of the world have lost members. Vacancies have occurred in all the realms of art, science, diplomacy, government. It always seems, when the great and good die, as though their losses could never be replaced. They have done so much for us that it is little enough to do for them, to deem their loss

irreparable. They are with us for a few short years. They guide and instruct us. They teach us what the great and the beautiful, and the mighty and the good, mean in their various developments. They illustrate what this world was made for, and the purposes which the millions who have been placed on it are intended to work out. Each hard and naked fact with which man of genius has had to deal, is embellished and rendered of use. As the beauty-dropping snowflakes cling around the bold, leafless branches of winter, so the abilities of genius grace the harsh unliving realities of the world.

In the realm of statesmanship, first in the list, occur the names of the late Hon. WILLIAM L. DAYTON, Minister to France, who united the integrity of an honest man to the fluency of a diplomat; and Chief Justice ROGER B. TANNEY, who, up to a great age, proved how faithful to oneself may be preserved through the ebbs and flows of a public career. In literature we have lost some whom it should seem, we could least afford to lose. THACKERAY, whose kind heart was always full even when he wrote most satirically; and whose eyes, whilst they glittered with sarcasm were wet and misty with pitying tears,—the large-souled THACKERAY was the first of whose death we received intelligence with the new year. This was followed by the news of the death of ADELAIDE PROCTOR, a poetess of exquisite purity of style, and daintily chosen diction. At home we have been called upon to lament the decease of NATHANIEL HAWTHORNE, whose slightest writings breathe an aroma akin to poetry, and the mingled grace and staidness of whose style are like chaste and classic architecture wreathed with flowers. In the army the deaths have been, of course, very numerous. We have become accustomed to the anticipation of losses here, and we consecrate the memories of all in one noble and lasting tribute. It would be a long column indeed which should give a full list of these. The past year has lost us many a member of the rank and file, whose whole war-life has been a continuous evidence of splendid courage and great endurance. The man whose life entombs them is the nation's heart, and is the one which, revealing the necrology of the year, we have most reason to reverence.

MARRIED.

JAY KROON—QUINN—On Thursday, December 28th, 1864, at the residence of A. W. Holmes, by Rev. Hon. Mayor Henry, JOHN A. JAY and LETITIA H. QUINN, of this city. (Thanks country.) (Witnesses: J. M. K. LLOYD and Miss L. J. QUINN.)

DECEASED.

ANDERSON—On the 28th instant, MARY, wife of Thomas Anderson, in the 47th year of her age. The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday afternoon, at 11 o'clock, from No. 725 St. John street, below Brown street, to the residence of Mrs. J. W. Anderson, at the residence of the late Mr. Anderson, North 11th street, at 10 o'clock. (Witnesses: J. W. Anderson, J. W. Anderson, J. W. Anderson.)

REGISTRATION NOTICES.

REV. JOSEPH P. BERG, D. D., will preach in the First Reformed Dutch Church, corner NINTH and SPRING GARDEN streets, to-morrow (Sunday), in the morning, at 10 o'clock, and in the evening at 7 o'clock.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at the office of the Company in Philadelphia, on the 11th day of January, 1865, at 12 o'clock M.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given to the stockholders of this Company that the Annual Meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at the office of the Company in Philadelphia, on the 11th day of January, 1865, at 12 o'clock M.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

FOR LADIES. RICH EMBROIDERED LACE CURTAINS, Piano and Table Covers, DAMASK CURTAINS, FOR PARLORS.

L. E. WALRAVEN, MASONIC HALL, No. 710 CHESTNUT STREET.

WINDOW SHADES. NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, NEW STYLES. WINDOW SHADES, No. 723 KELLY, CARRINGTON & CO.

LACE CURTAINS. BUSINESS ITEMS. George Steach & Co.'s PIANOS, MARON & HAINES'S CABINET ORGANS.

FRESH MANUFACTURES. FINE CONFECTIONS, FOR THE NEW YEAR.

STEPHEN F. WHITMAN, No. 1210 MARKET STREET.

A NEW YEAR'S PRESENT.—GODEY'S LITERATURE, FASHION, AND ART. COUNTRY SEAT AND FARM FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—THE MACHINERY, GOOD WILL AND FIXTURES OF FAIRBANKS MANUFACTORY.

SPECIAL NOTICES. THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA.

THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE "WILMINGTON AND PHILADELPHIA TRADING COMPANY."

NOTICE.—THE SUBSCRIPTION BOOKS OF THE PENNSYLVANIA IMPROVED OIL COMPANY.

THE PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD COMPANY.

OFFICE OF SECOND AND THIRD STREET PASSENGER RAILROAD COMPANY.

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WANTED.—WANTS.

WANTED.—A furnished house to rent in address of "The Evening Telegraph." No children. Apply to W. A. HAMIL, No. 211 WALNUT STREET.

WANTED.—Parties, with from \$5 to \$10,000, to form original in a Company now forming, under the auspices of government of experience and good standing. The property is now yielding 10 per cent, net profit on the purchase money. Apply to W. A. HAMIL, No. 211 WALNUT STREET.

FREIGHT CONDUCTORS AND BRAKEMEN WANTED.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company has a number of experienced railroad men to run upon its numerous freight cars, and its several divisions between Baltimore and Washington and Parkersburg. The best wages will be paid, and regular employment given to such men as will report to either of the following agents, who are authorized to take them on duty:— J. J. FAIRBANK, Agent First Division, Market Street, Baltimore, Md.; J. W. WALKER, Agent Third Division, Frederick, Md.; W. CARL, Agent for the Parkersburg road, and J. B. FORT, Agent at Wheeling for the Fourth Division. W. F. SMITH, Master of Transportation, Baltimore, Md., December 31, 1864.

REAL ESTATE.—REAL ESTATE.—REAL ESTATE.—REAL ESTATE.—\$200,000 WORTH FOR SALE. \$250,000 WORTH FOR SALE. \$500,000 WORTH FOR SALE.

NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT, NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT, NEW MONTHLY CATALOGUE JUST OUT.

FOR SALE.—ARCH STREET.—ELEGANT DWELLING, north side, west of Fifteenth. Lot 22 by 120. Only \$25,000. Immediate possession.

ARCH STREET.—Two large first-class Dwellings, west of Tenth street. Lots 21 and 25 feet front by 150 and 150 feet deep. Stable, etc. Price \$25,000 and \$25,000.

ARCH STREET.—VERY LARGE DWELLING, east of Sixth. Lot 25 feet front by 275 feet deep to Cherry street. Large garden, stable, etc. Price only \$25,000. Immediate possession.

ARCH STREET.—Store and Dwelling, very large, altered magnificently, and located in the most business portion of the street. Lot 25 by 150 to a street. Stable, coach-house, etc. Price \$25,000.

ARCH STREET.—STORE AND DWELLING, No. 115, east of Second street. Lot 17 by 100 feet deep. Would be an excellent location for the sale liquor trade. Price only \$20,000. Now empty.

LARGE SIDE-YARD DWELLING ON Seventh street, above Spring Garden. Lot 44 feet by 95. Price only \$12,000. Very modern convenience.

ARCH STREET.—NEAT FOUR-STORY DWELLING, west of Twenty-first street. Lot 18 by 125. Price only \$5,000.

SPLENDID DOUBLE MANSION ON Chestnut street. Large side yard and deep lot. Price \$40,000. Immediate possession.

NEAT DWELLING, No. 228 S. Tenth street. Has three-story double back buildings. Price \$6,000.

PINE STREET.—Two very neat four-story Dwellings, west of Seventeenth and west of Eighteenth streets. Lots 22 by 100. Price \$15,000 and \$15,000 each.

PINE STREET.—NEAT DWELLING, No. 162, Lot 15 by 100, to Hinchey street, with a dwelling on that front. Only \$4,500 clear, for both.

Magnificent four-story brown stone Dwelling, on Spruce street, west of Ninth street. Lot 22 by 105 to a street. Price \$24,000. Lot 22 by 105 to a street.

FOR SALE.—MAGNIFICENT DWELLING, south side of Spring Garden street, west of Thirtieth, opposite the fountain. Lot 22 by 80 feet to Walnut street. Price \$15,000.

SUMMER STREET, south side, west of Sixteenth, elegant three-story front dwelling, in first-rate order. Lot 25 by 111 feet to Spring street. Price only \$11,000.

ELEGANT FOUR-STORY DWELLING, North side of Vine street, west of Seventeenth; marble up the first story. Lot 22 by 125 to a street. Price only \$16,500 clear.

ARCH STREET, south side, west of Twentieth only one of those very elegant new four-story Dwellings at a low figure. Neat marble front Dwelling, Vine street, west of Seventeenth. Lot 22 by 115 to a street. Price only \$10,000.

THREE NEAT SIDE-YARD DWELLINGS on Fifteenth street, above Oxford. Lots 24 by 109 feet. Price \$2,000 and \$2,000. One now empty. Neat new Dwellings, east side of Twelfth street above Thompson. Lots 18 by 80 feet. Prices from \$5,000 to \$8,000.

NEAT DWELLING, Seventh street, above Noble. Lot 13 by 80 feet. Price only \$2,000.

NEAT DWELLING, NO. 715 BROWN street. Twelve rooms. Lot 15 by 80 feet. Only \$2,000. Besides near 200 other properties. Every person desirous of purchasing should call on me first. Catalogue gratis, and sent to any address. GEORGE C. MILLER, Practical Real Estate Operator for the last twenty years, No. 154 N. SIXTH STREET. FOR SALE.—OIL MILLIONAIRES. Make money.—Sacrifice unprecedented.—The large four and five-story building at the northwest corner of Third street and Harmony street (north of Walnut). Lot 23 feet front by 120 feet deep, and Harmony court. Price \$25,000, cash \$4,000, will rent for \$5,000 per annum. Only \$2,000 cash required. ALSO A MAGNIFICENT LARGE Mansion on the best portion of Walnut street. Large front and very deep lot. Splendid Stable, Coach-house, Garden, etc. Price \$50,000, and no statement. GEORGE C. MILLER, Real Estate Broker, No. 154 N. SIXTH STREET. OVERCOATS CHEAP.