RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Christian Commissions for Labor in the Army.

The army committees of the Young Men's Christian Associations, of this and other cities, have done good service in the army by their systematic efforts to minister to the spiritual wants of the soldiers. It has been proposed that these associations throughout the whole North send delegates to a general convention, to be held, soon, in the city of New York, for the purpose of securing a more efficient organization. A meeting preparatory to this contemplated convention was recently held at the Tremont Temple, Boston, the proceedings of which, as published in the newspapers of that city, show that the sentiment among the Christians of Boston, in favor of instituting missions of practical utility in the army, is enthusiastic and unanimous. The meeting, which was very large, was addressed by E. S. Tobey, Esq., president of the Boston Association; Mr. Chas. Dexter, Rev. Drs. Neale, Kirk, and Newhall, and George H. Stuart, Esq., of this city. The following is an abstract of Mr. Stuart's remarks, as published in the Boston *Journal*:

"George H. Stuart, of Philadelphia, chairman of the Commission, was the next speaker, and dwelt earnestly upon the important duties which this organization must perform. Having visited the camps around Washington, he had come back with an awakened sense of the magnitude of necessities which were opened before him. From the tower of the Smithsonian Institute the gaze of the spectator rests only on the innumerable camps with which every hill and valley is covered, and this is but a part of the great field in which the Commission is called to labor. With the navy, the whole number of men now in the service of our Government in its endeavors to put down rebellion, will reach very nearly 700,000. The influence which may be exerted upon this vast multitude is almost incalculable. It extends to the battle field, and even beyond that, into eternity itself. It is a question also, whether we will have these men come back to us degenerate and degraded or under the impulse of Christian purpose

"Through the kind sympathy of the President and other officers of the Government, it is also a most accessible field, and the men, whatever might have been their dispositions at home, are now ready and willing to listen to the Gospel and its teachings. They all want books to read, and in two weeks spent in distributing tracts among them he had met with but two who refused to take them. The men have four or five hours leisure each day, and must have something to occupy their time. Some of the chaplains have organized union prayer meetings, debating societies, and singing schools in their regiments, which are largely attended, and are occasions of much interest to the soldiers. The men of the Massachusetts Fourteenth hold a prayer meeting each day in one of the bomb proofs of the fort which they occupy, and the average attendance is sixty or more.

"It is an agreeable field in which to labor, and great results are flowing from the labor already performed. In his visits to the camps he had seen unmistakable evidences of this, and signs of great encouragement.

"The other departments of the army are all supplied—the ordnance department, the quartermaster's department, &c., &c., but the Government appoints a chaplain, pays him, and then leaves him with no means by which to carry on the work. It is an object which commends itself to the heart of every man and woman. We must all make sacrifices, and can find no better cause than this."

THE WEEK OF PRAYER.—In conformity to a proposition which emanated from certain American missionaries in India, the present week has been devoted by Christians, more or less generally, throughout the world, to prayer for the conversion of the whole human family. The chief centre of its outward observance in this city has been at the Noonday Prayer Meeting, Sansom street, below Ninth, where the meetings during this week have been held from 12 M. to 1 P. M., instead of the usual *hour*. The meetings, in consequence of this special interest awakened by general announcements from the pulpits, have been very largely attended, and prosecuted with commendable harmony and unwonted spirit. In addition to these, union meetings for prayer have also been held every afternoon in various churches throughout the city. At the Noonday Meeting yesterday, the special subject of prayer was "*The Word of God*; that it may be received with increased faith, reverence, and love; that its assailants may be enlightened and brought into the way of truth; that the power of the Divine Spirit may attend its private study and circulation throughout the world." In the afternoon, at 3½ o'clock, there was a union meeting held in the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church, Tenth and Filbert streets, for the same object. The concluding afternoon meeting of the series will be held this (Saturday) afternoon in the Church of the Epiphany (Episcopal), corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, to be presided over by the Rev. Dr. Vinton.

AN INDEPENDENT METHODIST GENERAL MEETING.—There has been recently held in the St. John's Methodist Church, in New York, a "Conference of Independent Methodist Churches in the United States," in which the representation consisted of about twenty delegates, lay and clerical. This is the initial step of a movement which bids fair, sooner or later, either to develop a new and distinct branch of the Methodist Episcopal Church in this country, or else to cause certain reforms to be generally adopted in the Methodist Episcopal Church as it now exists. The peculiarities of this new body we believe are simply these: Whilst they adhere to the doctrines and mode of worship of the Methodist Church, they have no bishops or presiding elders, the churches being independent of the Conference, owning their property, choosing their pastors for themselves, and retaining them as long as they please. Their Conference—which is to be composed of ministers and lay delegates—is to have no legislative, executive, or judicial authority over the local churches. At the Conference above referred to, the Rev. M. Staples, of Brooklyn, was chosen president; Rev. H. Mattison, of New York, secretary; and Mr. James M. Coburn, of New York, treasurer. Two young men were also ordained to the ministry by this new body, and arrangements were made for starting a periodical, to be called the *Methodist Independent*, to be edited by Professor Mattison.

NEW RECTOR OF THE HOLY TRINITY.—The Rev. Phillips Brooks assumed the rectorship of this Church of the Holy Trinity, Rittenhouse Square, on last Sunday, to a crowding, and the services usually solemn and impressive. Mr. Brooks is a graduate of the Episcopal Seminary, until lately in operation at Alexandria, Virginia, and has, during the last two years, served the Church of the Advent, in this city, as rector, with great acceptance. His call to succeed the Rev. Dr. Vinton in his new charge is, though well-deserved, compliment to so young a man.

THE ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK.—The Paris correspondent of the London *Tablet* writes: "The Archbishop of New York preached in St. Roch on the Feast of the Immaculate Conception, before a crowded and promiscuous audience. He made no allusion to passing events, much to the disappointment of the curious. We hear that his opinions on political matters are to be produced in form of a pamphlet, to be addressed to John Bright, and will appear in a few days. All here were much impressed with the calm dignity of his manner, and the select phrase and force of his argument. It seems generally understood amongst Americans that he is accredited from President Lincoln with a secret mission to Europe."

PRAISING GOD BY ELECTRICITY.—The last Yankee notion extant, in the religious world, at least, must be accredited to a new Unitarian Church in Boston, said to be the finest in New England, in which they have succeeded in turning thunder and lightning into an instrument of worship. This church is supplied with a full chime of bells in the spire, which are to be played upon by means of electricity, so that the performer may cause them all to sound while seated at a key-board similar to that of an organ.

Apropos of this, we may also state that a new Methodist church in our modern Athens has also introduced a very singular improvement, consisting in the use of a stream of Cochituate water to blow the organ. The organist has only to turn a stop-cock which lets on the water, and the bellows are put in motion, and the instrument adequately supplied with wind.

CALL ACCEPTED.—We understand that the Rev. Daniel March, of Woburn, Massachusetts, has accepted the call of the Clinton-street Presbyterian Church in this city, late charge of the Rev. Dr. Darling. Mr. March is expected to enter upon his new duties on the third Sunday of this month. He has attained a high reputation and a wide celebrity as a pulpit orator, and will be a welcome acquisition to the already large list of eminent Philadelphia divines.

GENERAL MCCLELLAN'S CONFIDENCE IN GOD.—The Rev. Dr. Thompson reports that not long since, while in conversation with General McClellan upon the goodness and mercy of God, the young commander-in-chief threw himself back in his chair, and said, with deep emotion, "For what purpose can it be that one but lately engaged upon a railroad, so young, and having yet done nothing to deserve such a place, should be advanced for the time to perhaps the most responsible position in the country?" But," continued he, "it is of God, who often chooses the weakest, and even the meanest instruments to accomplish his purposes."

SUNDAY-SCHOOL ANNIVERSARY AND EXHIBITION.—*The fortieth* anniversary of the sunday schools of the Presbyterian Church, German street, below Third, will take place in that edifice to-morrow afternoon at half past two o'clock. On Thursday evening, the 14th instant, there will be an entertainment consisting of stereoscopic views, recitations, singing, etc., given in this church for the benefit of the schools.

ORDINATION.—We understand the Rev. Francis Hoskins, of this city, lately admitted a Deacon in the Protestant Episcopal Church of this diocese, will be ordained to-morrow, at Grace Church, Twelfth and Cherry streets. The Right Rev. Dr. Stevens, the recently consecrated Bishop, will officiate on this occasion, assisted by other divines. The services will commence at 10½ A. M.

THE SECOND UNITARIAN SOCIETY.—The public services of this society will be resumed in Washington Hall, southwest corner Spring Garden and Eighth streets, to-morrow morning. Preaching by the Rev. Frederic Frothingham.

LAY DELEGATION.—One of our Methodist exchanges says: "It has been said that the feeling of the Church for lay-delegation is confined to the large cities; so far from this being the case, when any interest is felt at all in rural districts, the vote nearly always goes in favor of the reform."

KENTUCKY CONFERENCE, M. E. CHURCH, SOUTH.—This body has sixty-four Union, and only eighteen or twenty Secession members, not one of whom is delegate to the next General Conference, South, at its May session in New Orleans.

TENT FOR WORSHIP.—A chapel tent for the Sixteenth Massachusetts Regiment, near Fortress Monroe, Rev. A. B. Fuller, of Watertown, chaplain, was dedicated Dec. 16. The tent was purchased and sent out by the friends of the regiment. Chaplains of the following denominations assisted in the service: Methodist, O. S. Presbyterian, N. S. Presbyterian, Unitarian, Episcopal, and Roman Catholic; and an address was also delivered by Hon. Charles R. Train, M. C., from Framingham, Mass.

PRIESTS DECEASED.—The Irish papers announce the deaths of two prominent and greatly-esteemed priests of the Catholic Church—Rev. Maurice Dowly, C. C., of Carrick-on-Suir, and Rev. Anthony Magan, P. P., of Killanan.

FAST WOMEN OF THE BIBLE.—A New York publisher has received from a well known military gentleman the offer of an illustrated work on the Fast Women of the Bible. Mrs. Lot, Mrs. Potiphar, Delilah, and Mrs. King Ahab (Jezebel)—corrupted into our modern Isabella—will probably figure among the prominent characters.

DISTRIBUTION OF BIBLES.—The New York City Bible Society have supplied about one hundred regiments, passing through that city, with Bibles. More than 30,000 volumes, in various languages, have been distributed in this way.

ITEMS ABOUT SPURGEON.—The London correspondent of *The Presbyterian* devotes his last letter almost entirely to that world-renowned Baptist divine, the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon. This writer says that the new "Metropolitan Tabernacle," in which he preaches, is capable of seating five thousand persons, and that its erection, with the ground on which it stands, cost one hundred and sixty thousand dollars; the pews throughout are so arranged that every eye rests naturally upon the pulpit; also, that Mr. Spurgeon pursues his ministry in the new tabernacle with amazing success; that his audiences fill the house to its utmost capacity; that the *exposition* of the portion of Scripture read by him is a grand feature of his ministry—epigrammatic, telling, simple, and instructive to a degree; that Mr. Spurgeon's health is not as strong as it was, whilst his labors, with a membership of nineteen hundred communicants, and constantly enlarging, are daily increasing. The writer concludes by saying that:

"Mr Spurgeon generously surrenders, or rather devotes, a large portion of the pew rents to the education of students. Many of these are his spiritual children. He is very successful in discerning *adaptation* in Christian young men. He thus selects a class likely to do honor to his zealous care. They have mathematical, classical, and Hebrew tutors, and Mr. Spurgeon himself teaches theology. *All* these young men will be thoroughly Calvinistic, in the evangelical and Pauline sense of that word, and will, by God's grace, become a great blessing in an age when Rationalism is coming in, both into Established and Non-conformist pulpits."

Eloquent Speech of Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, of Pennsylvania.

On Tuesday last the Hon. Wm. D. Kelley, the Representative from the Fourth Congressional district in this State, pronounced the following speech. It is regarded as one of the most earnest and effective efforts of the session, and produced a fine impression upon the House:

Mr. KELLEY, Mr. Chairman: I voted, in common with the whole House, for the thanks to Captain Wilkes. I know that since then the four persons he captured have been surrendered, yet I do not regret that vote. It was well cast, and I do not mean to say that the surrender was not well made. Captain Wilkes was an experienced officer of our navy—a service deeply disgraced by a want of devotion to their country on the part of many of its officers. He saw what he believed to be his duty, and he paused not to consider whether it involved personal consequences, but as he understood it, performed that duty; he performed it in a manner creditable alike to his head and his heart; firmly, thoroughly, but in a manner marked by humanity and consideration for the feelings and interests of innocent passengers on board the *Trent*, and the necessities of an age of steam navigation. Congress, without qualification, endorsed that act. Not so with the Administration. While the Secretary of the Navy approved the act, he admonished the actor that it must not be considered a precedent for the surrender of another vessel under like circumstances. The Administration saw that Captain Wilkes' act of humanity might be taken advantage of by such a Power as England, and it marked at once its discriminating appreciation of the conduct of its officer and of the nation with which it has to do, by the just qualification of its approval. As a member of the American Congress, I do, from the bottom of my heart, thank Captain Wilkes for his gallant and humane conduct.

The gentleman from Ohio (Mr. Vallandigham) seems to be eager for an war with England. Sir, war is no dire calamity as can befall a people. It is the most expensive game at which kings can play, the most destructive pursuit in which a people can engage. The figure of a candle lighted at both ends affords but an imperfect illustration of the wastefulness of war. What is the object? The exhibition and skilful exercise of overwhelming power. What its means? The ultimate use of the latest and highest inventions of man for the destruction of property and life. It takes from the belligerent community its productive power, its energy, its enterprise. It appeals to the men of the country from eighteen to forty-five to quit their peaceful pursuits, to abandon the hopes of life and civic duties, and engage in the work of destruction. Having withdrawn the vital power from the community, it taxes its surviving members for food, cloths, arm, and transport those who in peace were the source of its increasing wealth and prosperity. We have a war on hand. We have, says our gentleman, half a million, another six hundred thousand men in the field. We begin to know something of what war means—not much near our distant homes—here and there a new-made grave in the churchyard, here and there a vacant seat at the hearth-side, and anxious hearts in every home; but as yet few of the direct results of war are evidence of a state of war. We see it in the deserted mansions of the great city. We note it in the silence prevailing where there were wont to ear the echo of the anvil, and the hum of the spindle. We find it in our commercial, our manufacturing, our business relations. But as yet we have felt it in its last terrible results, the battle.

I do not wish to see a war without of the *Trent*; do I feel humiliated in an hour when our pride of nationality is touched, when the act seemed to be one of humiliation—we were able to maintain the position for which our country has contended for more than half a century, and for the maintenance of which it had once involved itself in war. The *Trent* case is settled on a doctrine which has always been the doctrine of the American people. I cannot sympathize with those who say, "Settle our domestic difficulties, and then, turn on England for the insult and outrage she put upon us." Sir, let us settle our domestic difficulties. Let us do so promptly—the more humanely because so promptly and vigorously—with no reference to foreign nations, but with an eye single to what is due to our own great country, its grand, though brief, history, its grandeur, and, I trust, more enduring future. Let us take care that, from this day henceforward, the country shall be ready to stand by the law as in its hour of need and wounded pride it settled it. Let us see that, when again the question of neutral rights comes up, the United States shall be ready with force upon the sea, and heart upon the land, to meet the world in arms in defence of their cherished doctrine, thus sanctified anew to the hearts of their people.

War, sir, terrible as it is, has its laws. It is also said to have its amenities; and I believe it has, though the foe with which we are now engaged has found no opportunity to illustrate them. It is said on this floor, by the gentleman from Ohio, (Mr. Vallandigham,) that the settlement of the *Trent* case will invite war or insult from England. I think that England would, for reasons of State policy, like very much to engage in war with America at this time—not the English people, but the governing classes of England. And, sir, I think our own course of action—or, to speak more precisely, of inaction—invites them to declare war. I think that the condition of our country invites war from any Power that feels disposed to make its own terms with armed impotence. Look at it, sir. The city is crowded with unemployed mechanic arts, works, scientifically planned and well constructed, well manned, and supplied with approved armaments. Soldiers tell us that thirty thousand men would hold this capital against any force that can be brought against it. It is environed within a narrow circuit by two hundred thousand men in arms. And yet, sir, the short river which leads to this capital of a great and proud country, thus defended and encircled by patriot troops, is so thoroughly blockaded by rebels that the Government, though its army has not an adequate supply of forage, cannot bring upon it a peck of oats to feed a hungry horse. Is not this a sight which jealous nations may behold with exultation, and from which they may deduce a want of spirit, courage, military capacity—call it what you please? Is it a sight at which men may well wonder, and which the gods must pity? We have six hundred thousand men in the field. We have spent, I know not how many hundred millions of dollars; and what have we done? What one evidence of determined war or military skill have we exhibited to foreign nations or our own people? Why, sir, we are carrying on war on peace principles. We have been engaged in it for seven months; and if the Government of England will infer from the conduct of this war what our treatment of her would be in the event of war, she will conclude that if she were to put her troops into Canada the American Government would plant an army of a quarter of a million of men on the American shore of the lakes, whose sole duty it should be to prevent Canadians from deserting the English standard, and periling their lives in the cause of constitutional republicanism. Our army does not seem to be engaged in war. Our men, it is true, are liable to be murdered when serving as pickets. They are liable to be slaughtered, as my townsmen were at Ball's Bluff. They are liable to encounter masked batteries, served by concealed foes. But they are not led to where they might hurt anybody. Their business seems to be to prevent desertion from the standard of the enemy, to prevent men in the enemy's lines from quitting their work at digging the enemy's trenches, or bearing the enemy's arms, or serving the enemy in any other manner projudicial to our cause.

Sir, this is a melancholy truth. But more than this, when it is necessary to invade a small portion of the soil of the enemy, we shrink from the dread necessity, and apologize so abjectly for coming that we fail to regard the truth in expressing the pain we feel. When it was necessary to plant a small force on the soil of South Carolina, the commander to whom the expedition was confided humbly apologized for having invaded the soil of a sovereign State. As ready answer to his proclamation being, "Well, if it be a sovereign State, what the deuce has brought you here?" Logic could furnish no more responsive or conclusive answer. Our generals must learn that these are not the piping times of peace, and throw something of the vigor of war into their doings. England may not respect international law; but she does respect power. Let her hear by the next west wind the booming of cannon and the rattle of musketry. Let her hear the shouts of a victorious army. Nay, sir, if it need be, let the groans of the dying, and the wailing and lamentations of the bereaved go mingling with the shouts of the victors, and England and the Powers of the continent will pause with bated breath. Let the power of our army be put forth in the contest in which we are now engaged, and we shall have no trouble with foreign nations. But so long as our army is used, as it now is, as a mere band of armed police to prevent the laborers of the rebels and the disaffected men of their country from escaping and serving us, to secure the enemy plenty of men to dig their trenches and perform their labor; so long, I say, as we employ six hundred thousand armed men to secure to the rebels the laborers to raise their crops and clothes for the next year, nations will insult and deride us, and we will be in danger of foreign war.

Sir, it was said yesterday, that the last day had come. It was not on this subject. But my heart has been sad for days past, for I have felt that the last day of our dear country was rapidly approaching. Before we have achieved a victory we have reached bankruptcy. We are to-day flooding the country with an irredeemable currency. In ninety days, with the patriotism of the people paralyzed by the inaction of our great army, the contracting channels of circulation will be gorged with this medium, and the funded debt of the country will depreciate with a rapidity that will startle us. In ninety days more of this inactive, armed, unemployed, and entrenched peace, the nations of the world will, I fear, be justified in saying to us, "You have no more right to shut up the cotton fields of the world by a vain and fruitless endeavor to reconquer the territory now in rebellion, than China and Japan had to wall themselves in." And in the eyes of international law, in the eyes of the world, and I fear in the eyes of impartial history, too, they will stand justified in breaking our blockade, in giving to the rebels means and munitions of war, and accomplishing what England desired when, with boastful hypocrisy, she added £20,000,000 sterling to her national debt in order to lodge free black communities near to us, and to excite agitation in our midst.

In ninety days—for, sir, let me say here that already complaints come, not from the men, for they seem willing to perform any duty for their country, but from officers, in the neighborhood of the Charleston and Savannah railroad, that their men are engaged in digging trenches and performing the drudgery of unskilled laborers, while other men of darker complexion are roaming listlessly about unemployed, though anxious to earn wages by such labor; nay, more anxious to give such proof of their devotion to our cause. We must learn that one of the first laws of war requires a belligerent to cut off all the resources of his enemy. Save life, especially save the lives of your own men, but cut off all the resources of your enemy, and, if need be, cut off life too. Such is the duty of the soldier. If you can conquer by taking away the enemy's resources, humanity prompts to that course.

But we are not, it seems, willing to avail ourselves of their resources. We are too generous to deprive them of them. We are, as I have said, playing policemen to protect them. But, sir, in less than ninety days—to come back to the point of time—we shall be advancing in the mouth of April, when our Northern men will begin to feel the effect of the heat in the neighborhood of Ship Island and the mouths of the Mississippi. Looking to that period of ninety days, I say that it is not a double but a triple-edged sword approaching your country, a single threnod of destiny upon which the welfare of our country hangs. Bankruptcy, miasmatic pestilence, are sure to come with the lapse of that period, and foreign war may add its horrors to theirs. I thank the Government that in the hour of its agony it stood upon sure historical doctrine. I thank it that it honorably avoided war with England; and I pray God that it may so far read the laws of war as to learn that it is the duty of Congress, the generals at the head of the several columns of the army, and the Government of the United States, to cut off all the resources of the rebels now in arms against us. It is the first and last law of war. Its thorough enforcement is called for by all the promptings of patriotism and humanity, and promises internal and external peace to our distracted country.

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
EDMUND A. SOUDER, GEORGE L. BUZBY, EDWARD C. BIDDLE, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

LETTER BAGS
At the Merchants' Exchange, Philadelphia
Ship Bonnco, Reed.....London, soon
Ship Samuel Locke, Sweetser.....Liverpool, soon
Bark Chanslile, Farrell.....Rio de Janeiro, soon
Ship Trojan, Shounds.....Barbadoes, soon

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

FORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 11, 1862.
SUN RISES.....7 16 | SUN SETS.....4 44
HIGH WATER.....11 00

ARRIVED.
Schr Clara Merrick, Montgomery, 6 days from New York, with mdse to D Cooper.

CLEARED.
Brig Brandywine, Harmon, Pernambuco and a market, J E Mckeever.
Schr H A Weeks, Godfrey, New York, D Cooper.

SAILED.
Ship Oliver Moses, for Liverpool, sailed at 7½ A M yesterday, from Delaware Breakwater, in tow of tug America. She takes out the following cargo: 9,050 bbls flour, 18,620 bushels wheat in bulk, 10,560 do in bags, 290 bbls rye, 300 do bark, 147 boxes bacon, 75 tierces do, 2 boxes shoulders, 20 do middles, 69 packages butter, 8 boxes tongues, 22 cases mdse.

MEMORANDA.
Bark Venus, Atkinson, for New York 9th inst. from Curacoa. Dec 24, lat 25 50, long 71 40, was boarded from U S bark Wm G Anderson, Com'r Rogers, and received a mail.
Schr Eleanor, Townsend, hence, was at Rio de Janeiro 9th inst.
Schr Buccphalus, Bush, hence, arrived at New York 9th inst.
Schs J Price, Sears, and Harriet, Herrick, hence, arrived at Boston 9th inst.
Schr Fred Reed, McAlmon, from Portland for Philadelphia, at Cape Henlopen 10th inst, reported all well.
Schr Julia Smith, Orlando, cleared at Boston 9th inst. for Baltimore.
U S gunboat Keystone State, hence, remained at Bermuda 22d ult.
Schr Oriental, Coffin, from Matanzas, with molasses, bound to Boston, put into New York 9th inst. for repairs, having lost fore and main topmasts, jibboom, an entire set of sails, stove bulwarks, &c.
Brig S Kilham, Capt Cann, from New York 31st ult, with a cargo of 7,418 bushels of wheat, for Cork, was abandoned at sea, as before given, of 13th inst. Crew saved. The captain and crew were taken off, and arrived at Hooker Sin inst. in the steamer Hartin. The S K was an A 2 vessel of 182 tons register, built at Dover, Del, in 1854, and owned in Yarmouth.
Schr Gipsey, of East Machias, went ashore in the gale of 9th ult, on the ricalgs.
A lighter laden with 950 bags saltpetre, intended for the steamship Bremen, which arrived in New York 8th ult, sprung a leak in the port of Bremen Friday morning, 17th ult, and sunk.
Schr Windward, from Calcos Island, TI, for Portland, put into Newport 8th inst, having experienced very severe weather on the passage, stove boat, and received other damage.
Schr J C Homer, from Buckeport for Grenada, put into Castine 14th inst. with foremast sprung.
Brig A D Lord, Ingersoll, from Cienfuegos, now at Holmes' Hole, is in charge of the U S authorities, on the allegation of supplying coal to the rebel steamer Sumpter, in port of St Thomas. She sailed from Elizabethport 7th.
Thure are 125 vessels arrived from Europe ports to-this Havre, 10 from Antwerp, 9 from Bremen, &c. Many of them have been out 60 days, and several more than 70 days.

FRESH MINCED MEAT.
The subscriber begs leave to inform the public that he is again prepared to offer his justly celebrated
NE PLUS ULTRA MINCED MEAT,
In large or small quantities. Orders through Despatch Post will be punctually attended to.
JOSHUA WRIGHT,
SPRING GARDEN and FRANKLIN Streets,
no13-2m Philadelphia.

UNITED STATES ARMY AND NAVY SUPPLY AGENCY AND CAMP EXPRESS.
TO MANUFACTURERS, MERCHANTS, AND INVENTORS, and those desiring to forward Packages to the Camps of the Army, or Naval Stations of the Coast or Gulf:
Having secured especial privileges for visiting all the departments both of the Army and Navy, and all the camps of the United States, and the several naval posts of the Coast and Gulf, for the purpose of introducing and selling to the Departments, Military Storekeepers, Commissaries, Quartermasters, Sutlers, Officers and Soldiers, and also to Naval Agents and Paymasters of the Navy, all articles required for the use, convenience, comfort, and necessity, both of the Army and Navy, we have organized the above-entitled AGENCY AND CAMP EXPRESS, with its headquarters in the city of Washington. Under this arrangement—entirely complete, and extending through all the departments both of the Army and Navy,—we can offer unequalled facilities to Merchants, Manufacturers, and Inventors, in readiness of sale, saving of time, and the many expenses unavoidable through the usual tedious channels of sale to the Departments, Camps, and Naval Stations. Those wishing to avail themselves of the benefits of this thorough and extensively-organized system of agency, can do so by forwarding samples of their goods to our address by express, and prices and explanations by letter. All packages for camp delivery marked to our address, Washington, D. C. All goods, inventions, wares, or merchandise, of whatever nature, ordered by this Agency, will be paid for on delivery. Letters of inquiry will meet with prompt attention.
Agents well referred, with *small means*, can find profitable employment in this organization. A few are wanted. Office No. 211 PENNSYLVANIA Avenue, opposite Willard's Hotel, Washington, D. C.
REFERENCES:
GEORGE LAW, New York. | EBAZUS CONNICO, Albany.
MOSES H. GRINNELL, " | SOUTH & CHASE, Philada.
SHIPLIN & BROS., " | J. H. TAGGART, "
ADAMS' EXPRESS, " | ALEX. CUMMINGS, "
Hon. HENRY WILSON, Massachusetts.
RIGGS & CO., Bankers, Washington, D. C.
ja7-tf JOHNSON, SWEETLAND, & CO.

BLANK ACCOUNT BOOKS,
IN EVERY VARIETY, AND
OF THE BEST STOCK,
SELLING AT LOW PRICES.
Buy at the Manufactory.
W. G. PERRY,
de20-1m BLANK-BOOK MANUFACTURER,
S. W. Corner FOURTH and RACE.

BOOK BINDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
EXECUTED IN THE BEST MANNER,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
At W. G. PERRY'S,
BOOKBINDER,
de20 1m S. W. Corner FOURTH and RACE.

RAISINS.—300 boxes Layer Raisins;
200 half boxes Layer Raisins;
500 boxes M R Muscatel Raisins;
200 half boxes M R Bunch Raisins.
New and choice fruit, now landing and for sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
ja7-12t No. 146 NORTH WHARVES

DRIED APPLES.—66 sacks new Western Dried Apples;
7 bbls new Western Dried Apples.
Just received and in store. For sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
ja7-6t No. 146 NORTH WHARVES.

LARD AND GREASE.—50 tierces prime Leaf lard;
50 tierces White Grease.
Direct from the West, and in store. For sale by
MURPHY & KOONS,
ja7-6t No. 146 NORTH WHARVES.

HAMS.—1,000 pieces sugar cured City-smoked Hams for sale by
C. O. SADLER & CO.,
ja9 103 ARCH Street, 2d door above Front.

SHOULDERS.—1,500 pieces city-smoked Shoulders; also, 70 hhds. Shoulders in dry salt, for sale by
C. O. SADLER & CO.,
ja9 103 ARCH Street, 2d door above Front.

ARDESCO OIL CO. — CARBON OIL.—1,000 bbls. to arrive. For sale in lots by sole agents in this city.
SHOBER & CO.,
de12-1m* 28 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FOR SALE—30 bbls. SOUR KROUT, best quality; put up for army purposes. Apply to
C. A. WILDMAN, 425 MARKET street. ja3-5t*

BEST QUALITY ROOFING SLATE always on hand and for sale at Union Wharf, 1461 BEACH Street, Kensington.
T. THOMAS,
mw7-1y 217 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia

GUNNY BAGS—60 BALES FOR sale by
JAURETCH & CARSTAIRS,
no22 202 South FRONT Street

CIRCULAR PRINTING, BEST and Cheapest in the City, at RINGWALT & BROWN'S, 54 South THIRD Street. no20

EDUCATIONAL.

DICKINSON COLLEGE GRAMMAR SCHOOL—A. F. MULLIN, A. M., Principal.—Formed in 1773, is one of the oldest and most thorough Classical Schools in the country. The Scholarships, heretofore limited to the College classes, are available now for the Grammar School also. Winter Term opens THURSDAY, 18th January.
H. M. JOHNSON, President.
Carlisle, Penna. ja8-wstt

NOTICE.—AN EXAMINATION OF candidates for the vacant Chairs in the Central High School will be held at the School, southeast corner BROAD and GREEN Streets, commencing on FRIDAY, the 17th day of JANUARY, 1862, at one o'clock P. M., and continuing during Saturday.
The Departments to be filled are as follows:
First. That of Anatomy, and Physiology, and Natural History.
Second. That of Practical Mathematics.
Third. That of the French Language.
The Examination will be conducted by gentlemen who have been selected for their eminent ability in the respective departments.
By order of the Committee on the Central High School.
ROBERT J. HEMPHILL, Secretary
ja6-6t Controller of Public Schools.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

HANGING VASES.
Ornamental Flower Pots.
Parlor Vases for Growing Flowers.
Baskets for Parlors and Office.
Pedestals with Vase for Flowers.
Antique Vases for Mantels.
Vases Reasonable for Parlor.
Rustic and Terra Cotta Vases.
Lava Flower Pots and Vases.
Garden Vases and Pedestals.
Brackets for Bust and Figures.
With a great variety of articles suitable for Christmas presents, for sale retail and to the trade.
Warerooms 1010 CHESTNUT Street, Philadelphia.
de11 S. A. HARRISON.

LOOKING GLASSES.

IMMENSE REDUCTION
IN
LOOKING GLASSES,
OIL PAINTINGS, ENGRAVINGS,
PICTURE AND PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.
JAMES S. EARLE & SON,
816 CHESTNUT STREET,
announce the reduction of 25 per cent. in the prices of all the Manufactures of Looking Glasses; also, in Engravings, Picture and Photograph Frames, Oil Paintings. The largest and most elegant assortment in the country. A rare opportunity is now offered to make purchases in this line For Cash, at remarkably Low Prices
EARLE'S GALLERIES,
jy9-tf 816 CHESTNUT Street.

CABINET FURNITURE.

CABINET FURNITURE AND BILLIARD TABLES.
MOORE & CAMPION,
No. 261 SOUTH SECOND Street,
in connection with their extensive Cabinet Business are now manufacturing a superior article of
BILLIARD TABLES,
And have now on hand a full supply, finished with the MOORE & CAMPION'S IMPROVED CUSHIONS, which are pronounced, by all who have used them, to be superior to all others.
For the quality and finish of these Tables the manufacturers refer to their numerous patrons throughout the Union, who are familiar with the character of their work.
ap25-6m

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—The subscribers have this day formed a limited partnership under the act of Assembly in such case made and provided, under the firm of DAVID SCULL, Jr. The general nature of the business to be transacted is that of buying and selling wood. The general partners interested therein are David Scull, Jr., residing in the city of Philadelphia, and William Baxter, Jr., of Camden, N. J., and the special partner is David Scull, residing in the city of Philadelphia. The amount of the capital in actual cash payment, which the said David Scull as special partner has contributed to the common stock, is fifty thousand dollars. The said partnership is to commence January 1st, 1862, and is to terminate March 31st, 1864.
DAVID SCULL, Jr.,
WILLIAM BAXTER, Jr.,
General Partners.
DAVID SCULL, Special Partner.
Philadelphia, 12 mo. 31st, 1861. ja1-6t 122

THE COPARTNERSHIP OF PRICE, FERRIS, & CO., heretofore existing in the city of Philadelphia, is this day dissolved, by mutual consent. The business of the late copartnership will be carried on by the members of the late firm—viz: JOSEPH M. F. PRICE, RICHARD PRICE, Jr., EDWARD FERRIS, JAMES H. NICHOLS, WM. H. PRICE, FERRIS & CO.
JANUARY 8, 1862. ja9-3t

NOTICE.—The Copartnership of D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS having been dissolved by the death of David Kirkpatrick, Sr., the subscribers will settle up the late copartnership and will continue the HIDE, OIL, AND LEATHER COMMISSION BUSINESS, at No. 31 South THIRD Street, under the same firm and name of D. KIRKPATRICK & SONS.
CHARLES M. KIRKPATRICK,
DAVID KIRKPATRICK,
FRANCIS A. KIRKPATRICK.
Philadelphia, Jan. 1, 1862. ja1-4t

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—ISRAEL MORRIS this day retires from our firm. His sons, THEODORE H. MORRIS and FREDERICK W. MORRIS, are admitted as partners; and the business will be continued as heretofore.
MORRIS, WHELEN, & CO.,
Iron Merchants,
1608 MARKET Street.
Philadelphia, Dec. 31, 1861. ja1-tf

WINES AND LIQUORS.

PURE PORT WINE.
DUQUE DO PORTO WINE, BOTTLED IN PORTUGAL, IN 1820.
Invalids in want of a reliable article of pure Port Wine can be supplied by inquiring for the above wine at
CANTWELL & KEFFER,
Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

HENNESSY, VINE-YARD PROPRIETORS, Blapitt, Trioche & Co., Marett, Pinot, and other superior Brands of COGNAC BRANDY, for sale, in bond and from store, by
CANTWELL & KEFFER,
Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

STUART'S PAISLEY MALT WHISKY.
Buchanan's Cooling Whisky,
Old Tom Gin, Old London Gin,
London Cordial Gin, Bohlen's Gin,
In bond and store.
CANTWELL & KEFFER,
Southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

ZOUAVE CHAMPAGNE.—A new brand—an excellent article. Imported and for sale at a price to suit the times, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner of GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

RUDESHEIMER-BERG, LAUBENHEIMER, and HOCKHEIMER WINE, in cases of one dozen bottles each; warranted pure. Imported and for sale low by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.

ZIMMERMAN'S DRY CATAWBA WINE.—This approved brand of Cincinnati wine, the best brand out for "cobblers," for sale pure, bottled and in cases, by CANTWELL & KEFFER, southeast corner GERMANTOWN Avenue and MASTER Street.
ap24-6m

LEGAL.

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 11, 1861.—Notice is hereby given that writs of scire facias will be issued on the following Claims for GURDING AND PAVING, in three months from the date hereof, unless the same are paid to the undersigned at their Office, No. 617 SPRING GARDEN Street, Phila.
N. B. & T. P. POTTS,
Attorneys of H. S. Stephens.
THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA TO USE OF E. C. PANLING vs. JAMES M. LINNARD, in the Court of Common Pleas, No. 135, June Term, 1861, against a certain triangular lot of ground on the east side of Ninth street, 106 feet 11 inches south of Moore street, in the First ward of said city, containing in front on Ninth street 20 feet 1 inch, on the northerly line about 210 feet 6 inches, and on the southerly line along the south line of the towpath of the old Delaware and Schuylkill canal, about 300 feet to ground now or late of John Wagner.
SAME vs. SAME.—In the Court of Common Pleas, No. 136, June Term, 1861. Against a certain triangular lot of ground on the west side of Ninth street, in the First ward of said city, 235 feet 4 inches south of Moore street, containing in front on Ninth street 16 feet 8 inches, and in depth 23 feet more or less. no12-tu3t

VAN WALTERSDORFF vs. VAN WALTERSDORFF, C. P., S. T., 1861. No. 5.
SUBPŒNA FOR DIVORCE *a vinculo matrimonii*, returnable on SATURDAY, January 18, 1862, at 10 A. M. AMOS G. VAN WALTERSDORFF, Respondent, will please notice above rule.
M. J. MITCHESON, Libellant's