Presently the bridge was finished, and shortly after

ade after brigade arrived, were marched through the

firing with rebels hidden in many of the houses.

SECOND BRIDGE.

FRANKLIN'S GRAND DIVISION.

This section of the army, composed of Reynolds

ARTILLERY.

Our artillery in position yesterday consisted o

Colonel De Russy, with nine batteries, the extreme

Over a hundred guns were thus pointed at the

devoted city. Had the batteries been provided

with a full complement the number would have been

FREDERICKSBURG ON FIRE.

The town to-night presents a brilliant but sorrow-

ful spectacle. The flames increase, and houses fall,

imbs, and pieces of flesh, painful mementoes of a

rate of ten thousand an hour.

batteries or troops of the enemy.

said is soon to be a brigadier general.

far greater.

day of horrors.

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1862.

We can take no notice of anonymous communications. We do not return rejected manuscripts.

**Poluntary correspondence solicited from all parts of the world, and especially from our different military and naval departments. When used, it will be paid for.

THE WAR.

THE attitude of affairs on the Rappahannock is interesting, although not so clearly defined by our despatches as we could wish. Generl Burnside has successfully performed one of the greatest feats known to the greatest masters of the art of war-that of crossing a river in the face of a powerful foe. He succeeded by stroke of strategy which we hope may prove the initial only of the campaign. He had threatened to shell Fredericksburg if the rebel sharpshooters should at any time open fire upon the Federal troops from under cover of the houses of that famed old city. An apparently desperate attempt was made about Port Conway to cross by General Franklin, which was only a feint to draw the rebel troops from the vicinity of Fredericksburg. Gen. Franklin commenced jointing his pontoons early on Thursday morning, about three miles below the city, near Falmouth. Simultaneously, other two pontoon bridges were being constructed opposite Fredericksburg, with artillery planted in defence, so as to sweep all approaches. Thus, the Army of the Potomac has crossed the Rappahannock in two supporting columns. The enemy is reported to lie in concentrated force between two lines of redoubts, but this seems very doubtful. He would not occupy a position long that is flanked by General Franklin's grand division of troops. The rebels have evidently retreated to a position more easily defended and better adapted for a pitched battle; probably the little valley of the Mattapony river will be selected, if a determined stand is made north of Hanover Junction. The rebels have already fallen back across the Massaponnax river for safety, and destroyed the bridges. Behind this stream they can observe our movements. and retreat or give battle, at pleasure. It will be of the utmost importance for them to discover whether it is Gen. Burnside's intention to move upon Richmond by stage roads, direct through Spottsylvania county, or whether he will pursue the course of the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad. It will be the duty of the General commanding the Army of the Potomac to push on as rapidly as possible, proceeding with caution, but forcing the enemy to fight. A battle will weaken the rebels very much without seriously inpairing our strength, and a defeat will ruin them, especially if a rout should be one of the results of the impending battle. General Sigel, in moving upon Gordonsville, will soon be within hearing of the sound of Burnside's artillery, in case of battle, and can bear down upon the enemy's flank and rear with terrible effect, if the rebels are not much stronger than is generally supposed. At present, it must be confessed, the position of affairs is most promising for the Union army. It is Lee's object to avoid a battle; it should be Burnside's endeavor to force Lee to fight, because upon the result of this engagement may depend the life or death of the rebellion. But how may this primilive result be attained when the rebels are evidently falling back to their works about Richmond, as fast as safety to a large army will warrant, and destroying the bridges after them? A rapid movement southwardly for a few hours will bring Burnside's entire army in the flank of the rebel forces, and our young leader's military genius has discovered the strategy. The feasibility of a rapid movement so as to place the Army of the Potomac between Lee's army and Richmond is now evident. The Ma, Ta, Po, and Ny Creeks can all be forded in a day, and then the rebels must fight upon the dead levels beyond, or be forced into the reedbrakes and swamps below. They must fight a hard battle, or their capital will be the

CONGRESS. SENATE.-Mr. Cowan presented a petition from twelve hundred citizens of Philadelphia, asking for the passage of a general bankrupt act. Mr. Wilson introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into the expediency of allowing the extra bounty of \$100, guarantied to volunteers by the act of July 5, 1862, to be given to all men enlisted before that time, which was adopted. The Senate adjourned yesterday morning until Monday.

Christmas gift of the United States Government.

At this juncture we are glad to learn that the Army

of the Blackwater is ready to move, and is only

awaiting the word to advance, in case the rebels

should attempt a retreat to Lyndbury for winter

THE NEWS. THE news of the occupation of Fredericksburg by the Army of the Potomac was received by General McOlellan while at a dinner given him at Willard's by Mr. Cox, of Ohio, and several other gentlemen whose fraternal sympathies for "our wayward sisters" have been supposed to outweigh their filial affection for the country that gave them birth. A NEWLY invented torpedo was tried at the Washington Navy Yard, in the presence of Assistant Secretary Fox and several Senators. Its success exceeded all anticipations. Instead of exploding harmlessly under the water, as was intended, it tore off the stern and a part of the bottom of a small schooner, which had just unloaded her cargo at the Government wharf:

THE colored people of Boston are making great preparations for the celebration of the 1st of January, 1863, as a day of jubilee. One or two meetings have been held, and committees appointed to perfect arrangements for the celebration. Frederick Dou-WE are informed that the negroes in great num-

bers are coming into Gen. Grant's lines, bringing horses, mules, and wagons. They are set to work ginning and baling cotton. They receive wages for their labor, and, it is said, do twice the work they performed as slaves. There is every indication that if the masters were well disposed, the transition from the system of involuntary labor to paid labor would be much easier than many have supposed. INFORMATION has been received in Washington that the Central Railroad, from San Francisco to Nevada, will be carried on to a success. Out of three millions of subscriptions required, four hundred thousand were got in Sacramento in one day. Two million dollars are set down as the share of San Francisco. The yearly cost of freights to Washoe, in Yearda, is estimated at six millions. The entire length of the railroad will be two hundred road is to be part and parcel of the great Pacific Railroad. THE Louisvillen Journal states that upward of six wagon loads of mail matter, books, pamphlets and

papers have been sold and destroyed at Bowling Green, Ky., within the last month. Most of them were sent thither for the use of sick soldiers. Some astrologer predicts that December 25 is the only lucky day for marrying this year. Marriageable young persons will please make a note of it. New York appears to have subsided. The men have nearly all returned to camp, and their comfort is said to be well provided for. IT is reported that a rebel steamer, under command of Capt. Maffit, is cruising in the Gulf.

BAILEY's carpet factory in Winthrop, Maine, comprising two large buildings, was burned on Wednesday night. Loss from \$10,000 to \$20,000. WE have the Memphis Bulletin of the 5th inst. It says the announcement that Grenada was actually occupied by our forces was premature, but that the army had approached to a point within seven miles, and could occupy the town at any time, as there were no rebel soldiers there and no defences. When the coming of our army was announced, the wildest panic was created among the people. Two regiments of rebel conscripts had been sent to defend the town, but they became panic-stricken, and left. A force for defence had been promised from Abbeville, but it did not come. The Bulletin learns that the rebels visited Germantown on Thursday, picking up con-

Arbitrary Arrests.

We are glad that the Senate has debated the resolution of Mr. Senator SAULSBURY in relation to the arrests of suspected traitors. The debate now pending on this question is | Press, whether that association endorses one of great importance. The question admits of serious discussion, and the discussion thus far has enabled the friends of the Administration to present its case in a most convincing and able manner. The speech of Mr. Senator Fessenden is a fine illustrasay for the good cause, and the failure of the gentlemen of the opposition to make a sufficient answer to his argument shows how false and unreasonable their position is. than the arrest of suspected traitors. We dressed, or the Republic, they are inhave heard its enemies ring the changes upon the Constitution, the habeas corpus, personal rights, and the trial by jury, and, if we might judge by what the enemies of the country say, we have been virtually under an absolute and Oriental despotism. Many of our friends go into arguments to show, from law and record, that the action of the Executive is proper, but we really do not see the necessity of any such trouble. The case is one of necessity and self-preservation. It is an ex- Misses E. and S. Brooks, Philadelphia; J. F. Lewis, traordinary position; just as it would be if New York; S. Bowles, Massachusetts; S. Ingalls, we should find ourselves confronted by a highwayman as we walked home from the club. This was precisely the position of the Government. Treason came upon it like a thief in the dark. It might have raised the windows and called for the police, but before the police would have arrived the murder would have been accomplished. The simplest way would be to take the nearest sued to-day.

weapon and disarm the ruffian. Mr. Lin-COLN might have arrested GEORGE P. KANE and John Merryman, and others, after the riots in Baltimore, and sent them before a local jury. What would have been the effect? A facile Chief Justice would have released them on bail, and a sympathizing jury would have acquitted them amid shouts of applause. Baltimore would have been under a reign of terror before the

first indictment was written. We regret the necessity for arbitrary arrests—we regret the necessity for taking away the life of man. We take away the life of the man who contemplates assassination-we take away the liberty of the man who contemplates treason. The motive in each case is self-preservation. We firmly believe, and we think history will show the truth of what we say, that the exercise of the highest prerogative of the President has saved us some of the most valuable portions of the Union. Our cause has grown in strength and power. We can afford to be merciful, and the mercy now manifested is the best evidence of our national stability. The country appreciates the action of the President, and the debate in the Senate is an abundant and convincing justification.

THE English Government by its circum locution or negligence—we may even say by its criminal connivance—permitted the friends of the rebels to build a pirate vessel in the docks of Liverpool. That vessel is now ranging the seas and destroying American commerce. Not many days ago a meeting of American citizens was held in Boston and money subscribed for the relief of the Lancashire suffering poor. One of the gentlemen present offered the use of the ship T. B. Wales, then returning from a voyage to Calcutta, to convey the offerings of Boston to Liverpool. The corn and clothing were purchased, and awaited the arrival of the ship T. B. Wales; but, instead of her arrival, came the news that she had been burned by the rebel pirate Alabama. What a strange and suggestive comment! A vessel, intended for a journey of mercy to England, burned by a pirate which English avarice and enmity had built!

THE RECENT SAD DEATH OF WILLIAM PLATT, Jr., Esq., the late estimable and efficient superintendent of the Philadelphia branch of the U.S. Sanitary Commission, from disease contracted while engaged in the noble work of ministering to the wounded after the late terrible battles in Maryland, deserves more than a passing notice. Of Mr. PLATT's virtues it is, in this community, hardly necessary to speak. The high character he bore in business and social circles is well known. He lost his life, at the early age of thirty-seven years, in the active practice of that holy charity which vaunteth not itself." His fellow-members of the Sanitary Commission, who best knew his modest but invaluable and unceasing efforts in behalf of the great cause of suffering humanity, have testified their high appreciation of his worth as a Christian and as a philanthropist by appropriate resolutions, which will be found in another column,

The Opera. We are glad to see that Mr. Manager TRAU has consented to give us a wee opera, the Signora Guerrabella appearing on Wednesday evening in the "Traviata." Mr. GRAU's programme is very brilliant and attractive. He promises to give us "four young and talented prime donne," all of whom are flushed with the success of a very successful New York season. Among the operas to be presented we shall have "Dinorah," with CORDIER as prima donna, and the celebrated goat in his gymnastic performance. In addition, we are also led to expect "Lucrezia Borgia," "Ballo un Maschero," and the "Sicilian Vespers."

with an abundant success. LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

Mr. GRAU is at great expense to please Phi-

ladelphia, and we trust he will be rewarded

When Mr. Anthony Trollope visited Ph ladelphia he was the guest of what he afterwards denominated the "unmixed society," and he said that he had there met, for the first time, unreserved Secessionists. Supposing him to be a safe depository and sympathizer (in which it appears they were grievously disappointed), they spoke without hesitation, and disclosed to him their opinions and plans. What were then their secret sentiments, confidentially uttered, have since been proclaimed to the world. And the results of the recent elections have so emboldened them that, as well in Philadelphia as in New York, they seize every occasion to openly exhibit their hostility to the Government and the war. The chief of this "unmixed society," this Secession cabal, is undoubtedly your wellknown townsman, William B. Reed. To do him credit, he is true to his blood and faithful to Buchanan. A good deal of curiosity prevails in this quarter in regard to a rumored pamphlet over the name of William B. Reed, which is said to have been printed, although not published. I am informed, however, that its title is a "Vindication of Political Opinions; an address delivered before the Democratic Association of Chestnut Hill." A copy of this brochure is believed to be in the hands of a celebrated politician in Washington, and, from what I can learn, he finds it and seventy miles, and the highest grades over the so objectionable and dangerous a paper, mountains will be eighty feet to the mile. This that, notwithstanding his now strong Secession proclivities, he refuses to let it see the light. The story runs that after the address was printed the author sent copies to certain friends, with strict injunctions that they should not pass out of their hands, and that after they had read them, they insisted that the whole edition should be suppressed. I am promised a sight of this production, and THE trouble among the Massachusetts troops near | if I succeed will send you some "elegant extracts.". It is suggested that the address asks for the recognition of the rebellion, and states, that, whether Pennsylvania shall go with the Northern or Southern Confederacy is a question for future consideration. It is intimated that it contains a general charge that certain letters were opened at one of the post offices, and copies forwarded to Washington. New England is said to be violently assailed for her course during the present war. Bancroft's history of the United States comes under severe reviewthe evident cause being the attack upon an illustrious character in the Revolutionary War, in that great work. Now, I do not allege that these things appear in this pamphlet, for, as I have said, I have not seen it. Can it be possible that any citizen of Pennsylvania would write, much less print, such a production? If the address was pronounced to the Democratic Association at Chestnut Hill, should you not ask, in The such views? The author is a bold man apparently conscientious in the views he entertains, for, unless restrained, he would have sent his pamphlet broadcast upon the country. My reason for referring to this matter is, that when the enemies of my tion of what an able and sincere patriot can country are audacious enough to prepare such statements as these, and willing to spread them before the people, the fact should be known as well to the Government as to the public. When they are circulated There is no act of the Administration which and avowed, we shall at least ascertain will admit of more meaningless invective | whether the party to which they are adtended to destroy, will, on the one hand, accept and endorse them, and on the other

> OCCASIONAL. AMERICANS IN LONDON.—The following is a list of Americans registered at Gun & Co.'s American News Rooms, 19 Craven street, Strand, London, England, for the week ending November 28, 1862: H. W. Dimans, U. S. Consul, Oporto; H. S. Buckley, New York; R. P. M. Torbert, West Chester, Pa.; C./H. Judson and wife, New York; J. M. Brooks, Philadelphia; B. F. Hoserm, Brooklyn, N.Y; North Adams; B. T. Bowles, Massachusetts; E. M. Eustis, Boston; S. E. Sewal, Boston; Mrs. L. Alexander, New York; E. E. F. Williamson, Virginia; F. Hairison, Baltimore; Dr. G. A. Bates, Boston; R. Woodward, New Jersey; W. J. Hacker, Philadelphia; O. F. Cox, New Jersey; E. K. Warrington, Philadelphia

repudiate and punish them.

EXTRA LARGE PEREMPTORY SALES OF STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, Tuesday next. See Thomas & ments and pamphlet catalogues, is-

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. Occupation of Fredericksburg—The Rebels Driven Out of the City at the Point of the Bayonct-Our Entire Army Across the

HEADQUARTERS OF ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, December 12-10 o'clock A. M. After occupying the river front of the city last night, we lost about one hundred men in killed and vounded while driving the rebels through the city. They fired on our men as they advanced through the streets, while secreted in and behind houses. Not nuch mercy was shown to those who were caught This morning a dense fog hid everything from view, but it is now gradually passing away. The troops commenced moving across at an early our, Gen. Sumner's grand division leading the way over in front of the city, to be followed by General

Hooker's grand division. General Franklin's grand division, which crosses nearly three miles below the city, is nearly over. At a quarter past nine o'clock this morning the first gnn was fired, and the firing lasted about half an hour, the rebels not making a very spirited reply. It is thought the troops will all be over by noon. Information received during the night and this morning, from deserters and prisoners, shows that the rebels have two strong lines of batteries in the rear of the city, the first one being one mile back and the second a mile from the first. The whole army is in rapid motion and well co

centrated. The troops are in excellent spirits and anxious to e led upon the enemy's works. The enemy have concentrated their forces, and it is believed will give battle. Much will depend upon the result of to-day, but all feel sanguine of success. THE LATEST.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Friday Evening, Dec 12th. At ten o'clock this morning the fog began to clear way, but before eleven o'clock the air was again thick, and continued so until two o'clock this afternoon, when the fog entirely disappeared. At quarter past two o'clock, the rebels opened all their guns posted on the first ridge of hills, their main fire being directed upon the city of Fredericks burg, which was filled with our troops. The guns which were posted on the left of the ridge opened on a large body of troops that had crossed or the two lower bridges and formed in line of battle. moving obliquely down the river, fronting the Massapanox creek. Although several of the shells exploded over our troops there were no casualties.

This force crossed on the lower bridge. The troops that crossed below are sleeping or their arms to-night, the advance being within three quarters of a mile of the Massaponax creek, their left resting on the Rappahannock. The enemy occupy the opposite side of the creek in force. Our guns posted on this side of the river silenced he enemy's artillery, after a fight of half an hour. This ended the firing for the day. The only damage done by the enemy's shells thrown into the city was to add so much to its de

General Bayard's cavalry had five men killed

while endeavoring to ascertain the enemy's position

Twenty-five of our men were killed last night in he streets of the city, while driving the rebels out. Nearly every house in Fredericksburg has been lamaged more or less by the firing of the past two lays. Several splendid residences have been completely riddled. All the churches have also suffered The fire of the enemy appeared to be directed on the most prominent edifices. . Several cases of wanton destruction of property (which could have been of no use to the enemy by our troops occurred when they first entered the

In many houses the furniture all remained show ing that their occupants left in haste. Some of our troops mistook a British flag for the Confederate colors, and tore it from the residence of the British consul. This morning the owner called at headquarters to recover it, and it was returned The main body of the army is now over the river, the balance being in a position to cross at any time

There are no indications of the enemy making any movement towards evacuating his position. If he remains, a battle must immediately ensue.

ADVANCE OF THE ARMY. THE ENTIRE FORCE ACROSS THE

RAPPAHANNOCK. Details of the Movement. [Special Correspondence of The Press.]

HEADQUARTERS, ARMY OF POTOMAC, December 11,1862. Referring to my letter of one o'clock this morning, written during the still hours of the night, with a view to availing myself of most unseasonable mail despatches. I have this evening to announce the landing of Sumner's, Hooker's, and Franklin's grand divisions in Fredericksburg, and the possession of that place after many perplexities. Snow roofed, silent, and deserted as it appeared yesterday, there were, notwithstanding, an abundance of sharpshooters hidden in the houses, as unpleasant experience subsequently showed. The army arose this morning at half past four o'clock, breakfasted, and prepared to cross, leaving but a few regiments from each corps in the several camps. Though the night had been frosty, the air was still, and the moon and stars shone brilliantly. Ac-

cording to Frenchmen a hattle is liberally over what I heard. It was my lot to move this morning with the signal corps, attached to headquarters, a body of very intelligent officers, selected for their duties with especial reference to quickness of perception and general knowledge. Towards six a moderate exchange of shells between ourselves and the rebels commenced. Our little troop was soon after in the saddle, and reached speedily the headquarters of Gen. Sumner, which became a rendezvous during the day for many general officers, including Gen. Burnside and staff. The house was of brick, large and handsome, and belonged to a rich individua named Phillips. Its commanding position gave it preference as a place of meeting and of observation. At three o'clock this morning the two upper pontoon bridges, in the centre and towards the east end of the city, were commenced, but the attempt was frustrated, after they were carried half way across by an incessant fire of rebel sharpshooters from cellar windows, houses and walls, along the banks. Four companies from the battalion of enginee regulars divided this duty between them, assisted by the 50th and 15th New York engineers. At the upper bridge, the pontoon layers were supported by the 57th and 66th New York Regiments, who fired from the shore upon the rebel riflemen. Capt. Perkins, of the 50th New York engineers, was here shot in the neck, and killed, and Capt. Macdonald was wounded in the arm, together with Capt. Brainerd, wounded in the thigh. The 50th lost one in every ten men. Lieut. Colonel Bull, of the 66th New York, was shot mortally through the bowels As he lay groaning in the hospital, he quietly told me that his wound was mortal, and that the surgeons said he could not live forty-eight hours. As a foretaste of his destiny, Captain John P. Dodge, of his regiment, lay dead by his side. The latter was wounded by the premature bursting in the air of one of our own shells. His second lieutenant. James Lovitzer, was struck in the knee by a ball. After several ineffectual attempts, recourse was had to cannonading the city with the object of shelling out the rebel sharpshooters. This was a painful task, but apparently necessary, and a furious play of artillery took place till noon, when temporarily ceased. This occurred chiefly on our part, the rebels replying but seldom. In the neantime, Gen. Franklin sent word at 11 o'clock that he had finished two bridges, a mile and a half below, and requested permission to cross with his grand division. This was denied him, lest Jackson, who laid near, according to report, might suddenly attack him before the main body had crossed and could come to his relief. The city had now taken fire in several places, and although the shelling was renewed at three o'clock with added fury, a plan was soon carried into operation which secured the capture of the place without waiting for a demolition. General Hunt, chief of artillery, conceived the plan of sending several pontoon boat loads of men across the river, who were to chase the sharpshooters from their hiding places, while the bridge was being laid. Burnside acquiesced. After the severe experience of the engineers, the enterprise seemed hazardous, but volunteers from the 7th Michigan and 19th Massachusetts, of Gen. Dana's brigade, were called for, who readily offered themselves. One hundred and fifty men of the former regiment were detailed for the advance, led by the dauntless Col. Baxter, their commander, who stood boldly at the bow of the first boat, amid a storm of bullets, and was severely wounded in the shoulder. With him were Captain Oscar H. Williams, and Lieutenants Henderson and Frank Emory, who escaped unharmed. This took place at half past three. The boys gaily jumped on shore, and ran up the bank amid the cheers of their comrades behind. The scene was not to be resisted Mr. Swinton, of the New York Times, and myself, after vigorous shouts and clapping of hands, soon found ourselves amid a boat load of soldiers, in search of novelty, and, as the advance were chasing the sharpshooters from the neighborhood of the shore, were but little molested in our transit. The agreeable lack of rifle balls did not, by any means, mar the excitement of the moment. The shouts of the men, as they rushed into the water, and climbed into the boats, was a pandemonium in itself; but above, the tremendous screaming and whirring of shells was ceaseless, as they flew overhead from our batteries to protect the crossing. No shelling, at that time, took place from the enemy.

FREDERICKSBURG. Passing between dead Union soldiers as we ascended the bank, a woful scene of destruction pre sented itself, which from the opposite shore could not be realized. House walls were riddled with breaches, roofs were fallen in, and the interiors were a mass of fallen timbers mingled with broken plaster. The men rushed in like locusts, and finding many objects still unremoved, transferred those o suitable size to their pockets. The British flag, floating over the house of the British Consul, was seized from his deserted dwelling, and carried across the river, with the idea, probably, that it was a Seces sion affair, and thirty prisoners from a Mississippi regiment accompanied it. The houses on the banks were occupied by families in moderate circumstances, and no one was allowed to penetrate sufficiently into the city to enter those of more costly struc ture, owing to the known presence of rebel soldiers in many houses and streets of the town. A fearful looking dead rebel, with his head half shot away was the boundary beyond which no one passed. A few families had returned yesterday, who said that the attack was so long delayed, they did not expect it at all, and preferred taking a risk and enjoying their homes. This morning sadly disappointed them, and they were found by us, hidden in their cellars, and secure from danger. The women appeared frightened at the approach of our men, but were assured by officers that every respect would be shown them, and soon therefore became sociable, and with their houses reduced to splinters over their heads, were ready to laugh at sundry jokes they heard perpetrated. It is singular to observe , how, when th worst is known in regard to pecuniary losses, the human soul recovers its elasticity, and rebounds into

ts native realm of hope.

ARMY OF THE OMBERLAND.

four o'clock Howard's division of Couch's corps oured along, preceded by General Ferrero and aids, who had been deputed by Burnside to superintend the crossing. After them came the balance of Sumner's grand division, consisting of the corps of Couch and Wilcox, with few exceptions, and subsequently followed a section of Hooker's army as dusk advanced. The enemy opened a moderate shelling Toe Johnston is commaner of the rebel army in from distant batteries, but soon ceased. It was East Tennessee. The small-pox is raging t Chattanooga most futile manifestation. Soon the troops, as brig-

different streets of the town, and exchanged sharp cription, and large numbers of the people are in rms near Charlotte. LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dember 11—Midnight.—Head-quarters are wholly undvised of the events por-trayed in the recent spilals of New York and Phi-Each building, as they progressed, was cleaned of its inmates, and, at dark, after the proper posting of guards, the men occupied the houses, cooked their suppers, and composed themselves for sleep. They adelphia papers, and while the officers admit the probability of their corectness, cannot understand were rationed in the morning for three days, and why they should not I posted up. their blankets were slung over their shoulders ready The Nashville trains now five hours behind time. and the cause of the clay is not known. Gen. Boyle has olered the provost marshal to A second bridge, half a mile below, was completed empty the negro jail of the runaway contrabands, soon after the upper one, and troops from Hooker's and has employed the about the military prison.

LATER.—1 o'cloc A. M., Dec. 12.—Advices jus grand division, consisting of Butterfield's and Stoneman's army corps, rapidly crossed, four deep, at the received at headquaters dispel all apprehensions of an immediate geneil engagement in Tennessee.

John Morgan we seven miles north of Murfrees poro' to-day, orgaizing about 4,000 infantry and and Smith's army corps, crossed simultaneously cavalry, with soje artillery, for another raid in with the rest, without molestation, a short distance Kentucky. below the city, having before it a level plain, which our artillery could easily have swept of any field

four divisions. That of Colonel Hays, with eight whether his entre command returned with him. batteries, occupied the right; Colonel Tompkins, with eleven batteries, the right centre; Colonel Tyler, with seven batteries, the left centre; and left. This last division was called but little into the Yazoo rivr, the results of which were unknown. action. Colonel De Russy led the forlorn hope at It is reported that there was from five to six feet of Molino Del Rey, during the Mexican war, and it is

water in the hannel of the river.

statemens of the Officers of the Captured Vessls-complete List of Vessels Captured and Detroyed by the "290"-A Fleet to be Sen After her-Exciting Scenes at the Brooken Navy Yard—Semmes, Maffit, and Ronckudorf.

one after another, within their insatiate grasp. Ruildings are being leveled to arrest, their progress, The spectacle is being contemplated by numerous he Alabana's operations has been received: officers from the mansion of a Mr. Lacy, on the The shb T. B. Wales was built in Medford in 1844, and s of 599 tons burden. The following is the river bank, who has deserted his residence, and is a najor in the rebel army. His house has been used to-day as a hospital, and the floors of the spacious STATEMENT OF JOSHUA P. ATKINS, FIRST parlors are plentifully stained with blood, severed

An impressive incident of the day was the hourly olling of a church clock, which could often be heard n the momentary intervals of cannonading. TO-MORROW. It is not known by the shrewdest generals what o-morrow may bring forth. Either, according to he accounts of rebel prisoners, the bulk of Lee's army has retired for several days past, towards Bowling Green, where fortifications exist; or are awaiting us near by, in strong positions, which it will be a severe task to dislodge them from. The comparative silence of their guns, to-day, has been problem. To-morrow, then, blood in streams, or tranquil possession of the town and heights—yet

victory with this army, victory at all events. N WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, December 12, 1862 Court Martial of General Porter—General McDowell's Testimony. The court martial of General Porter continued it

ession to-day. Major General Heintzelman was examined briefly, out no evidence of importance was elicited. Major General McDowell was examined with regard to his position, and also that of General Porter, on and during the day of the battle at Manassas, on the 26th of August. He testified in effect that previous to receiving the joint order set forth in the specifications, which was directed to both him and Gen. Porter, he had, as senior officer and commander of the two corps, taken stens to secure the same ends. After receiving the order, he gave certain directions to Gen. Porter in regard to the movements of his (Porter's) corps, and then left Gen. Porter with his own (McDowell's) corps to take part in the action. While on his way ne met a messenger with an order to Gen. Porter, which order he examined, and which, in effect, gave the very same directions he himself had already given. So far as he knew, Gen. Porter had taken no part in the action of the 29th. o part in the action of the 29th.

General McDowell was cross-examined at some length, but nothing was elicited affecting the testimony he had given on the direct examination

The examination will be continued to-morrow The McDowell Court of Inquiry. In the McDowell Court Martial to-day, the examination of Major General Keyes relative to the conferences of the various corps commanders and Gen. McClellan, referred to by the latter in his testimony, Gen. Keyes said that at the conference at Fairfax

Court House, Gen. McClellan spoke of some troops

then in the Shenandoah Valley as one portion of the roops for the defence of Washington, and the uncase to the other. that were to arrive, but not in definite terms. The President had impressed upon the corps commanders the duty of making definite arrangements for the defence of the capital, and it was, therefore, resolved by the majority of the council, on the 12th of March, that all the forts on the Virginia side, on the right bank, must be fully garrisoned, the forts on the Washington side occupied, and that there should be, in addition, a covering, or movable, force of 25,000 troops on the Virginia side. This was the opinion of McDowell, Heintzleman, and witness; but General Sumner was of the opinion that the number of troops to be left for the defence of Washington, including the forts, should be 40,000. The force in the Shenandoah Valley was not included among these troops, nor did the witness consider this force applicable for the defence of Washington.

The court then adjourned until to-morrow. Naval Intelligence. The Navy Department has received a despatch from Rear Admiral FARRAGUT, enclosing a report from Lieut. Commander McKean Buchanan, of the United States gunboat Calhoun, dated off Brashaw City, November 28, stating that an expedition which started from the Calhoun on the 26th ult, up Bell river returned on the morning of the 28th with a launch. mounting a 12-pound Dahlgren howitzer, and two prisoners. The remainder of her crew

She had on board sixty tents, and a few worthless shot-guns. Commander BUCHANAN states he learned that

the rebel steamer Victory was set on fire and blown up off Lost Island, about two weeks before the date of his report. It appears that she broke her pistonrod, and sent a boat up for assistance, when, hearing that our forces were in possession of the place, they went back and set her on fire, and deserted. Commander Buchanan learned from a rebel officer, who came up with a flag of truce, that her crew had arrived in Franklin, Louisiana, and that the steamer was loaded with arms, ammunition, and clothing. Acting Master FRED. CROOKER, commandia the U. S. steamer Kensington, in Pensacola Bay reports to the Navy Department, under date of the 25th of November, that on the 12th ult. the British schooner Maria, from Balize, Honduras, and on the 11th the rebel schooner Coruse, from Havana, were taken in the attempt to run the blockade at Sabine pass, and sent to Key West for adjudication. The vessels assisting in the capture were U.S. schoole Rachael Leaman, prize schooner Velocity, and prize steamer Dan, both the latter being manned by a part of the officers and crew of the Ke sington, but at the time under the command of Acting Master Hoopen, as senior officer. Commander CALDWELL, of the iron-clad gunboat Essex, reports to the Navy Department off New Orleans, under date of December 3d, that he seized at the depot of the Baton Rouge and Opeloussas Railroad 226 barrels of molasses, and delivered it on board the storeship Fear Not, agreeably to the order of Rear Admiral FARRAGUT. He states that this molasses is the produce of the enemy's country. and was transported to Baton Rouge upon a railroad in their possession and exclusive use, and intended for shipment up the river by a steamer which was expected on the day after our arrival. Had it been intended for transportation across the river to Baton Rouge, it would still have been subject to seizure, as near that place is a garrison of rebel soldiers, who exercise control over the place, and permit nothing to go forth except for use in the country in their possession. Surgeon GILCHRIST has been detached from duty as fleet surgeon of the Mississippi Squadron, and

Surgeon NINIAN PINKNEY ordered to relieve him. THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12.—The cars from Nashville have arrived, being slightly behind time. All is quiet along the road, and in the vicinity of

Forrest, Triplett, and Wood, with from 3.000 to ,000 men, were at Charlotte, Tennessee, yesterday intending to cross the Cumberland river at Palmyra or Martin's Shoals, between Fort Donelson and Clarksville, for the purpose, it is supposed, of cutling the railroad or getting supplies. Col. Stanley Mathews, with the 7th Peansylvania Cavalry and other troops, made a bold dash into Franklin, Tenn., to-day, and drove the rebels from that place. The loss on either side was very slight. XXXVIIth CONGRESS -- Third Session. WASHINGTON, December 12, 1862. SENATE.

Petition from Philadelphia.

Mr. COWAN (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, presented a petition, signed by 1200 citizens of Philadelphia, asking for the passage of a general bankrupt act.

Bounty of Soldiers. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution that the Committee on Military Affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of allowing to enlisted men, now in the service of the United States, entitled to a bounty of \$100 before the passage of the act of July 5, 1862, the same advance bounty as is allowed to enlisted men, by that act, and also what legislation is necessary to secure the more prematand speedy navment of troops in the more prompt and speedy payment of troops in the field and hospitals. The Senate then adjourned till Monday.

Petition from Philadelphia.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House is not in session to-day, having ad-ourned yesterday until Monday. Wreck of a Vessel.

NEW YORK, Dec. 12.—The wreck of a ship of about nine hundred tons was seen yesterday, 118 miles southeast of Sandy Hook. It was apparent that she had been but recently abandoned. On the same day a large quantity of drift stuff was passed, such as boxes of oranges, barrels, spars, &c. Death of Benjamin Adams, of Louisville. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 12.—Benjamin Adams, a prominent merchant of this city, died to-day.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 12.-Flour is dull at \$5.10@1.15

Progress of the Worn Tennessee John Morgan Preparing r Another Raid. NASHVILLE, December 1.-The army news i mimportant to-day. Repets from below say that leneral Bragg has gone o Mississippi, and that

East Tennessee has rebiled against the rebel con

From Gn. Hovey's Command. CAIRO, Ill., Pecember 11.—General Hovey and staff arrived afFriar's Point, on the Mississippi river, on Sunty morning. It was not known Two hundrednegroes returned with General Hovey, twenty-fiv of whom he found chained in a caneice had been made by gunboats up

TIE PIRATE ALABAMA.

The following additional intelligence concerning

MATE OF THE T. B. WALES. The hip T. B. Wales, of Boston, Capt. Edward Lincoll, loaded with hides, cotton, saltpetre, and linseed left Calcutta on June 15, for Boston. She passed he Sand Heads on the 18th. She touched at passedthe Sand Heads on the 18th. She touched at St. Hlena, where she look on board the Hon. G. H. Furfield, of Salem, late consul of the United States at Mauritius, his wife, two children, and two servants, and sailed thence October 1. At 9 A. M. on November 8, in latitude 28° 30', longitude 58°, we pelceived a steamer apparently following a schooner. When the steamer saw us she turned towards us as if on a friendly mission. As she approached nearer, we could distinctly see the American flag, and her signal numbers spelled the word Tuscarora. When near us she fired a gun across our bows, and r us she fired a gun across our bows, and

Papt. Lincoln was ordered to come on board with his papers. He soon returned with the first lieutenint of the steamer, who informed us that we were aprize to the Confederate Government. He told us that the officers and crew would alike be allowed that the officers and crew would alike be allowed. to carry one bag of clothes each. We found on board he Alabama the crew of the Levi Starbuck, of New Redford. The crew of the pirate then took all our provisions and our mainyard, which they needed badly. Our crew were then placed in irons, and hadly. Our crew were then placed in irons, and stowed away in the engine-room and coal-bunkers. I was not allowed to hold any conversation with Capt. Lincoln. At dark they burned our brig. At American vessel, attracted by the flames, came to our assistance, but after approaching a few miles, seened to have an inkling of the barbarous deceptior sought to be practised upon her, and made sail sufficiently fast to escape the clutches of the pirate. We were well fed and well treated. Our fare was of the same quality as that of the crew of the Alabara. There was no discipline on board the pirate. one. There was no discipline on board the pirate The first and fourth lieutenants were the only com-perent officers. Captain Semmes was reserved and merose. The younger officers were planters' sons. declared they would fight the Yankee ship They declared they would fight the Yankee ships util Southern independence was acknowledged.

A nephew of Jeff Davis is a junior officer on board. We were not insulted for our opinions and minciples. Through the day we were allowed the freedom of the deck, but at night we were put below. On account of a lame foot I was not put in itoms. The Alabama put in at Port Royal, Marthewick and contractions the contraction. finioue, on November 18, and sent ashore the capting and crews of both ships. We were released upon a parole of honor. Thence we sailed to St. Thomas in a French brig, where Mr. William B. Edgar, the American consul, chartered the schooner Alice, and sent home the entire party—sixty-one

The Alabama has on board flags to repres nationality. The San Jacinto came into Port Royal the day succeeding the arrival of the Alabama. The pirate was anchored in port, but the San Jacinto kept standing off and on, in hopes of capturing her. The captain of the American ship Hamden, of Bangor, took a small boat and visited the San Jacinto, advising the officers of the movements of the Alabama. He was given three large rockets with which to execute the requisite signals upon her departure. When he returned to shore he found the irate had sailed, but immediately signaled the San For giving this warning, the French Governor of Martinique took possession of his ship, and put him in prison heavily ironed. The residents of the itland of Martinique are undoubted secession sympathizers, if not active secessionists. Loyal Americans are treated with insult, while rebel pirates are fostered by the Governor. At Port Royal, the second mate Tosseh Neal, and cight seemen all paracond mate, Joseph Neal, and eight seamen, all par-tially intoxicated, joined the Alabama, but after-ward repented—their action, and endeavored to obtain their release, in which they were unsuccessful. The mate, whose narrative is given above, is a last sing for Provincetown, Mass. He left

STATEMENT OF WILLIAM WHITNEY, A SAILOR ON THE LEVI STARBUCK. The ship Levi Starbuck, of New Bedford, Captain Mellon, five days out from New Bedford, bound to the Pacific, was captured on November 2, in latitude 35° 30', longitude 66, by the rebel pirate Alabama. At daybreak on the second we saw a vessel to windward, which bore down upon us. When within hailing distance she fired a gup across our bows and we have to Aboets every and four officer week. we have to. A boat's crew and four officers were sent on board our ship from the strange vessel. Our captain stood upon the poop-deck. One of these officers said to him: "Captain, you are a prize to the Confederate steamer Alabama. Let me take the Confederate steamer Alabama. Let me take your papers and you go on board with me." Capt. Mellon went on board the pirate, whose guns were now run out and aimed at the ship. The crew of the Starbuck were then conveyed to the pirate. Capt. Semmes had taken no notice of Capt. Mellon, but he now addressed him as follows: "You, sir, are a prize to the Confederate steamer Alabama. I shall burn your ship. Your clothes you may keep, but your nautical instruments will be placed under my supervision." The provisions and needed articles my supervision." The provisions and needed articles of the Starbuck were then transferred to the pirate. and she was burned at night. The red fiag was then hoisted, and the Alabama steamed away for Martinique. We were quite well treated on the voyage, and put ashore at Port Royal, giving a parole of honor not to bear arms against the Confederate

Government during this war LIST OF VESSELS CAPTURED AND DESTROY-ED BY THE ALABAMA, AS FAR AS HEARD

1, ship Ocmulgee; 2, ship Ocean Rover; 3, ship Benjamin Tucker; 4, ship Brilliant; 5, ship Lafayette; 6, ship Manchester; 7, bark Alert; 8, bark Osceola; 9, bark Virginia; 10, bark Elisha Dunbar; 11, bark Lamplighter; 12, bark Laurietta; 13, brig Dunkirk; 14, schooner Altamaha; 15, schooner Weather Guage; 16, schooner Starlight; 17, schooner Courser; 18, schooner Crepsham; 19, schooner Ocean Cripsham; 19, schooner Crepsham; 19, scho ship Levi Starbuck; 21, ship T. B. Wales. VESSELS BONDED AND RELEASED. 22—brig Baron de Castine. |23—ship Tonawanda.

VESSEL RELEASED. 24—ship Emily Farnham. RECAPITULATION.

......8|Brig.... BONDED AND RELEASED Ship.....1|Brig.....

Ship...... Total captured.....

Yesterday afternoon the Brooklyn navy yard presented a scene of great excitement. News came over that the San Jacinto had been hoodwinked by the Alabama, and naval officers were so much "exercised" by the intelligence that the th obtained admittance to the yard (Thursday being the regular visiting day) mistook the cause of the furore and thronged to the wharf, where Captain Worden, of the Monitor, was working hard to get off his new or, was working hard to get off his nev iron-clad, the Montauk. A FLEET AFTER THE ALABAMA.

It is not worth while to conceal the fact that a whole fleet of steamers are after the Alabama. The Vanderbilt sailed yesterday from the "Lights" in with the pirate on the way. She is supposed to direct to Fayal, and runs a fair chance of falling in with the pirate on the way. She is supposed to meet there two United States steam men-of-war, detached from a foreign squadron, and the three will then take a different course. The names of the steamers cannot be given. At the Brooklyn navy yard at present there are two splendid regular navy steam frigates, and one. At the Brooklyn navy steam frigates, and one. At the steamer, 11 all of which will be off in a few days. At Boston another fine fast steamer is ready to leave. One left Philadelphia on Thursday, another started from Portsmouth, N. H., on Monday, and five have taken their departure from this and other ports within a few days. Of them all, however, only one, the Stettin, prize steamer, built expressly to run the blockade, and subsequently captured by our ships, is probably and subsequently captured by our ships, is probable fast enough to catch the Alabama. THE COMMANDER OF THE SAN JACINTO. Commander William Ronckendorf is captain of Commander William Ronckendorf is captain of the San Jacinto. He is a native of the city of Phi-ladelphia, and belongs to the old navy. He entered the service on the 17th of February, 1832, and has consequently been thirty years an officer. He has been eighteen years at sea, and was four years and ten months unemployed. His service record em-braces adventures on every station, and his charac-ter is highly esteemed.

ter is highly esteemed. WHO IS SEMMES? Biographers have sometimes mistaken the notorious captain of the Alabama for a less celebrated namesake. The pirate is not "Alexander," but Raffael Semmes. He is a Baltimorean, or a native of Maryland, at least. He was the fifty-eighth com-mander in the United States navy when he resigned. mander in the United States navy when he resigned. Captain Radford, now commander of the Brooklyn navy yard, had been a year in the service before him. Captain Dahlgren, chief of the Ordnance Bureau, was a middy with him. Captain Rowan, appointed to command our great harbor battery. Captain Boggs, of the Varuna; Commodore Goldsborough, of the Minnesota; Captain Meade, now on board the North Carolina; Captain Drayton, of the Passaic, and other distinguished men, were his schoolmates. He was a midshipman on board the old Lexington, and commanded the brig Somers when she made her famous "capsize."

HIS RIGHT-HAND MAN. John N. Maffit, who is reported to be his second in command, is an Irishman, whose father was a pious clergyman. In 1832 hewas admitted to the navy; was classmate with Mr. Ronckendorf. He was last commander of the steam gunboat Crusader, one of Cromwell's vessels, bought by the navy. His a pointment was credited to Georgia, which he calle the "native State of his naturalization." Co board the little brig Dolphin he captured the brig Echo, with the cargo of negroes which was subse-quently sent to Africa in the Niagara. He is per-sonally brave, even to rashness, and is a very able

JHE SAN JACINTO. THE SAN JACINTO.

This is the vessel on board which Captain Wilkes overhauled the Trent. She is slow, and cannot make over seven miles an hour generally. She is a first-class screw steam sloop of the old navy, was built at the navy yard at Brooklyn in 1850, and was attached to the squadron in China which attacked the Barrier Forts. The St. Louis and Levant, the former under Admiral Foote, the hero of Island No. 10, were also of the fleet. A few weeks since she sailed from Boston, having been thoroughly overhauled at that port.

The Africa Outward Bound.

CITY ITEMS. Schomacker & Co.'s Pianos. Few firms in the United States have done so much

o establish the honor and superiority of American manufactures as that which heads this article. Messrs. Schomacker & Co., the great Piano Manufacturers of this city. They have not only evinced a high order of talent in this branch of industry, but they have reflected the true American spirit of giving the widest scope to their energy and enterprise. There has scarcely been a respectable fair anywhere in Christendom during the last ten years at which this house has not been handsomely represented, and if the question were asked publicly today, on both sides of the Atlantic, who were the leading manufacturers of pianos now living, the answer would certainly be, in nine cases in every ten, "Schomacker & Co., of Philadelphia." immense manufactory of these gentlemen, in this city, where their celebrated instruments are produced by the most skilful artisans, at the rate of some hundreds per month, is one of the mechanical wonders of our day, and should be seen by everybody. Hundreds of workmen are constantly employed in the different branches of their business, and passing through the various apartments and witnessing the ingenious processes (a privilege which was kindly accorded to us by the proprietors,) we were forcibly struck with the thorough system and regularity which pervade the establishment throughout. Mr. J. H. Schomacker, the senior member of this firm, is a German, who came to America in 1837, and is unquestionably the leading genius in this department of our manufactures. He has had medals showered upon him by the foremost institutions in all lands, and has deservedly had the honor of receiving the largest contract ever awarded to any manufacturer in this line of business-we allude to the great contract which was given this house in 1856 to build three thousand of their best seven octave rosewood pianos, amounting to nearly a million dollars. The present amount of capital invested by the house in their manufacturing business is over one hundred thousand dollars. We were much interested in observing some of the tedious processes through which the several parts of

a piano must go while in course of completion, and we do not wonder that, made in the magnificent style in which Schomaker & Co.'s pianos always are, there should be a vast amount of time consumed in their construction. In the single item of polishing, we may state that no less than ten different costs of varnish are nut on the case in order to bring it to its standard brilliancy, which alone occupies in all about four months' time. In addition to this, the lumber which this firm employs in manufacturing is first subjected to from three to five years' seasoning The drying process, which is very important, is conducted on their own premises by means of large drying room sattached to their factory, so that they know the exact character and condition of the lumbe they employ. But it is not only in point of mechanical excel-

lence that the Pianos of this house are regarded as the best in the world. They have, from time to time introduced certain highly important new principle in the philosophy of Piano making, which it is proper for the public to know. They have, for example, recently made a new and invaluable discovery in the manufacture of this instrument, which bids fair to revolutionize the art. By some peculiar construct tion of the scale and bridge on the sounding board they are enabled to give nearly double the ordinary length of the string from the bridge to where the hammer strikes the string, the effect of which is really extraordinary. The power inthereby greatly increased, and the harmony of sounds rendered more perfect, giving an entirely new quality of tone, a once deep, rich, sweet, and melodious, with a sort of singing peculiarity to each note, and totally unlike any other pianos that have ever been manufactured

Their warerooms, No. 1021 Chestnut street, are resorted to by lovers of good music from all parts of the world, and the universal testimony in favor of this house is, that their instruments are the finest and most beautiful made; that their system of doing business is at once generous, honorable, and pleasing to all concerned, and that their prices are very materially less than first-class pianos can be obtained at elsewhere. One reason for the latter advantage, is found in the fact that they sell their own pianos, eschewing entirely any intervening agents between themselves and the purchaser. The advantage of such a rule to the buyer is obvious, as he not only saves the agent's profit, but has the guaranee of an immense and wealthy firm that th is what it is represented to be, instead of the mere word of an irresponsible party. This establishment of Messrs. Schomacker & Co., upon the whole, is an nonor to Philadelphia, and one which we most heartily commend to the patronage and confidence of our people.

Musical Fund Society.—We have received a circular of the officers of this beneficent Society, and are convinced that if the objects, as stated in the subjoined paragraph, were better unlerstood by religious, philanthropic, literary, and other associations, they would be more prompt in furthering its benevolent objects, by giving it their most generous support and patronage, especially as their hall is one of the most desirable for meetings of all kinds to be found in this or any other city in the Union. The following is the extract referred to: the Union. The following is the extract referred to:

"The Musical Fund Society has been in existence for upwards of forty years. It was originally instituted for the purpose of forming a fund for the relief and support of decayed musicians and their families." During its whole course, it has administered largely to the necessities and comfort of those who came within its legitimate sphere of action; and during the past year one thousand five hundred and forty-nine dollars have been distributed to professional members or their families in needy circumstances."

ultisim milicare odobij derritis kandenmo these beneficent purposes.' DON'T FAIL TO HEAR GOUGH'S GREAT LECTURE, at the Academy of Music, on Tuesday evening next, is our advice to all who have not heard this great orator upon one of his most brilliant and entertaining subjects. The sale of tickets is rapidly progressing, and the indications are that he will have an overwhelming house. The proceeds are to be devoted for the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers in our hospitals. Tickets for this lecture should be secured immediately. PRESENTS OF SUBSTANTIAL VALUE. - AS shopping for Presents is now the order, we take the

liberty of suggesting that articles of wearing apparel are at once appropriate and always acceptable, esp cially when selected from such a superb stock as the reader will find advertised in The Press of this morning by Messrs. Edwin Hall & Brother, No. 26 South Second street. Those gentlemen offer peculiar advantages to buyers which should not be overlooked.

PRICE'S DINING SALOON.—We have already had occasion to speak in the highest terms of ommendation of the admirable manner in which the Dining Saloon of Mr. J. W. Price, southwest corner of Chestnut and Fourth streets, is managed, for the comfort and convenience of the guests. Price's larder is always filled with best that the market a fords; his cuisine is admirable, and unexceptionable to the most fastidious, and all who dine at his table once are unwilling to patronize any other establishment. His delicious salads, terrapins, and oysters in every style, are universal favorites, and are now much used by first-class parties and private families. CIMMERIAN DARKNESS.—This expression.

ometimes used to denote great obscurity, is derived from the Cimmerii, a people of Scythia, so environed with hill and woods, and thick clouds, that the sun never shone on them. The dark caverns in the bowels of our glorious old State, from which the million tons of coal sold annually by W. W. Alter, Ninth street, above Poplar, are taken, are quite as dark; nevertheless, the light which its consumption causes upon thousands of happy hearths by these Christmas times is no less cheerful on that account. Persons giving useful presents at this season will please take the hint, and send their orders as above. and hundreds will bless you for your considerate generosity.

NOVELTIES IN FURS.—Messrs. Charles Oakford & Son, Nos. 824 and 836 Chestnut street, ander the Continental Hotel, have, in addition to the ordinary style of fur garments usually found in first-class furrier establishments, a number of choice novelties for ladies and children, exclusively confined to their own sales. Their stock is unquestionably the best in the country in this particular, and their trade is very large on this account. A BEAUTIFUL HOLIDAY GIFT.—We know

of nothing so appropriate for a Christmas or New Year's Gift, from a lady to a gentleman, as one of G. A. Hoffman's splendid Wrappers. Mr. Hoffman is the successor to W. W. Knight, (No. 606 Arch street,) and is the largest manufacturer of these beautiful articles in this city. His present stock is exceedingly rich, embracing every variety of style, material, and price. His entire stock of Gents Furnishing Goods is also very rich, and offers unusual induces to buvers. By all means give Mr. Hoffman a call in making your selectrons. the Holidays. PHILADELPHIA AGAINST THE WORLD.

For mercantile integrity, mechanical excellence, and artistic skill, Philadelphia may safely challenge comparison with any other city in the world. In the department of Photography we need seek no better proof of this than is afforded in the magnificent Photographic Galleries of Mr. F. Gutekunst, Nos. 704 and 706 Arch street. The pictures em nating from this famous establishment are all models of artistic excellence. Mr. G. now also offers, in anticipation of the Holidays, a superb stock of Photographic Albums, and pictures to fill them, and, for the benefit of our citizens, will from this time forth, until further notice, keep open evenings. His rooms are now thronged nightly with visitors. A POPULAR CHRISTMAS ESTABLISHMENT.

-For some years past, the celebrated old house of

Messrs. R. C. Walborn & Co., Nos. 5 and 7 North

Sixth street, (whose advertisement appears in an-

other column of our paper to-day,) has been a stand

ing resort for ladies shopping for presents, during the holiday season, and, from their present magnificent stock of gentlemen's fancy Wrappers, and every variety of goods of dress and comfort in the Gents' Furnishing line, we are certain that their Christmas business this year will be larger than ever SPLENDID STOCK OF GENTLEMEN'S FUR-NISHING GOODS.—We invite the especial attention of our readers who may be about making purchases of rifts for the holidays, to the magnificent stock o Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods (his own manufacture and importation), now offered by Mr. J. C. Arrison. uccessor to J. B. Moore, Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixtl street, first door above Market. His rich and varied assortment of Gentlemen's Dressing Gown, fine winter gloves, scarfs, mufflers, and cravats, and all kinds of hosiery, shirts, and underclothing, afford the very best selection for gifts that could possibly

James Young, Del G Gennert, N Y

be imagined. HOLIDAY CONFECTIONS.—We yesterday dropped in at the popular Philadelphia Confection. ers', Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., Chestnut seet. below Fourth, next door to Adams & Co is Ev. press-or rather elbowed our way in through the crowd-and were surprised to see the preparations made by these immense gentlemen to furnish the citizens of Philadelphia, and everybody else, with pure, wholesome, fresh, and delicious confections for the holidays. Their counters groan under the HALIFAX, Dec. 12.—The Africa sailed hence for weight of their endless variety of these goods, and so Liverpool at midnight. rapid are their sales that several tons of fresh sup- E H Seal, Chester co

B

plies are daily brought down from their manufac uring department to supply the constant draugh upon their trays. This is the place to buy your Christmas confections, and our advice is to begin to-

A SENSIBLE IDEA.—We have just learned hat a number of gentlemen of this city have purosely dissuaded their wives and daughters from ouying their new bonnets until now, in order that hey might do themselves the honor of making this the holiday present. This accounts for the great rush at Messrs. Wood & Cary's, No. 725 Chestnut street, during the last few days. The stock of bonnets of this house is still rich and ample, embracing a better assortment than all the other millenery es-

ablishments in the city combined. A GREAT CHRISTMAS DISPLAY.-There re some establishments which wear a Christmas appearance all the year round. Of this class the oremost in Philadelphia is A. L. Wangant's Ninth and Chestnut streets. His present stock of rich conections, delicious French and American mixtures, cream, and all kinds of chocolate preparations, finely flavored roasted almonds, and a thousand fancy articles, expressly imported by him for holiday presents, render his store a perfect paradise, not even excepting the tempting fruits.

A VERY USEFUL AND NOT EXPENSIVE STYLE OF GIFTS is found in the splendid stock of Lamps, for burning Kerosene Oil, manufactured and sold by Messrs. Witters & Co., No. 35 North Eighth street, corner of Filbert. These invaluable lamps are made in every size, style, and pattern and, as a portable light, such as every family must have; they are the best, safest, and most econom ever invented. These gentlemen have now also an elegant assortment of Britannia Ware, much below the usual rates, that is admirably adapted for FINE FRUITS FOR HOLIDAY USES.-Mr.

C. H. Mattson, dealer in fine family groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, has now in store a fresh supply of almonds, raisins, currants, citron, oranges lemons, all freshly imported and of the fines quality, to which we would invite the attention of our readers. BUTTER AND CHEESE.—There is, perhaps, no article for the table more appreciated than good butter, fresh from the hands of the dairy-maid There are large quantities of pound butter offered to the consumer, but it is generally more or less rancid. What most puzzles the housekeeper is to obtain a pure article, free from taint, and fresh from the churn. Those wishing butter of this quality. will always find it at the stand of Mr. W. H. Slocum, in the Eastern Market, corner of Fifth and Merchants streets; besides, pure cider vinegar and prime cheese.

DR. STOEVER'S BITTERS.—The best bitters in the world. They may be taken at any time, when persons feel weak or faint, before or after meals. They create appetite, and stimulate the digestive organs. Try a bottle, only 75 cents, and may be bought at 256 south Second street. THE CLASSICAL SOTREES of Messrs. Cross c Jarvis commence next Monday evening, at the

Academy of Music. PERSONS WANTING BUSINESS Will do Well to read C. & Co's, advertisement in our paper to J. E. GOULD, corner of Seventh and

Chestnut streets, is the only one in Philadelphia who keeps the popular and truly beautiful Geo. Steck A RARE OPPORTUNITY.—By reference to another column it will be seen that a rare opportu nity is now offered for persons desirous of entering into the hosiery and notion business. The entire stock, etc., of an old and long-established firm is offered for sale at the same prices as they were in voiced twelve months since. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!—Get a beautiful Steck Piano of J. E. Gould, corner of Seventh an Chestnut streets. THE CLASSICAL SOIREES of Cross & Jarvis commence next Monday evening, December 15

at Foyer of Academy of Music. Programmes at the Music stores. LINES ON THE BAD WALKING.— When dropping eaves and brimming gutters floo The walks with mire, and paving stones with mud; When mire and mud bespatter boots and shoes, And chuckling boot-blacks rush to spread the news: Vhen glittering icicles divide their drons On goers-in and comers-out of shops: When deluged citizens declare their cun Is full (of rain), and bid the heavens "dry up."

Bethink themselves of trowsers, vests, coats, cloaks, Oh! then's the time to go to GRANVILLE STORES! Whose popular and well-known Clothing Emporium is located at 609 Chestnut street, Philadelphia. "Boys, Do You HEAR THAT ?"-The most suitable present your parents could make you

the coming holidays, would be a suit of Winter Clothing. Call your father's or mother's, or uncle's or aunt's attention to this paragraph, and the place to get Boys' Clothing made in the latest style and best manner, is at Charles Stokes' "one-price," first-class Clothing Store, under the "Continental." Let your friends or parents once go there and examine the assortment and prices, and we will take the risks of a purchase. WHO WOULDN'T BE AN EDITOR ?--If an editor omits anything, he is lazy. If he speaks of things as they are, people get angry. If he glosses

bribed. If he calls things by their proper names, he is unfit for the position of an editor. If he does not furnish Line with incress he is a mullet. If he he lacks discretion. If he lets wrong and injuries go unmentioned, he is a coward. If he exposes public man, he does it to gratify spite-in short, about the only thing he can do to please everybody, is to indite first-rate notices of the elegant suits for Gentlemen and Youths that are made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. FINE MILITARY TRAPPINGS FOR OFFICERS IN THE ARMY AND NAVY, in the best styles, can be had, in great variety and richness, at Oakford & Son's, under the Continental Hotel.

ARRIVALS AT THE HOTELS,

Continental Hotel--Ninth and Chestnut Wm Holloway, Kentucky P Nelson, Cincinnatij RDVanNostrand, StLouis W V Kay, Chicago F Cogswell, Zanesville, O JT Fracker, Zanesville, C D T Casement, Cleveland J Barter, Penasylvania F Cogswell, Zanesville, O J T Fracker, Zanesville, O D T Casement, Cleveland J Barter, Pennsylvania R A Lamberton, Harrisb'g J W Fuller, Catasauqua Adj Geo Shorkley, Penna C C Shorkley, Lewisburg EA Munger, New York DH Hamman, New York L Bernd, Connecticut J T K Adams W Shitchead, Newark Geo B Williams, Böston W M Bell, Smyrna, Del Wr Biddle, Penna Mrs J S Babcock, N York L P Hall & wf, Cincinnati S Staum & son, Cincinnati H W Bonsall, Norristown S Staum & son, Cincinnati H W Bonsall, Norr Adj R G Newell, Virginia Lt G T Coombs, V Color Set E Lewis, Va James Turner
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C L Thayer & da, Boston
F M Randell
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G Moore, New Jersey
J O Whitehouse, N Y
J B G Babcock, N York
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W L Chamberlain, N Y
H B Blackwell, New York
G B Romer, New York
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F W Welch, New York las McGenley McIntire, Elkton, Wd F McClellan, Harrisburg Miss S S Lytle, Pa liss Louisa Lathrop, Pa Jas W Anderson, Pa Jas W Anderson, Pa W W Eggleton, Abany E Gossler, N Y R T A Mason, N Y Francis Miller, Wash Thos J Strong, Albany I Sullivan, Ohio B Coggswell, P Royal F Haldeman, Pa Wade, New York A Wittenbach, N Y

Miss G A Wade, N York Miss E J Loomis, Mass E F Jones & la, L Island Miss M Prosser, Buffalo F Wade, New York
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BULLOCK.—On the 11th instant, Josephine, daughter of Benjamin and Susan B. Bullock, aged years, 4 months, and 21 days.

Funeral on Sunday, 14th instant, at 2 o'clock.

LUTZ—On the morning of the 12th instant, of LUTZ—On the morning of the 12th instant, Belliphtheria, Ida Virginia, daughter of Michael Belliphtheria, Ida Virginia, daughter of Michael Belliphtheria, Ida Virginia, daughter of months, and 14 days. John Tracy, Md Harrison Trent, N Y Black Bear-Third street, above Callowhill. V Dickinson, Bucks co Jos S Richard, Bucks co S H Sames, Coopersburg Benj Beans, Yardleyville Chas Morrison, Hunting'n W Stickel, Easton Chas Morrison, Hunting'n W. Stickel, Easton
A Buckman, Mechanicsv
W. Paff, Yardleyville
Thos Miller, Fox Chase
J. M. Buckman, Yardleyv
W. Livzey, Attleboro
F. T. Beans, Yardleyville
Chas Roads, E. Penna
A. S. Roads, Bucks co, Pa
Thos Williard, Yardleyv
Robt Burrough, Yardleyv
John Williard, Penna
Walter Chur, Attleboro
W. Stickel, Easton
W. R. Roads, Pardleyville
Harrison Woodward, Parliev
Harris Commercial-Sixth street, below Market Commercial—Sixth street, below Market.
F Darlington, Chester co
E W Staples, Maryland
A F Acher, Penna
W J Smedley, Delaware co
E C Stables, Pittsburg
C Gregg, Pittsburg
C Gregg, Pittsburg
S Chandler, Delaware
J R Ramsey, Oxford, Pa
Col Thomas, New York
W B Ocheltree, Delaware
E Gray, Chester co

er, Doylestown C Meyer, Meyers, Penns Newbold, Attleboro Janvier, Alex, Va Kirk, Bucks co E Carr and family H Roberts, Noveton I Roberts, Newtown
I Hawk, Camp Ruff, NJ
88 Ely, Bucks county
S Hawk, Camp Ruff Taylor, Attleboro S Johnson, Penna Wm Wood, Schl Haven R Connard, Bucks co S Stradling, Penna Geo Connard, Bucks co E Gillingham, Pa lias Eastburn, Pa Miles, Danville, Pa Merrick, Bucks co, Pa as Eastburn, Pa, Geo Gaddis, Pa, James, Jr., Pa
Hughes, Bucks co, Pa
Hy, Pa
Ely, Pa
Ely, Newtown, Pa
Smith, Bucks co, Pa
Bubbaso, Pa A G Hughés, Bucks co, Pa S Cooper, Bucks co, Pa A Ely, Pa E Passon & bro, Pa H Moore, Bucks co, Pa J Tyson, Montg'y co, Pa B Johnson, Bucks co, Pa B Johnson, Pa J Palmer, Edgewood, Pa E Atkinson, Bucks co, Pa D Fell D M'Nair, Richboro', Pa H Hart, Richboro', Pa H Rye, Bucks co, Pa W H Knight, Newt'n, Pa J Smith, Bucks co, Pa G Satterthwaite, Pa S Phillips, Newtown W K Dean, Bneks co, Pa J Ely, Newtown, Pa

Barley Sheaf-Second street, below

I Ely, Newtown, Pa States Union-Sixth and Market Neff, Reading Goodwin, Cambridge C Imhoff, Carlisle J H Pearsol, Lancaster F McCoy, Blair co, Pa J C McKee, Lewisburg Madison House-Second St., above M

W Cadwallader, Bucks co J G Gowdy, N Jer T W Scrivner, Delaware N A Autten, Delaware S Taylor, Penna E D Jonas Pens Mr Chew, N Jersey Simmons, Delaware l Rudy, Néw Jersey National—Race street, above Third.
Saml K Rose; Allentown
H T Hoffman, Lebanon
Chas H Luckens
G Wills, New York
J C Fox, Alton, Ill
J C Fox, Alton, Ill
W A Shoemaker, Pean

Baid Eagle-Third st., above Callowhill, Warren Waters, N J H J Dresher, Penna Benj Beans, Bucks co Benj W Smith, Bucks co D S Dreib Wm Beans, Bucks co CF Stapler, Bucks co The Union-Arch street, above Third. E Forester, Pittsburg J S Holcomb, N J B Warren, Reading DWC Boutelle, Penna J H Williver, Penna Theo Tinsman, N J T Waller, Chester co, Pa Mrs A Wilson, Penn

Mount Vernon-Second street, above Aut J Taggart, Penna W Ward J H Bacon, Maryland J Follansbee, Elwood J Swinnerton, Newark, N J SPECIAL NOTICES. LAMENT OF THE JOURNALISTS.

BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL, Hark! from the public journals, Both the weeklies and diarnals, Comes a voice of lamentation Which alarms this Yankee nation And the sound of their affliction Takes this melancholy diction Oh, the price of rags is rising In a manner most surprising And as intellectual treasur Takes from rags its weight and measure And its proper valuation With an extra charge for papers Which may give the folks the vapors, And produce dissatisfaction At that terrible exaction: But the journalistic college Can't dispose of useful knowledge In excessively large slices At the former lowly prices Since the rag trade is so tightened All who wish to be enlightened. Must, to realize that blessing. Use economy in dressing, And as bargains every hour Are obtained from Bennett's Tower.

All who there equip their externals, Will save cash to pay for journals." The plan suggested is good and practical, and as sta worthy the attention of the public and the newspa pers. That it will be effectual, can be demonstrain our establishment, to the satisfaction of all this she of Ready-made Clothing is the largest and best assita in Philadelphia; all can be suited, whatever be their ity. We only and sell for case in The advantages thus secured can easily be estimated. TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET Street, Philadelphia. BENNETT 4(0) WILLIAMSPORT, LYCOMING COUNTY, PA

December II, 132 Messrs. EVANS & WATSON. GENTLEMEN: I went to Lock Haven yesterday, true. amine the different Fire Proof Safes which had not through the great Fire. I found three of your Safe. which had preserved the Books, Papers, &c., &c.,in. perfect condition, bearing not the least mark of the graconflagration. The certificate of one I forward to you tas certificate of the other two I will forward by to-morrow mail. Messrs. Boggis & Beadle had in their store one of Lillie's make of Safe, which was burnt up. I send you by Express part of the charred remains of the wal-work. Very respectfully yours,

C. D. EMERY. LOCK HAVEN, Pa., December 10, 132. Messrs. EVANS & WATSON, Philadelphia, GENTLEMEN: My Salamander Safe, made at your est blishment, has passed through the great fire, whit nearly destroyed this town, on the 6th inst., and gr served its contents to my entire satisfaction. The cit was exposed to an intense heat, so much so as to make the outer plates and knobs, yet after being openal buting laid twelve hours in the ruins, not a paper *14 Respectfully yours.

de13-3t Attorney at Law. GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE PIANO FORTES, Grands and Spries, are rapidly taking precedence of all others in the power, evenness of touch, and pure quality of ton. In should purchase without examining them closiv. The most eminent teachers are almost daily sixty Prices to suit the times.

ocll-stuth 40t SEVENTH and CHEWEL ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LITES TYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for RETAIL SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Plaia F. gures. All Goods made to Order warranted satisfactor Our One-Price System is strictly adhered to. And thereby treated alike. de12-1y JONES & CO., 604 MARKET Stree SINGER & Co.'s LETTER A FAMILY SEW-ING MACHINE is the most beautiful, best, Minciples of of all Sewing Machines. It embodies the Machines Singer & Co,'s well-known Manufacty of all kinds of makes the interlocked stitch; will se light and Brail cloth, and with all kinds of thread, all Bind and Brail distributions of thread, and with all kinds of thread, and with all kinds of thread. Gather and Quilt, Fell, Hem, and Jack—in fact, via war ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SWING, and surplish

every other Machine for the freat range and excellent of its work. Send for a possiblet.

I. M. SINGER & CO. No. 458 BROADWAY, NEW YORK PHILADELPHIA OFFICE oc7-tuth side31 No. 810 CHESTNUT STREET. GROVER & BAKER'S No. 9 SHUTTLE SEV-ING MACHINE, for manufacturing purposes, is the BEN machine in the market, and is sold for FORTY DOL-LARS. No macking ever introduced in this city has sold 50 rapidly or given such universal satisfaction. Do not ad examine it before purchasing elsewhere Office, 736 CHESTNUT Street.

PATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! THE BEST IN THE WORLD. WILLIAM A. BATCHELORS celebrated Hair Dys produces a color not to be distinguished from nature: warranted not to injure the hair in the least; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair for life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns a splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair son and eautiful. Sold by all Druggists, &c The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHE LOR. on the four sides of each box.
FACTORY, No. 81 BARGLAY Street, (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond street.)

S-T-1860-X. DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS. They purify, strengthen, and invigorate. They create a healthy appetite. They are an antidote to change of water and diet. They overcome effects of dissipation and late hours They strengthen the system and enliven the mixt They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the storach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhæha, Cholera, and Cholera Models. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headarh They are the best BITTERS in the world. They are he weak man strong, and are exhausted nature st estorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the orated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken he pleasure of a beverage, without res of day. Particularly recommended to delicate p equiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers. tels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & Co., 30 BOADWAY, New York. UPHAM'S HAIR DYE, 38 CENTS A Three boxes for \$1; the best in use. Try it. Sold t UPHAM'S. 403 CHESTNUT Street.

MARRIED. GLOVER-WHITALL .- On the 10th instant Haddonfield, N. J., to Anna M. Whitali, Haddonfield, N. J., to Anna M. Whitan, delphia.

LEACH—HOLSENBURG.—On the 11th instant, by Rev. Charles D. Cooper, Rector of St. Philip's by Rev. Charles D. Cooper, Rector of St. Philip's Church, Daniel Leach, Jr., U. S. N., of Washing ton, to Miss Emma S. Holsenburg, daughter of Evan ton, to Miss Emma S. Holsenburg, daughter of Evan ton, to Miss Emma S. Holsenburg, daughter of Evan mington papers please copy.]

MOORE—HILT.—By Rev. J. Hyatt Smith. Not. This, Mr. Isaac Moore and Miss Margaret Hilt. Strh., Mr. Isaac Moore and Miss Margaret Hilt. Chester county papers please copy.] [Chester county papers please copy.] PARK—RODNEY.—By the same, Dec. Alexander Park and Miss Letitis Bodney, REES—THOMPSON.—By the same, Dec. Mr. Henry E. Rees and Mrs. Anna M. Thomps BACON—WOOD.—On Fitth-day, the 11th ins BACON—WOOD.—On Fitth-day, the 11th ins at Friends, meeting house, on Arch street los Bacon, of Greenwich, N. J., to Caroline B., daugh

The relatives and friends of the family are respect The relatives and friends of the family are the resisfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 1022 North Jifth street, dence of her parents, No. 1022 North Jifth street, on Monday morning, 156b inssant, at 150 clock, furment at Odd Fellows? Cemetery.

WHITE.—On the morning of the 12th instant.

Mrs. Sarah, widow of Samuel White, in her Street. year. Her friends, and those of the family, are respect Her menus, and those of the family, are 500 multy invited to attend her funeral, from her seridence, 615 North Tenth street, on Monday morning, 5th instant, at 10 o'clock.

CABLE.—On the 10th instant, David Gable, 500 f. John and Pileath Cable is the 5th year of his of John and Elizabeth Gable, in the oth your of ge. GORMAN.—On the 10th lostent, Samuel Gorman, in the 21st year of his age.

HARVIE.—On the 10th instant, Miss Carnine HARVIE.—On the 10th instant, Miss Carnine Harvie, daughter of the late John and Sarah Mulvie, in the 21st year of her age.

McDONALD.—On the 10th instant, Edward W. McDonald, of Co. E, Baxter's Fire Zouares, in the 18th year of his age. McLLOnaid, of Co. E. Baxter's Fire Assay the 23d year of his age.
McLLVAIN.—On the 11th instant, Mrs. Elizabeth McLlvain, in the Sist year of her age.
MALONEY.—On the 9th instant, Mrs. Mary And Maloney, in the 64th year of her age.