The Press

MONDAY, DECEMBER 15, 1862.

THE WAR.

The series of affairs which have just taken place on the line of the Massaponax river seem to indicate that neither Burnside nor Lee is prepared to make it a field for the test of their grand military conclusions. The former is evidently manœuvring to keep the enemy in his present position for a few days, and the latter is not willing to hazard the fate of his wicked cause upon the result of a single field. The great risk that Burnside had to take was in crossing the Rappahannock; that movement successfully accomplished, he can afford to give battle of the heaviest description beyond. There need be no fear of a demonstration in his rear, for his position is entirely tenable in a military point of view. He has a river behind him, and the enemy in front, with whom he can cope in superior force and material. This river is not fordable at present below a line running south from Dumfries, and Gen. Sigel has possession of the fords above. Gen. Slocum, with an excellent corps d'armee, is moving south by the roads east of the Bull Run ridge of mountains, Gen. Jackson cannot be spared from Lee's army to move up the Shenandoah valley again; and it must be confessed that Gen. Halleck is master of the position in Virginia. It was necessary for Gen. Burnside to discover, if possible, the exact position and force of the enemy after his movement across the river, and to watch the feints of the enemy in his endeavors to conceal his designs. As the rebels fell back, our troops advanced under Gen. Sumner in front, and on the left under Gen. Franklin, flanking the enemy gradually. Skirmishing between our troops and the rebels in advancing became general, when a rapid advance was made, and the main body of the enemy was found strongly posted on the little ridge of hills on the line of the Massaponax. The first impulse of Gen, Sumner was to storm this position and force the rebels into the creek. In two or three sallies it is said he was repulsed, although it is not clear that he was operating his entire grand division. He was atterward ordered to hold the battle-field for the present. Gen. Franklin was more successful, driving the enemy before him at all points for the distance of a mile or more. He has the advantage in having seized the hills and ravines below and southeast of the city of Fredericksburg, and will, no doubt, be able to force the enemy to fall back across the Massaponax, especially if Sumner should renew the attack in front. Every effort is being made to keep our forces concentrated, to guard well the flanks of our great army, and to strengthen weak points. It remains to behold the expression of that genius in our commander-in-chief which will launch all of his heavy columns at once against the enemy. To do this successfully, he must be guided alone by the circumstances of the case and his own experience in the accomplishment of his designs or schemes. "Success in war," said the Archduke Charles, "is only to be obtained by simultaneous action upon a given point, sustained with constancy and executed with decision." Gen. Burnside has all the resolution and indomitable courage of a military hero. From all we can learn we see good reason to be hopeful that the great battle may soon be fought, which will give us decisive victory and conquer a peace.

THE NEWS.

THE court martial in the case of Major McKinstry, sitting at St. Louis, declined, on the 9th inst., to summon Gen. McClellan as a witness for the accused. Major McKinstry then asked leave to file certain interrogatories to Gen. McClellan and ex-Secretary Cameron. Pending the decision of this application the court adjourned over until to-day. THE ghost which has annually returned to plague landers (Ohio) has been laid at last. A company of ghost detectives was recently organized. which, after much tribulation, and several stampedes, discovered that the ghost was nothing more than a night shirt and night cap hung out to dry. It is reliably asserted that a very large proportion of the substitutes who have been hired to take the place of drafted men, in Milwaukee, have deserted from Camp Washburne, and have thus far succeeded in making their escape.

NEARLY all the business part of Fredericksburgdirectly on the river-was fired and burnt by our By the last census the town had a population of 5,022. It contained 6 churches, 2 orphan asylums, 2 seminaries, 3 newspaper offices, and 2 banks. It is located on the Rappahannock, at the head of tide-water, and is sixty-five miles by railroad north of Richmond.

LATER despatches from the Army of the Frontier confirm the substantial character of the victory achieved at Fayetteville, Arkansas. The enemy left many of their dead and wounded on the field. We also captured from them four caissons filled with ammuntiion and a large number of small arms. Gen. Blunt has again moved forward to Cane

THE advance of our army into Mississippi has been attended with more success in every respect than was anticipated. Besides the occupation of territory, the cotton supply is greatly increased, Contrary to the general expectation, but little of the cotton was burned; what was already ginned and baled was left untouched by the enemy in their reat southward, and immense fields of that product are yet outstanding awaiting the operation of

Chaplain Eaton's contraband corps.

The rebel works so hastily abandoned by the rebel army on the Tallahatchie river, Mississippi, were of a formidable character, and had they remained in trouble. It is quite apparent that the lear of being outflanked was the cause of their sudden retreat. WE have General Blunt's official announcemen of the battle in Arkansas. He says he held an interview after the battle with General Hindman, and the rebel acknowledged that he had been badly whipped. He represents the Federal loss as heavy,

but does not state the number. The rebel loss is a least four to one. The rebels have again sought refuge behind Boston Mountain. BOTH armies in Mississippi are in motion. Grenada has been occupied by the rebels. The expedition from Helena has returned to that place Fears are entertained that Grant will not be able to nake sufficiently rapid movements. The skirmish near Oxford, reported as a Federal victory, was really a Federal repulse. GEN. MCNIEL, whom Jefferson Davis has threat-

ened, by public proclamation, to hang, if caught by any of the rebel troops, has arrived at St. Louis. He learns that General Curtis has received information that the demand for his surrender has arrived inside the Union lines, and he is awaiting its receipt before communicating any answer. It is understood the matter will be referred to General Halleck. The Confederate authorities have no claim on the United States for the acts of General McNiel, and if they had the fact that the men whom he caused to be shot had all violated their pardles is sufficient justification for the deed. Gen. McNiel is about to write an open letter to the President, showing the efficacy of his severe policy, as demonstrated by actual results. His course has been endorsed by hosts of the best Union men in North Missouri, and the Democratic tory press will do well to spare their censuruntil they know what they are about.

A Bit of History. We glance over the columns of the World only to be continually reminded of an incident in its earlier, and, we may trust, better days of existence. It was in the autumn of 1860, soon after the election of Mr. Lincoln. Like other New York papers, the World had its Charleston correspondent, a luxury generally pleasanter to the proprietors of papers than to the correspondent. Various subterfuges had to be resorted to by these gentlemen in search of knowledge under difficulties. Generally they contrived to disguise the object of their visit to the metropolis of Secession. This subterfuge, however, was not adopted by the correspondent in question. For reasons known to himself, he made no secret of his business. The tone of his letters was so modulated as to fall notunpleasantly upon the ears of the plotters of treason. But there arrived a time when even this politic representative of the press could not wholly escape suspicion. The Secession Mercury and the Courier began to grumble that an emissary of that Lincoln sheet, the World, was prowling in their midst, picking up facts vital to the interests of the budding nation. Was it politic, they asked, that such a spy should be permitted to enjoy his otium cum, &c., and his dinner at the Mills House, with none to make him afraid? These journals opined not. They discussed the propriety of granting a ticket of leave to the too favored correspondent. The latter comprehended his danger, and appealed to one of the editors of the journal he represented for a clean bill of health. The editor addressed himself to the task in a letter which appeared in the Courier. It stated that the World was not a Lincoln sheet; that not one of its editorial corps had voted for Lincoln: and that, so far from being inimical to the peculiar institution of rebeldom. its worthy proprietor held no conscientious scruples against owning a few "niggers"

himself. In due time, the Courier arrived in New York with this clean "bill of health" printed in its columns. Rival papers made haste to republish the same with various comments. The offending member was "hauled over the coals," and reprimanded for transcending his function, and the editor-in-chief, a conscientious Republican, came out in a paragraph disowning the soft impeachment laid upon him by his subordinate. In fact, the bill of health was remarkable only for its falsity. At this period of its existence the World

was struggling to maintain its assumed character of a religious daily. We say it was struggling to maintain such a character; but to us, who looked on that he was uninjured.

and wondered, it seemed that it struggled as if fain to be overcome, as did a certain Goddess in ancient days. Nor do we mean to cast any imputation of moral lack upon the principal projectors of the enterprise; but only to express a conviction that, through the machinations of their subordinates, it was struck with moral death. It began to die at about that period, and has kept on with its dying until the present time. Twice has it purchased a new lease of life, at the ruinous expense of its selfrespect, before this last and crowning sale, by which it reverts to the third person in its trinity—the World, the flesh, and the devil. If a living can be wrested out of the trade of prostitution, it will live. But its life will continually remind its owners of the some-

time fact that "to die is gain." The proprietors of that paper indignantly deny that they have changed their principles. We are not disposed to join in the charge that provokes this indignant denial. They have, not changed their principles. They have simply changed their policy. Principles are unchangeable. Policy, like the mythic chameleon, takes hue of whatsoever it touches. This time policy touched treason, and flaunts its colors. It was a desperate throw, and the stake was existence. Better men, perhaps, have perished as ignobly; but worse men have done better for the world and for their country than these journalists seem likely to do. They will learn that life is not cheap at any price; that "he died" is a better epitaph to write on the page of history than " he lived, and be-

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL"

cause he lived humanity wept."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 13, 1862. If the loval Border-State men can act in cordial co-operation with the disloyal Democratic leaders of the free States, there is an end to every hope of an honorable and a lasting peace. If the patriotic people who have suffered most from the rebels are really willing to join hands with those who have no sincerer feeling than that of sympathy with treason, the fate of the Union is sealed. I know that most of the Border-State politicians in Congress vote with the sympathizers on the ground of hostility to the Abolitionists. Most of the men who thus vote are or were old-line Whigs, and yet they not only forget their past associations with Clay and Webster in maintaining this connection, but resolutely refuse to recognize the inevitable logic which controls and strengthens the conduct of such Southern Democrats as Johnson, Henderson, Casey, and Frank Blair. It would be strange if inconsistency like this did not at last bring somebody to his senses; and, therefore, I am not surprised to see a letter from the Hon, Geo. H. Yeman, of Kentucky, in the National Intelligencer of yesterday, in which he uses the following language: "And now excuse me for one suggestion in regard

to the Democracy. Is there no danger that they will mistake their opposition to the Administration for their love for the Union? Or, in other words that in the zeal of their opposition to the progress of dicalism they will forget to oppose, with equal zeal, the progress of the rebellion? The Union men f Kentucky are not without concern on this subject. "The returns from the special election held last Monday indicate that I am elected to Congress from this district. If so, just so far as the Democratic members of the North make an honest, an earnest and an active effort to suppress the rebellion by putting forth all the constitutional power of the Goernment, and to save the Constitution by resisting acts of Executive aggression upon the rights and in stitutions of the States, I intend to co-operate with them. But just so far as I discover among them, if it exists, any leaning or squinting at Secession, I am not of them nor with them.

"The course I have indicated for myself, and yhich I believe the conservative men of the free States intend to pursue, will beget a confidence and a hope for justice that will produce a powerful re action at the South. The opposite course of aiming only to break down the Republican party, or the present Administration, by dividing the support of the Government, would secure the success of the rebellion. The leaders of the rebellion take this view of your success and rejoice. Let us disappoin them. Let us give the masses of their followers reason to take the opposite view-the true viewand to rejoice." It is to be hoped that the wise suggestions

of Mr. Yeman will not be lost upon his associates in Congress. OCCASIONAL.

ARMY OF THE BLACKWATER. Gens. Banks, Peck, and Foster Form Junction.

THE WHOLK ARMY IN MOTION. Supposed Destination, Petersburg.

Special Despatch to The Press. 1. - During the day the city was filled with rumors in regard to Banks' expedition. Some reported that it had been landed at the head of the York river, and all agreed that it had not gone south of Hatteras.

I have just received information from good authority that Gen. Banks has landed with twenty thousand men at Winton, North Carolina, near the eadwaters of the Chowan river. Gen. Nathaniel P. Banks has assumed command of the Army of the Blackwater, consisting of three

corps durmee, forming a grand division of the army. Gen. Foster will command the left wing-three divisions, forming a corps d'armee. Gen. Peck will command the right wing, forming a corps d'armee of three divisions.

Gen. Augur will command the centre corps of Gen. Emory will command the reserve troops,

omposed of twelve trusty regiments, three batteries of artillery, and two squadrons of cavalry. Gen. Banks is already advancing, having formed a junction with our troops at Suffolk. Gen. Foster's army has joined him by this time. It may be that Weldon will be taken immediately but Petersburg must fall in a few days, while Burnside is driving Lee back upon Richmond, to receive the "last toss of the fork" from Gen. Banks as he endeavors to retreat to Lynchburg or Danville.

General Banks has full possession of the Seaboard and Roanoke Railroad, and his future supplies will reach him by two other routes besides this one. Thus far the movement may be considered a great iccess, and, while its demoralizing effects upon the enemy will be very great, its effect upon the spirit of the Northern people will be most salutary. Expect stirring news from the Army of the Black-

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA

OUR TROOPS LANDED AT WINTON.

Junction with the Army of the Black water North Carolina. Twelve regiments left Newbern on Saturday. Some think their destination is Wilmington; but the more general belief is that they design an attack on Weldon and Petersburg. On Sunday two transports and five gunboats ascended the Chowan river, and a land force of 10,000

men were seen in motion from Suffolk, indicating a move on Weldon. The Raleigh Progress announced the landing of a large Federal force in Gates county. If this be true, an immediate attack on Weldon may be expected.

REBEL ADVANCE IN TENNESSEE.

Enemy Moving North from Nolinsville.

Jefferson Davis at Murfreesboro

[Special Despatch to The Press.] NASHVILLE, November 14.-Jefferson Davis has arrived at Murfreesboro', from Knoxville. Prisoners taken by our outposts guards to-day, and deserters, say that he made a great speech at Knoxville, the burden of which was that the troops had but little to fear from a "fire in the rear," as the reports about Union feeling in Eastern Tennessee were greatly ex-

At Murfreesboro he addressed the rebel ragamuffins, telling them that the critical moment in the history of the Confederacy had arrived, and he relied upon their valor and patriotism to sustain her now more stronger than ever before. He said he had left the issue in Virginia in the hands of that able general, Robert E. Lee, which was the best he could do. In the Southwest his presence was most needed now. It is said that Davis is going to concentrate all of his troops on the west bank of the Mississippi for a desperate struggle. He is going to Arkansas to see Gens. Hindman and Holmes.

I learn to-night that the enemy is moving up in front in great force, intending to bring on an engagement. The rebels are strongly posted at Nolinsville and Triune, and from present appearances a battle cannot be delayed much longer. We are fully prepared and sanguine of victory.

Adjutant Dodd. NEW YORK, Dec. 15.—It is understood that a despatch has been received from Adjutant Dodd, of the 5th New Hampshire, contradicting the report of his being killed in the battle of Saturday, and stating

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC. THE BATTLE AT FREDERICKSBURG THE GENERAL ENGAGEMENT. Our Army Moving Against the Enemy.

THE REBELS EXTENDING THEIR LINES. REMOVAL OF THE DEAD AND WOUNDED. The Magnificent Valor of Our Army.

&c., &c., &c. HEADQUARTERS, Sunday, Dec. 14-10.30 A. M. There is no fog to-day, and the sun is shining brightly, with a strong breeze. At daylight, this morning, there was a heavy firing of artillery and infantry in front of the first line of works where Gene rals Sumner and Hooker were engaged yesterday. The fire slackened about an hour afterwards and then was heard only at intervals until now. The same occurred in front of Gen. Franklin's position down the river.

The object of both parties was evidently to feel the position of the other. During last night and this forenoon the rebels have considerably extended their works and strengthened their position. Large bodies of troops are now to be seen where but few were found yes-

Our dead, which were killed yesterday, while charging the enemy's works, still remain where they fell. When attempting their removal last night the rebels would open with infantry. The wounded have all been removed from the field, and all the dead removed, and are now being buried. The indications are that no decisive battle will be fought to-day, unless the rebels should bring on the

engagement, which they will probably not do. The Situation at Fredericksburg. 1 A. M.—Up to midnight no intelligence of imortance had been received from the Army of the

There was occasional firing during the day, but of ttle consequence in results. The taking of several rifle pits on Saturday evidently gave rise to the reports of the first line of the enemy's works having been taken. A number of wounded arrived here to-night, and were taken to the several hospitals. Another boat

oad is on the way.

Additional Details: ACQUIA CREEK, Va., Dec. 13, 4.30 P. M. Passengers by train from Falmouth, who have ust arrived, report that the fighting is very severe A very large force occupies the town of Fredericksburg, and it is reported that a considerable forceprobably Gen. Franklin's-is in the rear of some of the rebels. General Burnside is in the city, and personally

directing the operations. The rebels are fighting desperately, and have a emendously strong position, but will be crushingly FREDERICKSBURG, Va., Dec. 13-A. M. Our troops now throng the city, though our out posts do not extend beyond the limits of the place.

Rebel sharpshooters are posted at points where they harass our pickets, and have driven back such cavalry forces as have attempted to reconnoitre the outskirts of the town. Our troops have been under arms continually since crossing the river on Thursday night, and yesterday and during last night the scene in the streets was a complete picture of the desolation of war. The houses for the most part have been sacked, with the exception of those of Union people, and the troops have destroyed many of the

houses in order to supply themselves with fuel for their camp fires. No attack was made last night on either side, as was anticipated. Our forces are now in great part over the river, and a severe battle is expected to-day. The shelling of this city, so far as T have learned has not resulted with loss of life to any of the citicellars, and in some instances the houses were riddled over their heads. Nearly a dozen families took shelter in the large basement of the house of Mrs. Salivger, on Commerce street, and all escaped harm. though one shot pierced the upper part of the

The citizens in town are still apprehending severe results of the impending battle; but, probably, the danger of further shelling is passed The Washington Star (Extra) of yesterday has the following additional details: Gen. Burnside remained on the battle-field all night giving orders, looking to the position and conition of his forces, and encouraging them.

He seemed to be as confident of carrying the crest to-day, as his army certainly were.

Our loss in killed and wounded is estimated at

It is understood that information has been ceived that no further reinforcements were regarded there as being needed from this quarter, though urnside's reserve—Sigel's army corps—will proba Burnside's reserve—sigers army corps—win propa-bly be on hand by noon to-day.

We hear the joyful news that last night the father of the heroic Gen. Bayard (who was here) received a despatch from Falmouth contradicting the account stating that he was killed—being wounded only.

The Colonel of the New York 4th is among the

wounded.

Everything (including more surgeons) that could be wanted has been sent down from here.

No information whatever from the field later than 4 A. M. to-day, had reached Washington up to 11½

Among the latest despatches received is one confirming the death of General Bayard. The flesh of one of his thighs was shot away by a piece of shell; and the limb was amputated; but he died at about 9 P M SKETCH OF GENTED AND Reynolds is a native of Pennsylvania, and is about forty-five years of age. He entered the West Point Military Academy as a cadet in 1837, having been appointed from his native State to that position. He graduated on the 30th of June, 1841, standing number twenty-six in his class, consisting of fifty-two members, among whom were Major Generals H. G. Wright, Schuyler Hamilton, D. C. Buell, I. B. Richardson (killed), Brigadier Gens. Rodman (killed), N. Lyon (killed), J. B. Plumner (died in camp), T. M. Brannan, J. Totten, A. Sulley, W. T. H. Brooks; the rebel Generals Sam. Jones, R. S. Garnett (killed), and several other officers in both services. On the 1st of July, 1841, he was promoted to a brevet second lieutenancy in the 3d United States artillery, and on October 23, 1841, he received his full commission. On the 18th of July, 1846, he was promoted to the first lieutenancy, and served in Mexico. He was brevetted captain for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battle of Monterey, with rank dating from February 23, 1847, for similar gallant conduct at the battle of Buena Vista. Both these brevets were awarded by Congress in August, 1848. During February, 1852, he acted as aid to Gen. 1848. During February, 1852, he acted as aid to Gen. 1841 (commission as captain of artillery. He was particularly digitiquished for heave conduct during SKETCH OF GENERAL Reynolds is a nafull commission as captain of artillery. He was particularly distinguished for brave conduct during the several conflicts with the Indians near the Rogue the several conflicts with the Indians near the Rogue river, in Oregon, during the year 1856. In 1859 he commanded Company C, of the 3d Artillery, and stood No. 37 on the lineal roll of United States artillery officers. The regiment at this time was scattered in companies and sections throughout the West and Southwest. Deaths and resignations raised him three on the lineal roll during the next year, he standing then No. 34. At the commencement of 1861 he held the appointment of lieutenant colonel, commandant of West Point Gadets, which position he held at the opening of the rebellion. He was also instructor of cavalry; artillery, and infantry tactics at the military academy. On the 14th of May, 1861, Brevet Major Reynolds was appointed lieutenant colonel of the 14th United States Infantry, one of the new regiments, and on the 20th of August 1861 was commissioned achieved.

pointed lieutenant colonel of the 14th United States Infantry, one of the new regiments, and on the 20th of August, 1861, was commissioned as brigadier, general of volunteers, and placed in command of the 1st brigade of General McCall's division of Pennsylsylvania Reserves. Generals Ord and Meade commanded the other two brigades. This division has the names of Dranesville, Mechanicsville, and the Pennsula to its credit. At Mechanicsville he was taken misconer within callenter leading the reserved. Pennsula to its credit. At Mechanicsville he was taken prisoner while gallantly leading his men. When the troops were withdrawn from the Peninsula to Maryland to repel the advance of Lee in that State, General Reynolds was appointed to the command of the Pennsylvania militia raised by Governor Curtin. The following letter from Governor Curtin to General Reynolds explains clearly the Governor's appreciation of his skill and ability:

PENNSYLVANIA EXPONENTE CHANGER

PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER. PENNSYLVANIA EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, Pa., Sept. 26, 1862.
GENERAL: Having relieved you from duty as commander of the Pennsylvania volunteer militia, recently called for the defence of the State, I deem it proper to express my strong sense of the gratitude which Pennsylvania owes for the zeal, spirit, and ability which you brought to her service at a period when her honor and safety were threatened. That for her security you left the command of your brave division—the Pennsylvania Reserves—thus losing the opportunity of leading this gallant corps at the opportunity of leading this gallant corps at South Mountain and the Antietam, is a just demonstration of the true affection you bear for your native State, which, be assured, her freemen, reciprocate, and for which, in their behalf, I am happy to make you this acknowledgment. I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient serv

A. G. CURTIN.
To Brig. Gen. John F. Egynolds, U. S. Army. The rebels driven from Maryland, Gen. Reynolds resumed the command of his brave division—the Pennsylvania Reserve Corps, formerly under Gen. McCall—and at their head we find he has added glory to his own name, his State, and his command SKETCH OF GENERAL BAYARD. Brigadier General George D. Bayard, the gallant cavalry officer of Burnside's army, has been killed. He was a native of New York, and was appointed a cadet to the West Point Military Academy in 1832. He graduated on the 30th of June, 1856, and on the 1st of July, 1856, was appointed a second lieutenant of the 1st U. S. cavalry. On the 20th of August, 1861, he was promoted to a cautaincy of his regiment new.

he was promoted to a captaincy of his regiment, now known as the 4th United States cavalry. He was allowed leave of absence to take command of allowed leave of absence to take command of the 1st Pennsylvania cavalry, and in General Orders No. 63, Washington, June 10, he is announced as a brigadier general of volunteers, commanding cavalry. He has made several brilliant cavalry dashes, both before and since his appointment as general, and being but a young man, gave promise of great military ability in the future. His loss will be much regretted by his command. He is said to have been betrothed to a lovely young lady. General Bayard was wounded in the face by a poisoned arrow, by Indians on the frontiers, from the effects of which he had never recovered, and which his physicians predicted would ultimately cause his death. He often expressed a determination never to die from that cause if he could die in the battles of his country. He has met the fate and secured the fame he coveted.

SKETCH OF GENERAL GIBBON.

SKETCH OF GENERAL GIBBON.

Brigadier General John Gibbon, reported wounded, is a native of Pennsylvania, and was appointed to the West Point Military Academy in 1842, from the State of North Carolina. He graduated the 30th of June, 1847, standing number twenty in his class of thirty-eight members, among whom were Generals Wilcox, Burnside, Griffin, Brown, and others. On the 1st of July, 1847, he was appointed brevet second lieutenant of the 3d United States Artillery, and the following September was transferred to the 4th Artillery, with his full rank. In September, 1850, he was promoted to a first lieutenancy; and in 1854 held the position of assistant military instructor at the Military Academy. In 1859 he wrote a work, published in New York, entitled the "Artillerists' Manual." On the 2d of November, 1859, he was promoted to a captaincy of his regiment, and at the beginning of 1861 he held command of Company B, standing last on the lineal roll of artillery captains. In general order No. 63, Washington, June 10, he is announced as a brigadier general of volunteers, and had charge of the 3d brigade of Gen. King's division of the Army of the Potomac. At Antietam his command fought so well as to merit the special endorsement of General McClellan, which concluded as follows:

I beg to add to this endorsement the expression of my great admiration of the conduct of the regiments in General Gibbon's brigade; have seen them SKETCH OF GENERAL GIBBON. I beg to add to this endorsement the expression of my great admiration of the conduct of the regiments in General Gibbon's brigade; have seen them under fire acting in a manner that reflects the greatest credit and honor upon themselves and their State. They are equal to the best troops in any army of the world. GEO. B. McCLELLAN.

ricksburg.

Rebel Account of the Fighting at Frede-FORTEESS MONROE, Dec. 13.—The Richmond Ennuirer of the 12th inst. has the following: Heavy fighting has occurred at Fredericksburg. ding was severe. On Thursday last our batteries stationed above

and below the town (Port Royal?) opened fire on the gunboats anchored in the stream, consisting o the Freeborn. Anacosta. Live Yankee, and Resolu The firing lasted from an hour to an hour and a half. and was very rapid. Eleven houses were struck, and four completely riddled, being the best in the village. No notice was given of the intention t bombard. After the firing, the gunboats dropped own the river seven miles. The people of the town like those of Fredericksburg, are now scattered i he farm-houses and cabins of the adjacent country Truly the Yankees are waging a war of extermina ion. Abraham Lincoln is a fit compeer of Nans Sahib.

Colonel Lucius M. Lamar will visit Europe, a ompanied by Colonel L. Q. C. Lamar, of Wississippi, who goes with instructions to Messrs. Slidell

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press,"

WASHINGTON, December 14, 1862, The Force Engaged at Fredericksburg. It is thought here that only about 40,000 of our roops were engaged in the battle of Saturday From information, received early this morning, pre parations were making all night for the renewal of he conflict to-day, General Burnside remaining on he field, giving orders and looking to the position nd condition of his forces.

Additional surgeons, and everything which the ecessities of the wounded require, have been dematched from Washington. It is proper to caution the public against hastily rediting the many unsupported rumors concerning esterday's battle. Some of them here prevalent nave no other basis than mere surmise, or are inven ions in the absence of facts. The rebel sympathizer re responsible for not a few of these fictions. Gentlemen in high public positions repeat the as sertion, as coming from General Burnside, that he as men enough, and, therefore, desires no further

The News from Fredericksburg. The news from the Army of the Potomac comes in ather slowly in consequence of the fact that Gen. BURNSIDE is about to make some important move ments. We have nothing thus far to discou age us. The report that Gen. FRANKLIN has bee captured is false.

Internal Revenue Decisions. The Commissioner of Internal Revenue has de cided that promissory notes payable at bank are not iable as cheeks. It has also been decided that the process of uniting the parts of a glass lamp at the oot and the burner by the use of plaster paris, ement, and other analogous means, is not regarded as a manufacture. The decision will apply to glass inkstands with metallic tops, united by the same o imilar means. Court Martial of Gen. Fitz John Porter. In the court martial of Gen. PORTER, the cross

examination of Gen. McDowell by the accused, was continued. Nothing materially differing from the testime given yesterday was elicited. The accused sought by the cross-examination show that the nature of the ground was such as to render it impossible for him, successfully, to bring orward his artillery, as he was directed to do, and hat an attack by infantry would, at that time, have een very injudicious. At an early hour, the examination of General

McDowell having been concluded, the court ad-Private Despatch from Gen. Burnside. The capital is very quiet, considering the fact that great battle may be near on the Rappahannock, and perhaps is going on at this moment. The President got a private despatch from Gen. BURNSIDE last night near midnight, and despatches have come o-day, which are said to be of a favorable characer. The weather here is like that of October, mild and pleasant, with the mud filling the avenues of the city and rendering the roads next to impassable. The President went over to the War Department at an early hour yesterday, and remained there for waiting upon him. His anxiety of mind respecting the condition of affairs on the Rappahannock was apparent to all. But generally over the city there s little excitement, even among the members of Congress, who are supposed to understand the immense importance of the result of the next great conflict of arms in Virginia. The Escape of the Alabama from the San

The Navy Department has received despatches from Capt. RONCKENDORFF, of the San Jacinto, dated St. Thomas. They contain a full account o the unsuccessful attempt to capture the Alabama at. Martinique, from which it would appear that little. if any, blame should attach to the commander of the San Jacinto. It seems that he was notified in advance by the Governor of Martinique that, if he stayed in the harbor until the departure of the Alabama, he must remain twenty-four hours afterward also, and that.

Jacinto.

if he chose to watch for her outside, it must be beyond the Emperor's jurisdiction—that is, more than a marine league from shore. He, of course, preferred the latter course, and left the harbor, after arranging with the officers of the American ship Hampden to signal him by rockets on the departure of the Alabama. On a rainy and extremely dark night the rockets from the Hampden announced that the rebel steamer was under way, and the San Jacinto immediately started in pursuit in the direction indicated by the signals, but the

Alabama was not to be found. .Boats were then sent into the harbor to make sure of her departures still mere. It is to be added that the shores of Martinique descend precipitously, so that a vessel can sail within a stone's throw of them in the shadow of the mountains. There is reason to believe that France will de mand an apology from our Government on account of the signals made in the harbor. The story that the San Jacinto is detained by the French is, of course, unfounded.

The Lager-Beer Brewers and the New Tax Bill. The bill to repeal the tax upon all articles manufactured before the first of September, and not removed from the place of their manufacture, has not yet passed the Senate. In many instances the manuactured articles were removed to escape the tax. The brewers of lager beer were able to remove heir beer from the vaults only as consumed. The tax was, therefore, very oppressive to them. They met in New York in convention, and petitioned against such construction of the law as would renler them liable. It is a question of great interest to

them. and if compelled to pay the tax, it would be ruinous to many of them. Their counsel, WM. B. MANN, Esq., is here representing their interests, and there can be no doubt but Congress will relieve Explanation of Orders No. 162. The intent of paragraph second of the General Army Order No. 162, current series, has in some instances been misunderstood. It is not intended to orbid the payment of the bounty, premium and advance pay to the recruits for the old volunteer regiments, namely, those organized prior to July 1st, 1862, or to forbid the payment of bounty, premium, or advance payment to a recruit, volunteer or citi-

zen, who may enlist in the regular army, unless the said recruit has received the said payment before, the object being to avoid paying the same individual The Sanitary Commission.

The Sanitary Commission sent a vessel to day to Acquia creek with surgeons, nurses, and hospital tores for the wounded in the recent hattle Rumored Death of Gen. Sickles. There is a report here that Gen. SICKLES Was killed in action to-day, but upon inquiry I canno hear of its authenticity.

The McDowell Court of Inquiry. The McDowell court of inquiry met at 11 o'clock this morning, but the presence of General Mc-DOWELL being required as a witness before the Porter court-martial, it adjourned, without transacting any business, until Monday morning.

Acting Paymaster General. The order retiring Colonel T. P. Andrews, deputy paymaster general, at his own request, he having een in the army service for forty years, has been revoked, and he has been assigned to duty in this city as acting paymaster general. By seniority of appointment, he succeeds the late Colonel LARNED. The Banks Expedition. A variety of rumors prevail here in regard to the

Banks Expedition. One report states that he has landed at West Point, York River, while another ocates him at Harrison's Landing, on the James Indian Regiments. Three Indian regiments are already in the service

of the Government under General BLUNT. Several more are to be added, and all of them formed into a brigade. Opinion of Gen, Wilcox. General Wilcox, of Michigan, last night telegraphed to a near relative, "all safe and well."

Appointment. ROLIN G. CURTIN, Esq., of Philadelphia, has been appointed naval storekeeper at that port. Trade with Matamoros. It is ascertained at the Treasury Department that he restrictions of November 29th, on clearances to

Matamoros, have been rescinded.

Arrival of the Steamer Champion_\$700,-000 in Gold. NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-The steamer Champion ar rived at 3 o'clock this afternoon from Aspinwall with \$700,000 in gold. There is no news from South or Central America. The United States sloop-of-war Narragansett arrived at Panama on the 2d instant, making four American vessels-of-war in port, besides four French and one English. The French vessels were to leave immediately for Mexico; the others were to remain in port in port.
The floods along the Panama Railroad had sub-

sided, and did no damage to the track, except about sixty feet, which was badly washed away. The re-pairs had been made, and the trains were running Ship News.

New York, Dec. 14.—Arrived, ship Geo. Griswold, from Boston; barks O. Blanchard, from Rio; Tahiti, from Hayana; Atlantic, from Bremen; brigs Keoka, from Hayana; Emily Fisher, from St. Croix; Celise, from Carthagena; Rolling Wave, from Manzanilla; schrs. Elliott, from Hayana; W. A. Griffin, from Dominico; brig Porto Plata, from Port au Platt.

The brig Keoka reports: On the 12th, in lat. 39 55, long, 72° 40′, the 'brig ran through an immense mass of boxes, with some small pieces of boards resembling the bulwarks of a vessel, a gangway stage, &c. These boxes, extended six or seven miles, literally covering the water. A new cork fender and filteen boxes were picked up, which contained army bread, apparently not more than fifteen or twenty hours in the water. They were marked U. S. Subsistence Department and Union Mechanical Bakery, New York.

A heavy fog prevailed in the harbor last night and a large part of to-day. No disasters are rejorted. The Sound boats arrived this afternoon. Ship News.

ARMY OF THE CUMBERLAND.

Brilliant Charge of Wynkoop's Cavalry NASHVILLE, Dec. 14 .- Special to New York Tribune.]—General Stanley has returned to-day from a dash into Dixie. He left our front yesterday by the Franklin pike, with a strong force of cavalry. and disturbed the rebels early in the day, fighting a considerable cavalry force, and driving them across the roads. After he had bivouscked he intended to surprise the town of Franklin, but during the night he was discovered, and finding a surprise impracticable, made a dash at Franklin this morning, and was sharply resisted by the enemy, who fired from

Major Wynkoop, commanding the 7th Pennsylvania Cavalry, charged brilliantly through the town, and drove the rebels clean out. After destroying the flouring mills and other property useful to the rebel army, the expedition, satisfied with its operations, returned, losing only one man. Five rebels, including a lieutenant, were killed, ten vounded, twelve prisoners were taken, and a large drove of Secesh horses. It was discovered that there is no large force of

rebels as far west as Franklin. There is a heavy force of rebels near Nolinsville, another near Murfreesboro', and a considerable force at and this side of Stewart's creek. Morgan is slashing about promiscuously, with

5,000 men.

The enemy is awaiting an attack.
All is now quiet in front. The rebel force does not exceed 70,000 men.
The Murfreesboro' rebel Banner of yesterday adnits the loss at Hartsville, in two rebel of over 80 men. Gen. Bragg sent 1,732 paroled Union prisoners to our lines yesterday, mostly captured at Hartsville.

STATES IN REBELLION.

speech of Jefferson Davis at Knoxville—He Thinks there is but Little Union Feeling in East Tennessee Gov. Brown Seizes Goods in Augusta. KNOXVILLE, Dec. 11.—President Davis made peech here this morning. He thinks the toryism of East Tennessee is exaggerated. Governor Brown, of Georgia, acting under the auhority of the Legislature of that State, has seized from \$300,000 to \$400,000 worth of goods in Augusta, for the use of the soldiers, to be paid for, of course, at reasonable rates. It caused great excitement.

Arrival of the Steamer Talisman. NEW YORK, Nov. 14.—The steamer Talisman has arrived from Jamaica, via Port au Prince. She

THE CITY.

The Thermometer

WSW...SW....SSW ENE....NE....NE DECEMBER 14, 1861. DECEMBER 14, 1862. A. M.... 12 M.... 3 P. M. 6 A. M.... 12 M.... 3 P. M. 32......43.......47 \ 41.......48.......52 SW...SW by S...SSW NE....SSW.... THE ANXIETY IN TOWN.—Yesterday was

Paracterized by a feverish excitement in all parts of the city, though more especially in the vicinity of the newspaper offices. The quiet of the Sabbath was considerably broken, and speculations, rumors, and despatches had as many attractions as the ordi nary routine of devotional exercises. The prayers and sermons of the day called to mind the events of the hour, and our brave soldiers were remembered in the invocations to the Throne of Grace. The fearful crisis which the army was now passing through at Fredericksburg, and the probable results of that struggle, were alluded to, in connection with the hopes and fears which the flitting news of the impending battle naturally awakens. After church pending battle naturally awakens. After church hours, men naturally inquired of each other whether any tidings had yet been received from the field of conflict, whether our armies were advancing, after a successful battle, or whether any reverse had befallen the National arms. As Philadelphians, the passing events connected with the Army of the Potomac possess an all-pervading interest, for there is scarcely one among us whose brother, father, son, or friend, is not in its ranks. Its success is peculiarly our success its reverses ours in more than over our success; its reverses ours in more than one sense. The distance is near, and the news, it is supposed, should, therefore, reach us early. That it did not, was made the basis for many and varied rumors. Every one had a separate version of this favorable character. The enemies of the Govern-ment strove to make the most of it, and embraced the occasion to say a good word for the valor of the rebel soldiers, and the hopelessness of their subjugation. Angry discussions took place at times, and politicians spoke of the news, and twisted and turned it that the worst phase might be given it, for sinister purposes. The Continental, as usual, presented an appearance of animation which is unusual for it, even upon Sunday nights. The halls and avenues were crowded until a late hour, and the country saved and ruined in various and

improved ways, each of which was marked with originality, clearness, and decided abil-ity. Men waited till midnight, and went home as wise as when they left the supper table, forced to content themselves to await the morning newspaper for what is known of the recent startling army move-ARRIVAL OF MORE SICK AND WOUNDED SOLDIERS.—Five hundred and twelve wounded and

sick soldiers arrived yesterday, and were taken into the Citizens' Volunteer Hospital, at the corner of Broad and Prime streets. They were disposed of as follows: West Philadelphia Hospital......

Sixth and Race...
Twenty-fourth and South
Fifth and Buttonwood..... We present below the names of the Pennsylvanians and New Jerseymen, with the letter of their companies, and the number of their regiments;

Lie Davis, A, 83d.

Celix Krumrick, C, 98th
J H Kleekner, I, 53d
Joseph Carrigan, D, 28th
Jerem'h Donivan, H, 69th
Jerem'h Donivan, H, 69th
Philip McManus, E, 106th
Frederick Andress, H, 98th
Sergt R N Brown, G, 63d
James H Gouldey, A, 90th
Unison McFeeters, A, 75th
Wilson McFeeters, A, 11th
Sergt R N Brown, G, 63d
James Boav, A, 48th
Anthy Rivitedy, G, 45th
Anthy Rivitedy, E, 4th Re James Day, A, 48th
D Fetterman, H, 132d
Dwen Carr, E, 69th
Elms A Rowland, A, 88th
D F Deinn, H, 88th
Cross Shultch C, 57th
Sengt J N Davis, B, 91st saac Shultch, G, 57th Geo W Biddle, C, 116th Henry Clothier, B, 91st David Belcher, G, 45th James Marshal, K, 53d Robt Vincent, I, 83d Geo W. Biddle, C. 116th Geo Boyd, D. 102d Geo B Evans, B. 71st-Wm K. Vickery, H. 90th John Bourbon, D. 56th Saml Stevens, A. 1strifles S. M. Meyers, D. 127th Jas Murray, G. 82d R. Graham, C. 121st S. Anderson, H. 110th Jno P Taylor, I. 141st Jno P. Taylor, I, 141st M Copeland, G, 9th Res Wm Murray, D, 6th cav J Mountrey, E, 106th Wm Keyes, A, 69th O Schurzer, B, 75th Matt McNeill, E, 28th Wm H Runyan, F, 145th John Griffith, F, 71st Eli Miller, A, 49th Isaac Grose, H, 50th

S Anderson, H, 110th Frank Doing, D, 83d W H Pelton, A, 145th G Lanhart, F, 36th Jas Burns, I, 96th B H Barton, E, 142d Isaac Grose, H, 50th Jas Brennan, E, 45th A Snodgrass, D, 83d Henry Hunt, G, 88th Jos Philips, H, 145th John Reaher, B, 50th E Rackmire, F, 102d A N Dunn, A, 56th D Burk, B, 48th R Temple, B, 7th, Res L Rockwell, F, 75th Jas Powell, M, 102d C Brothers, B, 142d

Saml Perry, H, 27th | Saml Patchell, F, 3d | Jacob Davenport, H, 27th | Saml Patchell, F, 3d | G H McDougal, H, 11th | H A Heeder, A, 2d | John H Maybe, K, 25th | 1 Rogers B, 27th | J Nunn, B, 27th
J Rogers, B, 27th
J L Talmadge, B, 27th
J L Talmadge, B, 27th
S J Post, F, 2d
Francis Hall, A, 1st
Rodney Prinham, H, 2d
John Vahborn, B, 4th
John Green, G, 11th
Thos Quayman, K, 25th
Morton Marvin, E, 25th
Morton Marvin, E, 25th
Peter D Grace, K, 25th
Christopher Lynch, G, 3d
Charles R Gibbs, I, 23d
Charles R Gibbs, I, 23d
D Doyle, F, 3d
Seth Mead, E, 1st
Benj Johns, E, 23d
John S Owen, G, 6th
Geo Whitehead, F, 11th
The firemen were present at the hospital in dou-

The firemen were present at the hospital in double-quick time, and conveyed the soldiers to their several places of destination with their usual kindness and alacrity. There were also about five hundred soldiers received at the Citizens' Hospital on Friday at the unseasonable hour of 2½ o'clock in the morning. Most of these soldiers were sick, many of them never having been in a battle. THIRD PENNSYLVANIA HEAVY ARTILLERY.

This fine organization is at present encamped in and around an old paper mill, on Cooper's Creek, Camden, and which, for many years past, has been idle. The mill is in every way suited for military purposes. It is a large and spacious structure, and has numerous outbuildings, which are now used as stables, sutlers' headquarters, cooking house, &c. The building contains a number of apartments The building contains a number of apartments, which are occupied by the soldiers as sleeping-rooms, hospital, guard-house, and for other purposes. Everything is fitted up in the most comfortable manner, and there has yet been no ensampment within the bounds of Philadelphia where the comforts of the men are so admirably looked to. Colonel Segebarth, whose headquarters are in a small office adjoining the main building, is constantly on the grounds, where he eats and sleeps with his men, all of whom are loud in praise to their commanding officer, who out of his own private pocket has provided many luxuries which soldiers ordinarily never receive. The men enjoy the best of has provided many inxuries which soldiers ordi-harily never receive. The men enjoy the best of health, and are making rapid progress in the drill. They are exercised in the military art several times each day, and have already acquired that proficiency which speaks well for the care and attention bestowed which speaks well for the care and attention bestowed upon them by their officerf. The organization already numbers over 1,200 men, and as twelve full batteries are to be raised in all, several hundred men are yet required. It is hardly fair that the Governmen t should be deprived of the services of such a body as this; and on this account measures should at once he taken to complete each battery to the maximum number. There are numerous regiments forming in this city, which now number not more than two and three hundred men, and which, in all probability, will never be completed. Some of these might effect an organization with the 3d Artillery, and the latter could at once be transferred to the field of active service. Some of the batteries are composed wholly of Germans, whose soldier-like qualities as artillerists have been well shown in the present contest. Colonel Segebarth is an old German soldier, having been in the ranks since fourteen years of age. He came to this country previous to the breaking out of the rebellion, and was located at Charleston, S. C. Every inducement was made to him by the rebels to side with the ranks and the ranks and the ranks and the ranks and the research at Charleston, S. C. Every inducement was made to him by the rebels to side inducement was made to him by the rebels to side with their cause, but he came North, and, his value being known, he was immediately tendered the command of a battalion of marine artillery, and for some time was in service at Fort Delaware. He was subsequently relieved to raise his command to a full re-giment of heavy artillery, in which he has met with more success than most any other recruiting officer. Through his influence and exertion he has drawn into the ranks a large number of his own countrymen, and is now impatient to be transferred to a more active scene. This regiment, when completed, will be a credit to Pennsylvania, and the inducements to recruits in the shape of bounties are tempting—as this is the only regiment where the men receive the full Government bounties. The men receive the lan Government bounties. The officers of the organization have been selected with care and judgment, and are not only men of military knowledge, but also of intelligence and worth. The encampment ground is visited daily by a large number of persons, the majority of whom are from this city. The place is well worth a visit, as every attention is paid by the officers to visitors. To Lieut.

A SECOND TRACK ON THE SOUTHERN ROAD.—The Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Balti-more Railroad Company have made considerable progress in laying down a second track between this city and Wilmington. EXPENSES OF THE VOLUNTEER RELIEF COMMISSION.—For the past two weeks the expense of the Commission for the relief of the families of valunteers, has been \$27,927.

Holmes we are indebted for many courtesies ex-

ING POOR OF ENGLAND.—The church of which Rev. John Chambers is pastor, situated on Broad street, below Chestnut, was densely filled yesterday afternoon. The attention of the assemblage was as pro-

found as the attendance was numerous. The subject of the discourse related to the suffering poor of England. The gist of the whole discourse was this, viz.: Charity begins at home. American, and, least of all, Philadelphia charity, cannot be said to be of that "domestic sort which never stirs abroad." The speaker adverted in thrilling terms to the present state of our own poor, to the thousands who were suffering privations at home, in the absence of fathers, sons, husbands, brothers, and to the many who on the field and in the camp were the victims of suffering they had never endured in their peaceful homes, and which they had never expected to endure elsewhere. The speaker said that he would be the very last to discountenance the exertion of charity in any of its forms and developments, but it was with him a principle to provide first for the charities of home. After the demands of these were fulfilled, then it was full time to direct attention to suffering nations abroad. The lecturer asserted and reasserted that he would be the last to withhold kindness from his bitterest enemy, but that he could not neglect the suffering of the national household. If the poor of England needed so much sympathy and succor, the parties representing the rank and wealth of England were the proper ones to furnish these. America had shown herself in times past more than equal to all the demands upon her when these were upheld by the show of reason. America's soldiers and America's soldiers and America's soldiers and England records and america's soldiers and America's soldiers and America's soldiers and America's soldiers and sympathy England. The gist of the whole discourse was this,

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD. The financial and business year of the Philadelphia and Reading Railroad Company has just closed, with a coal business of 2,305,428 tons, against 1,630,322 tons for the previous year, being a difference in favor of last year of 675,105 tons, and a retirement to its sinking fund of the company's own bonds, mainly those of 1856, or the third mortgages, of over four hundred thousand dollars. This has been one of the best, if not the very best, year's business the Reading Dest, it not the very best, year's business the Reading-Railroad ever had. It is generally expected that there will be a dividend of scrip in January representing at least a part of these vast profits. Next year a cash dividend is confidently anticipated. The officers of this road are Charles E. Smith, president; J. Dutton Steele, vice president; G. A. Nicolls, general superintendent, and James Millholland, master machinist. The road has never been in as prosperous a condition as it is now. ter machinist. The road has never been in as prosperous a condition as it is now.

The practice of stealing coal off the cars on the route of the Reading Railroad has been carried on quite extensively for some time. We understand some cellars are well supplied with coal from this source. The railroad company have sustained heavy losses in the deficiency of weight in coal, and the cause is in a fair way of being ferreted out. The way they coal thistory covered in with a volume to the coal state. cause is in a fair way of being ferreted out. The way these coal thieves operate is with a pole, with a hook or scraper on the end, and drag the coal from the cars as they pass along. It appears these coal thieves have been driving a strong business. It would be well if these individuals would make a settlement, and pay over to the Reading Railroad Company for the coal they have taken, or they will before long get themselves into an unpleasant situation.

OLD PAPER.—At the present time armies of men, women, and children are engaged in collecting scraps of paper scattered along the streets and swept from public and private houses. When it is taken into view that newspapers circulating in the community will average about fifteen to the pound, rather more than an ounce each, every one will see that a large amount of wastage is made here which may easily be saved. Fragments of paper, equal in quality to one printed newspaper sheet, will sell for three-eighths of a cent by the pound, will sell for three-eighths of a cent by the pound; and old worn-out newspapers are in demand for wrapping paper and other purposes, at 50 to 62 cents a hundred. In these times every piece of paper, as large as a bank bill, as well as rags of the smallest size, should be saved. In many houses and shops a great deal of paper is wasted in various ways. Many families waste enough by burning in kindling fires, in the course of a year, to pay for supplying themselves with a weekly, and perhaps even a daily newspaper.

HIGH PRICE OF BOOTS AND SHOES.—The price of shoes will necessarily have to be advanced ere long owing to the advance in the price of all the materials used in their manufacture. To show the advance that has taken place in all kinds of shoe stock, it is only necessary to say that sole leather which sold for 33 cents per pound in September now sells for 40 cents; kid and goat have Tisen twenty-five per cent; all kinds of cotton goods have ad-vanced from previous prices to from 100 to 300 per cent. Drillings that were bought one year ago for 16 cents now bring 37 cents per yard; shoe strings that sold for 44 cents per gross now sell for \$1.80. Thus have all kinds of material used in the manufacture of these deverged, while the price of these has not of shoes advanced, while the price of shoes has not taken a corresponding rise. It is evident, however, that, with such increased prices of the stock, the manufacturers will be compelled, by the law of self-preservation, to ask a proportionate increase for the article. Spanish sole leather is not only held at a high figure, but there is scarcely any in the market.

BOARD OF VISITATION TO PENNSYLVANIA REGIMENTS .- His Excellency A. G. Curtin, has commissioned Messrs, James C. Kelch John H. Jones, and George H. Moore, a Board of Visitation to the Pennsylvania regiments.- It will be the pro vince of these gentlemen to visit the various Pennsylvania regiments, and critically examine the condition and wants of the men. The Governor requests all commanding officers to extend to the board every facility by which they may be enabled to accomplish the humane and wise purpose had in view. At the same time he commands the board to report to him, from time to time, the wants and condition of the men, and every detail necessary to enable him to see that the sons of the Keystone State shall not want for any comfort he can consistently bestow.

SAILING OF THE JUNIATA.—The sloop of-war Juniata sailed from the navy yard on Saturday. The following is a list of her officers: Captain Charles S. Boggs; Lieurenant Commander James G. Maxwell; Lieutenant F. V. McNair; Acting Masters D. G. Taylor and H. W. Hand; Ensign W H. Winslow; 1st Assistant Engineer (acting chief) James H. Lamdin; 2d do. R. D. Dodge, James T. Keicher, P. H. White, and Chas. S. Hunt; Surgeon A. Schryver; Paymaster Thomas C. Master; Mas-ter's Mates, James F. Thompson, Wm. A. Ordway, and Reuben Rich; Boatswain J. K. Bartlett. Capt. Boggs is known to the country chiefly by the p nent pari he took in the naval engagement at the month of the Mississippi

Accidents.—On Saturday morning a little child, name not ascertained, was burned ain to death by her clothes taking fire at the residence of her parents, near Twelfth and Carpenter streets. A boy, named Charles Clebby, was run over by a heavy wagon, belonging to Jenks & Son, on Saturday morning, and was seriously injured. The accident happened at Richmond and William streets. The sufferer was conveyed to the St. Joseph's Hospital. Coroner Conrad held an inquest on Saturday. day, in the case of a child, named Alvira Pechin, four years of age, who was accidentally drowned in a tanner's vat, at Twenty-third and Cherry streets.

CONTESTED ELECTION.—Daniel A. Hall. Breckinridge candidate for Assembly for the First district (Camden), has served a notice on J. M. Scovel, National Union, his successful competitor of his intention to contest his seat. The specifica tions set forth illegal votes and informalities in the tions set forth illegal votes and unformalities in the election in South ward. An examination of the case will be made by James M. Cassady, master of chancery, on Monday, 22d instant. Mr. Scovel's majority in the district was sixty-seven. His majority in South ward was one hundred and six. jority in South ward was one hundred and six. Should the vote of the ward be thrown out, it would elect Mr. Hall and the Breckinridge coroners' ticket.

Religious. — Yesterday was very so lemnly observed in the Catholic Churches of the city as being the Sunday within the octave of the Feast of the Immaculate Conception. The music constituted the most prominent feature of the day's ceremonies. A full orchestra accompanied the services at St. Patrick's Church, the Papal Benediction was pronounced there by the Right Rev. Bishop Wood. At St. Joseph's Church, Haydn's Mass No. 4 was performed, and at St. Peter's Church, Haydn's Mass No. 2. A large choir, under the direction of Mr. Thomas E. Harkins, rendered Haydn's No. 2 in an impressive manner. At the other chi the choral were equally excellent, and added considerably to the impressiveness of the services.

WOOLEN AND COTTON MILLS.—All the cotton and woolen mills that are now running are taxed to their utmost. Manufacturing at Consho hocken appears to be eminently prosperous. All the cotton, woolen, and iron mills are running to their full capacity. The Messrs. Bullock, opposite the borough, have introduced one of the new gas generators in their woolen mills to illuminate them, and are thus enabled to furnish the Government with cloth at a shorter time and in greater quantities.

FAIR FOR THE SICK AND WOUNDED .- A fair at the northeast corner of Second and Vine streets, commencing to-day and continuing to the 20th, afternoon and evening will be held by the young ladies of the German Lutheran Churches of St. Michael's, Zion, and St. Paul's. The proceeds will be devoted to the benefit of the sick and wounded soldiers, and to the Orphans' Home at Germantown.

INCREASE OF THE PRICE OF GERMAN NEWSPAPERS.—The proprietors of the German newspapers of this city met in convention with the German publishers of Reading, Allentown, Norristown, Easton, Pottsville, and Harrisburg, and have agreed to raise the price of subscription from \$1 to \$1.50 per annum after January 1st. An association was formed, and a meeting will be held on December 98th at Allentown

named John Boyle, fourteen years of age, had his hand badly crushed by being caught in the machinery in the factory of Divine & Sons, Thirty-first and South streets. He was taken to the Pennsylvania THE FAIR AT CONCERT HALL. - The great fair in aid of our brave sick and wounded

CAUGHT IN THE MACHINERY.-A lad

soldiers, now being held at Concert Hall, is well-worth a visit. To those wishing to purchase Christmas presents this is the place, as they can, at the same time, aid the managers in carrying out their noble and patriotic design. LIBERAL CONTRIBUTION. - Marshal Millward has raised \$2,300 in this city in aid of the fund for giving the sick and wounded soldiers in and about Washington a Christmas dinner, in accordance with the plan of Mrs. Smith, the wife of the Secre-tary of the Interior.

WE INVITE attention to the advertisement in another column this morning for "a partner," by an old-established Fancy Dry Goods house. The opportunity presented to a man having the requisite capital is more than ordinarily desirable. A NOVELTY IN THE LITERARY WORLD .- T. B. Peterson & Brothers will publish, this day, the first part of a serial, to be completed in twelve monthly parts, entitled "John Marchmant's Legacy," by the

author of "Aurora Floyd," which cannot fail to

have a large sale, as the author is one of the most successful writers of the day. EXTRAORDINARILY ATTRACTIVE SALE OF FRENCH DRY GOODS, FURS, &c .- The early, particular attention of purchasers is requested to the very choice ssortment of French goods, embracing about 775 packages and lots of fancy and staple articles, mostly of the importation of Messrs. I. & R. Curtis & Co., New York, in silks, worsted, woolken, and cotton and broche shawls, ribbons, feathers and flowers, and dress goods of the most desirable shades, to b peremptorily sold by catalogue, on four months eredit, commencing this morning, at ten o'clock, to be continued all day without intermission, by Ino.

AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES. The attention of the trade is called to the large and attractive sale of 1,000 cases boots, shoes, brogans balmarals, &c., to be sold this morning, by catalogue at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., aud. tioneers, at their store, No. 525 Warket, and 522 Commerce street.

B. Myers & Co., auctioneer, Nos. 232 and 234 Mar-

THE POLICE. REV. JOHN CHAMBERS ON THE SUFFER-William Falkner, a discharged soldier, belonging Norristown, Pa., arrived in Philadelphia on last to Norristown, Pa., arrived in Philadelphia on last Tuesday night. He was a member of the 61st Regiment, P. V., and, he says, that because of disability he was discharged. According to his own statement he was somewhat intoxicated, and robbed of sixty dollars, by a person pretending to be a cab driver. Thomas McIlhone was arrested on the charge of committing the robbery. The principal witness against him was Mr. Bock, a German, the proprietor of a German lager beer saloon on Carpenter

committing the robbery. The principal witness against him was Mr. Bock, a German, the proprietor of a German lager beer saloon on Carpenter street, near Broad, just around the corner from the Baltimore depot. On being sworn, the alderman asked him what he knew about the robbery. The witness replied: "I no specken Anglis, no understhand the language moosh." "Oh, I guess you'll do," replied the magistrate.
"Vell, then, I vill dry to spheak some tings. I lifs at 1324 Carpenter sthreet; dese man (pointing to the soldier), and dese man (pointing to the accused), and anoder man vat I don't sees, cooms into my blase, and all gets some tings; the soger bays for him mit de money vat he pools from his pocket, and der oder man poots der money in der soger's pocket; under der oder man, dese one, (pointing to accused,) pools him out ven der soger man was aschleep in der chair; den dese man (accused), prings de money to de bar, and he gifs some to himself and some to dese oder fellow; and both goes out pehind der hospital for der sogers—and dat's der last I see of dem.
Magistrate to witness—"What have you to say about this?" Accused—"Yes, sur, may it place yer honor, sur; I thank you; it is niver the likes uv me, yer honor, the show of reason. America's soldiers and America's ca's suffering poor were the first object of sympathy presented now, and should at least have all the speaker's sympathy to their cause. I thank you; it is niver the likes uv me, yer honor, sur, as would rob a poor soldier, sur, as was fighting for the land uv liberty, sur."

Magistrate—"How did you get that black eye?"
Accused—"Black, d'ye say, sur,—yes, sur—I was a little tight, sur, yer honor, sur; the best uv folks will get tight, sur, you know that very well, from the experience uv your majesty. Faith, sur, if ye'll let me off, sur, I'll go an' 'list, an' the soldier may draw the money. sur."

raw the money, sur."
Magistrate—"Thomas, you must enter bail in the um of \$1,000 to answer The accused was committed. Alleged Hotel Thief. Alleged Hotel Thief.

William Henry Johnson was sent to prison on Saturday, on the charge of theft, alleged to have been committed at various times at the Continental Hotel. For some time past boots, belonging to the guests of the batch was trained, disappressed from the door of For some time past boots, belonging to the guests of the hotel mysteriously disappeared from the doors of their bed-rooms, where they had been placed for the "boot-black" to clean. Officer Russell, whose twenty-five years' experience in the detective police business, and who is employed specially by the proprietor of the hotel, had his attention called to the fact. On Saturday morning early he concluded to arrest the defendant. On searching him a handsome set of jewelry, belonging to Miss Julia Daly, was found upon him; also, a very handsome seal, highly prized by this lady as a gift, was traced to his possession. Several pairs of boots, a valued silverheaded cane, and several other articles that had been purloined at different times, were recovered. The defendant was employed at the hotel as a special servant of I. Wayne Olwine, an actor, to attend him during his illness. Mr. Olwine died on Saturhim during his illness. Mr. Olwine died on Satu Alleged Picknocket.

(Before Mr. Alderman Beitler.)

Soldier Gets Robbed.

A young man, giving the name of John Davis, was arraigned yesterday morning on the charge of attempting to pick the pocket of the conductor of a passenger car, at twelve o'clock on Saturday night. It is alleged that he also tried to insert his digits into the pocket of an unsuspecting passenger in the car. He was committed to prison.

[Before Mr. Alderman White.] Larceny of a Wagon of Truck-False Pre-tences.

Daniel Sleigh, a colored man, had a hearing on Daniel Sleigh, a colored man, had a hearing on Saturday, before Alderman White. He was charged with appropriating a wagon loaded with truck, the property of Charles Clare, a well-known citizen in the southern part of the city. The evidence developed the facts, that Mr. Clare started one of his drivers out, a short time since, with a load of truck-to sell. The driver, it is alleged, placed the property in the possession of the defendant; the goods were sold, but up to the present time, Mr. Clare is minus the proceeds. The case went over for another hearing, until such time as the attendance of the driver. ing, until such time as the attendance of the driv A Portuguese, answering to the name of Jute Audried, was committed on Saturday, on the charge of obtaining the sum of thirty dollars under false pretences from John C. Righter, a shipping master. It is alleged that the defendant shipped in the United States service, or engaged to do so. Mr. Righter, the shipping master, advanced him thirty dollars. The defendant then absented himself and failed to

omply with his part of the contract. (Before Mr. Alderman McCahen, A Simple Boy is Run Over. George Weaver, who resides about nine miles be-ow Gloucester Point, N. J., was arraigned on the harge of running over a simple boy, named Charles Colligan. The affair took place near Third and Spruce streets. The lad lives on Cypress street, be-tween Third and Fourth, is simple-minded, and very harmless. He often does errands for the neighbors, and they jointly assist in providing for his physical wants and mental culture. On Friday evening, wants and mental culture. On Friday evening, about dark, as he was carrying a small pig on his shoulders across Third and Spruce streets, that one of the neighbors had purchased and sent home by him, the defendant was driving his wagon as though in a hurry to get through with business. One of the mules reared up at the sight of the pig the boy had, and the next moment the latter fell, and was trodden upon by the animal. He was considerably injured about the head—so it was thought. The wagon did not run over him. On Saturday afternoon the Alderman released the defendant on bail, it being shown to him that the boy was out of danger, and that the affair was purely accidental. that the affair was purely accidental. Alleged Forgery.

A case is now pending before the Alderman, in which certain parties are charged with forging names to an agreement in favor of paving certain streets. Under the municipal law, it is required that before a street can be paved it is necessary to have the consent of at least a majority of the owners of property on the square, or area to be paved; otherwise the paving will be at the expense or risk of the contractor. It seems that a certain wide thoroughfare had been paved, and the bills were made out against the property owners whose lots fronted thereon. They been payed, and the bills were made out against the property owners whose lots fronted thereon. They were disputed upon presentation, and finally the original petition to City Councils, or the Highway Department was examined. Some of the owners had signed it, but the name of others who had not done so, but found their names appended to the document, pronounced the same a forgery. Suit, therefore, was instituted against the parties who had done, or caused to be done, the paying. to be done, the paving.

The case is one of deep interest to the owners of The case is one of deep interest to the owners of property, particularly in the unimproved sections of our city. There will be hereafter a general examination of "original petitions," when owners of property have bills presented to them for paving which they know nothing about. The case has not yet been finally acted upon.

Public Entertainments. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.-The opera season of six nights to be inaugurated next Wednesday evening, December 17th, with the gold week of melody. Four new prima donna, and at least one new, and two not stale operas, will be crowded into a few short nights and furnish an almost superfluous attraction. On Wednesday, Guerrabella will appear in "La Traviata;" on Thursday Lorini and Morensi in "Lucrezia Borgia," and on Friday Cordier in "Dinorah." In musical circles, comment is affoat in regard to these debutantes. Brignoli, Maccaferri, Amodio. Susini, and Barili, it is to be hoped, will sing with their accustomed grace, and complete the eclat of the

WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.—The seventh and last week of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Davenport, commences this evening. The long engagement of these artists has been a signal success, the audiences, with few exceptions, being good. The deepest tragedy and the most sparkling comedy will diversify the programme for this week. Those who have witnessed for the last few weeks the varied performances of Mr. and Mrs. Davenport will part with these distinguished performers with regret. ARCH-STREET THEATRE.—This evening will begin the eighth week of the remarkably successful en-

gagement of Mr. J. S. Clarke, and is also the last night but one of "Our American Cousin;" the performances concluding with the "Babes in the Wood." These two exceedingly popular plays are much more than sufficient to fill the house to the brim. Our musical readers will not overlook the classic soirees of Messrs. Cross & Jarvis, to take place at the Foyer of the Academy of Music, this (Monday) evening. A glance at their superb programme, which will be found, in full, under amusements, in another column of this paper, must satisfy the most fastidious that a rare treat is to be afforded to those who

Somee AT THE MUSICAL FUND.-A soirce will be given at the Musical Fund Hall to-morrow evening, December 16. The entertainment will be under the auspices of ladies and centlemen of this city of the utmost respectability, and will doubtless I an elegant and recherche affair.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET.

PHILADELPHIA. December 13, 1862.

A great anxiety was manifest to-day to hear from Fredericksburg, and the importance of the impend ing conflict only added to the general interest. Early his afternoon the telegraph announced that the battle so long anticipated was in progress, and aused a feeling of elation or apprehension as the nopes or fears were predominant. Money, ever sensitive on the subject of army disasters, was slightly afflicted with doubts, and Third street was not a lit tle uneasy as to the result of the contest. Advices from New York, noting a rise in gold, caused an advance here of ½ per cent., and the article, which was weak during the forenoon at 131, closed with a firm market at 1311/2. Later quotations indicate a weak narket. The late action of the Committee of Ways and Means in regard to a further issue of legal tenders is generally deprecated, and considered anagonistical and disastrous to the cause of a sound financial system. The feeling against the bill will, no doubt, cause its repudiation. Old demands were steady at 126. Government securities remain without change, and money in demand at six per cent. In alluding to the sale of five-twenty-year six per ent. bonds at the Board yesterday, we inadvertently remarked that they sold at 1/2 per cent. above par. Such is not the fact. The Board yesterday passed a resolution allowing them to be called on the same terms and subject to the same rule as other securities. The rule says that no allowance shall be made for accrued interest on any bonds-in other words, the sale must be made at a certain figure, which may be sufficiently large to cover any interest that may be due; but in order to always have a market value

the sale must be made straightout. In the case of

the five-twenties sold yesterday sufficient interest

had accrued to allow a buyer to pay 1/2 per cent.

more than par. It would not be prudent to pay

more than one need, for by applying at the office of

the agent here, Mr. Jay Cooke, any amount may

be supplied at par. Some of the prominent bankers in Third street also supply the loan. The subscrip-

tions amounted to-day to one hundred and fifty

thousand dollars.

The failure of a prominent Third street banking house was rather unexpected and took the street by surprise. It is not fully known to what the stoppage was owing, nor to what extent they are losers. It is earnestly honed, however that they may come safely out of their present difficulty. General business closes up for the week with a feeling of activity and healthfulness. Stocks are firm but somewhat inactive, owing so the pending battle. United States sixes 1881 sold at 1941%; the seven-thirties were steady; one-year certificates sold at 99%; Pennsylvania fives advanced, selling at 95; City sixes were steady; Schuylkill Navigation sixes 1882 closed weak, selling at 6814; Philadelphia and Erie sixes were steady at 102; Long Island Railroad sevens at 101; North Pennsylvania Railroad sixes at 86-the tens rose 1; Alleghany county sixes sold at 50, an advance on last sales. Camden and Amboy sixes 1875 sold at 1914; Pennsylvania Railroad mortgages were firm; Lehigh Zinc sold at 36%. Lehigh Navigation declined 14; Schuylkill

Reading shares were weak and declined 14. Little

Schuylklll sold up to 27, an advance of 1. Pennsyl-

vania Railroad fell off 💥; Long Island 🔏; Catawissa

Navigation preferred sold at 122.

town, Harrisburg, and Lehigh Valle Passenger railways were dull. %; Thirteenth and Fifteenth im Coates rose %; Spruce and Pine Bank sold at 25%. The market clos 000 in bonds and 1,000 shares changing ! Drexel & Company quote: United States Bonds, 1881 United States Certf. of Indebtedni United States 7 3-10 Notes. uartermasters' Vouchers. irders for Certificates of Indebtedne

emand Notes The following is the amount of coal on the Philadelphia and Reading Raj the week ending Thursday, December

Schuylkill Haven. Harrisburg and Dauphi Potal Anthracite Coal for the week

reviously this year.... To same time last year... The statements of the banks of the ties of the Union for the last week cohe previous one, and the corre 861, are as follows:

 $\begin{array}{c|ccccc} Loans, & Deposits & Specis \\ 171,483,387 & 173,632,777 & 57,605,58 \\ 76,292,452 & 31,788,161 & 5,033,58 \\ 36,460,040 & 27,448,330 & 5,335,58 \\ \end{array}$ 284,336,379 214,864,978 51,672 292,408,680 218,313,920 51,377 257,123,608 84,307,320 55042 Total..... Last week... Last year.... The last Bank of England statem following variations as compared with n week: On the other side of the account:

Votes unemployed.... Annexed are the rates of discount on paper of 283,617 rious dates at London, England: 20 to 60 days..... months—trade bills The following are the rates of interes eposits: oint stock banks. , with seven days' notice. Subjoined are the fixed and current rat

count in the chief continental cities of Europe quieter character of the silver market has 6000 decline of 1 per cent, in the rate of die Hamburg : Paris.... Amsterdam....

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, Dec. 13 [Reported by S. E. SLATMAKER, Philadelphia Exchange FIRST BOARD. | FIRST | BOARD | FIRST | BOARD | FIRST | BOARD | FIRST | BOARD | FIRST | FIRS D Schl Nav 6s S2.... 683 SECOND BOARD

AFTER BOARDS

AFTER BOARDS

CLOSING PRICES-STEADY,

Bit. Asked.
US 68 cpns '81...104%', 104%', Catawissa R...
US 7-30 D blk...103%, 104
American Gold...131, 132
Phila 68 ...016...99%, 100
Do new....102%, 103
Harrisburg R...
Wilmincton R.

Alleg 60 68 R...

Perns 65.....95 prfd 10s. 128 6s '76. . . 103 2d mtg. . . . Philadelphia Markets

DECEMBER 13-Evenin There is rather more inquiry for Flour in a ment; sales comprise about 2,500 bbls commu good Ohio and Pennsylvania extra family i 7.50 P bbl; 300 bbls Delaware Mills do at \$. 1 retailers and bakers are buying at \$6 for special up to \$8@8.50 P. bbl for fancy brands, accords up to \$8@8.50 % bil for lancy brands, account quality. Rye Flour is selling at \$5.5% \$1.00 % Flour is selling at \$5.5% \$1.00 % Flour is selling at \$5.5% \$1.00 % Flour is from at \$3.50 for Pennsilent, at \$4.25 % bbl for Brandywine, without sake, WHEAT.—There is very little offering and pris are well maintained, with sales of 9.900 but \$1.47@1.48 for Penna and Western red, and \$1.50 Southern. White ranges at from \$1.50 to \$1.50—5 latter for choice. atter for choice. RYE.—Penna sells on arrival at 97692 perbes Conn continues scarce and in demand at a fer-Corn continues scarce and in demand status advance, with sales of 2,000 bus yellows 98. OATS are unchanged, with sales of 3.000 bus Per at 42c per bus. 1,000 bus Malt sold at \$1.30 per bus. BARK.—Quercifron is in steady densed we sales of 50 hhds at \$36 \$5 ton, for 1st No 1. COTTON is very quiet, and we here me.
Middlings are quoted at 67@88 & b, cab.
GROCERIES.—There is very little doin to
Sugar or Coffee; we quote the former a for
for Cuba, or 10@11%c & fb. for New Orlean
Coffee is called in the control of the cont for Cuba, or 10@11½c #7th for New Orkers & Coffee is selling in a small way at 200222 pt. Provisions.—There is a firm feeling in the lett, with sales of 100 bbls Mess Pork at \$116111 pt. The following contracts have been into a dealer here to fill a Government contract is more: 2,000 bbls Mess Pork on private terms: 1000 ms. Hams at \$10.47 the 100 ms, and 1000 sides at \$7.48 pt. 100 ms.

BUTTER AND EGGS are unchanged; the forse selling at 15@20c pt for solid-packed, and their at 23c pt. dozen.

Seeds.—Cloverseed continues in good dealer.

SEEDS.—Cloverseed continues in good de and prices are well maintained, with sales of the bus at \$6.25@6.50 % bu for fair and prime (3) and \$5.50 % bu for inferior old crop. The selling at \$1.75@2.1232 % bu, and Fasseed \$1.50 % bu for the selling at \$1.75@2.1232 % bu, and \$1.75 % bu for the selling at \$1.75 % bu. selling at \$1.75@2.1232 \(\text{p} \) bu, and Finespeed \$1.50 \\
WHISKY is in fair request; sales of \$60 \text{hds} \text{sales} of \$60 \text{hds} \text{sale} \) and Penna at 40c; small lots at 4tc, hdds \$1.50 \\
drudge at 39c \(\text{p} \) gallon.

BOSTON BREADSTUFFS MARKET, [82] bbls for the corresponding week last year-state a decrease for the week of 32,618 bbls. a decrease for the week of 32,618 bbls.

We quote Western superfine \$5.876.15 (smill)
at \$6.25); common extras \$6.5006.625; sale as
ly at the latter rate. Medium \$7.67.59; choicecluding Ohio, Michigan, and Genesee, \$7.505; choicecluding Ohio, Michigan, and Genesee, \$7.505; and
canada Flour there is more doing, and the some
are larger than for some time. Extras, \$6.621,06.75. medium and choice range from \$5.
\$56.621,06.75. medium and choice range from \$5.
\$56.821,06.75. medium and choice range from \$5. advance on latter rate.
GRAIN.—The corn market is dull at uncharprices. Sales of Western mixed at 65.6750; Southyellow 90c per bushel. Oats are firmer and pare higher; sales of Western and Canada at 616.78 bus. Rye is selling in small lots at \$175. Shorts have advanced to \$24.625. Fine feel middlings \$27.6636 29 fon. iddlings \$27@30 \$ ton. BALTIMORE COFFEE MARKET, December 1

13.—No sales reported. The inquiry continuity tremely limited, and prices are nominal-rich

30%@31%e, Laguayra 32%c, and Java 31, c 72 PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE ISRAEL MORRIS. JOSEPH C. GRUBB, EDMUND A. SOUDER, LETTER BAGS

AT THE MERCHANTS EXCHANGE, PHILADEL AND ARK Monitor, Eaton.

Rio de Jarria W the Sir Colin Campbell, Vigos. Kingstor. Ja si MARINE INTELLIGENCE. PORT OF PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 15. ARRIVED.

Brig Nellie Mowe. Pike, from Curacol North salt to E A Souder & Co.
Schr Marietta Tilton, Tiltsn, 7 days from P. Coyal, to ballast to Bakes Federal Schr Marietta Tilton, Tilten, 7 days from 18 Royal, to ballast to Baker & Folsom.
Schr Cora, Masten, 1 day from Brandywing, 18 with corn meal to R M Lea.
Schr Ceres, Woolston, 1 day from Brandywing, 19 Del, with mill feed to R M Lea.
Schr EH Fitler, Fox, 1 day from Salem, Night Corn to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Bird, Duffell, 1 day from Lewes, 19 days grain to Jas L Bewley & Co.
Schr Bird, Duffell, 1 day from Lewes, 19 days of Schr A Haley, Haley, from Schr Fortress, 10 days from Schr Sapplegate, Steelman, from New Hard.
Schr Louisa Gray, Bowen, from New Hard.
Schr Naiad Queen, Hulse, from New York, Steamer Anthracite, Jones, 24 hours from New With mase to Wm M Baird & Co.
Steamer Vulcan, Morrison, 24 hours from New With mase to Wm M Baird & Co.

CLEARED. Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H. D. Bark Aura, Lindsey, Marseilles, Warper Bark Chase, Davis, Laguayra, John Dallel Bark Chase, Davis, Laguayra, John Dallel Charlet J. M. O. M., Kenney, Halifax, Van Woodworth & Co. Schr Eliza, Spragg, Havana, Williams Schr Clara Norton, Gray, Washington, Stone & Co. Schr M M Weaver, Weaver, Fortress Mo. schr Al M Weaver, Weaver, Fortress
Schr Casper Heft, Shoe, Washington,
Schr Carthagena, Kelly, New Bedford, cap
Schr L Gray, Bowen, N York, L Andernie
Schr Wm Arthur, Haskell, Portland,
Schr Time, Hines, Wade's Point, NU, Ligh oard. Schr Aquilla, Chance, Baltimore, Wanne Schr F Lucas, Taylor, Deal's Island, call signs, Eschr S Applegate, Steelman, Washington, Herborton & Co. Schr A Haler, Haley, Beaufort, Schr Naiad Queen, Hulse, Previdence, Str Ann Eliza, Richardson, N York, W P C Str H L Gaw, Her, Baltimore, A Groves, it Str E Chamberlain, Broughton, Alexandria, Vebster, Jr.

(Correspondence of the Philadelphia E LEWES, Do The barks Courant, for Montevideo. 300 or Lorsdon, and brig L T Knight, for o sea yesterday. There are now no 105 to sea yesterday. There are now no translated Breakwater.

Yours, &c. AARON MARSHALL MEMORANDA. MEMORANDA.
Ship Red Gauntlet, from Sharghac, and the York yesterday.

Brig J P Ellicott, Devereus, hence, *

Brig J P Ellicott, Devereux, nearly
Boston 19th inst.
Brig T B Wattsea, Wallaca from Non York
discharging at Vara Cruz 1st inst.
Schr George Prescott, (Re). Smith, was
Arecibo 28th ult. for Philadelphia.
Schrs John M Broomall, Douglass, E 1
Corson, Sarah A Taylor, Dukea, and E 1
Smith, hence, arrived at Providence 1th inst.
Schr E W Pratt, Nickerson, hears, arrives 1
Iem 11th inst. K, the preferred K; North Pennsylvania K; Norrige Clem 11th inst.