THE WAR.

THE capture of Kingston, North Carolina, by the United States forces under command of General J. G. Foster, is one of the most important events of the war. The fall of Goldsborough may be confidently predicted as a sequence to this brilliant movement, and the possession of this place will give us control of the railroad running from Raleigh to Wilmington and Charleston, and formerly the only railroad connecting Richmond with the Gulf-States. After the capture of Roanoke Island by General Burnside, Jefferson Davis became fully aware of the danger besetting him in North Carolina. He foresaw the probability of the present advance upon Goldsborough, and knew full well that in the fall of that city his entire communication with the South would be cut off. He, therefore, shrewdly sent a message to the rebel Congress ad vising the completion of the railroad from Danville Virginia, to Greensborough, North Carolina. At present this road is in good order, and Davis can bring troops on it, and stores from the South, for his army in front of Richmond, but in a very roundabout way. The capture of Goldsborough gives us possession of the main, direct, and most important line of Southern communication. South Carolina will suffer most by our success at Kingston, and to protect her interests at this point General Evans, her favorite son, was placed in command there. Had not the railroad from Danville to Greensborough been completed. Goldswould have been as important, as a point of strategic interest, as Petersburg, Virginia, is at present. It is quite probable that the rebels will evacuate Wilmington, and make desperate efforts to repel any further advance of General Foster to the interior of the "Old North State," It is gratifying to know, at this juncture, that General Foster has been very largely reinforced by Generals Emory and Peck, the former with a division of troops, and the latter with an excellent corps.

CONGRESS. SENATE .- A joint resolution relative to the payment of mileage to members of Congress for the present month was referred. Resolutions were adopted asking information concerning the appointment of acting rear admirals, and making up the Navy Register so as to contain information heretofore given. A resolution relative to the court mar tial of General Buell was laid over under objection. The memorial of the National War Committee of New York city, for the issuing of letters of marque, was presented. A resolution was adopted asking for correspondence relative to the navigation of the Amoor river, in California. A bill was introduced, and referred, to aid Missouri in the emancipation of slaves. The resolution asking whether an oath had been given by parties arrested by Secretary of War. not to prosecute the Government, was called up, and its consideration caused some discussion, which was ended by the Vice President calling up the bankrupt act, to which several amendments were made, and the Senate adjourned until Monday. House.—On motion of Mr. Kelley, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Interior be requested to send in a communication relative to the landing of Recaptured Afteans in Liberia in 1860. The condition and discharge of sick and wounded soldiers was then considered at length, and a bill for their relief was passed. The credentials of Benjamin Flanders. representative from Louisiana, were presented and referred. A resolution to adjourn over the holidays was postponed until Monday. A resolution rela tive to an inquiry into the causes of the late disaster on the Massaponax was not entertained. A resolution asking for information relative to the present condition of all prize cases was adopted; also, one offered by Mr. Maynard, directing the Committee on Naval Affairs to investigate the condition of the navy yard at Memphis. A bill for the payment of in our advertising columns, of medicines all pensions due was passed without debate: pro- that will cure coughs, bruises, pulmonary vided, no money appropriated should be paid to per- | diseases, affections of the heart, tic dolo The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, and subsequently adj ourned until Monday.

THE NEWS.

THE Surgeon General is making arrangements t have the army hospitals supplied with fresh bread through private bakeries, instead of the Commissary Department. Dr. Spencer, in charge of the Second division general hospital, Alexandria, has, by experiment, demonstrated that fresh bread can be supplied with a saving to the Government of ten per cent, through private bakerles. This demonstration will probably lead to disclosures and fluttering in the commissary family.

THE English papers delight to expatiate upon

General Butler's "barbarism." During the week ending November 15, food was distributed in his department, and by his order, to 5,309 families of Briish birth, comprising 17,000 persons. This is more than half of the whole number he had to relieve. Will the Lancashire millionaires make a note of the COLONEL JONES, formerly a lawyer of Independence, Jackson county, Missouri, and lately a colonel in the rebel service in Arkansas, has surrendered himself to a Federal scouting party. Herepresents himself as tired of the war, and anxious

Tonacco is fast becoming one of the staple prodred thousand for the three counties. Large amounts have been produced and sold in other coun-

to absolve himself from all connection with the

THE Zouaves d'Afrique in Kansas have finally been mustered into the service of the United States. They had been serving without pay, and many of them had families that were suffering. They are to be paid from the time of enlistment, and will join in the character of CROMWELL, to make the Army of the Frontier, under Gen. Blunt. THE seventy-sixth asteroid has been discovered by M. D'Arrest, of the Observatory of Copenhagen. This being the first discovery of the kind in so high a northern latitude, M D'Arrest proposes a name from the Scandinavian mythology-Freya, the hy-

M. RATAZZI, whose death is announced by late foreign arrivals, was a brother of the prime minister of Italy. He was eighty-eight years old, and had If he does these things, he produces exaspeserved in the wars of the first Napoleon. Of course his brother, the premier, is very much his junior. One of his sons fell in the Crimea. M. Ratazzi was a chevalier of the Legion of Honor and of the Iron Crown, and for many years had held a local office at

THE fast steamship Continental, which has re-

cently been converted into a war vessel, has put to sea. Her destination is not made known. She carries a heavy armament, and her conversion was quite as successful and complete as that of the Vanderbilt, which is now chasing the pirate Alabama. In respect to speed, the Continental is nearly equal to the Vanderbilt, and it is hoped that the two vessels will be able to catch one pirate. A TELEGRAPHIC cable has been laid across the Hudson river, some three miles above West Point. The cable, twenty-eight hundred feet long, is a piece of the unlucky Atlantic cable of 1857. THE people of New London, Connecticut, hung Secretary Welles in effigy because he recommended League Island as the best place for the new naval depot. The New Londoners hoped to secure it to

CHARLES COOPER, an exceedingly dangerous cha racter, from Livingston county, Missouri, who has been confined in the Gratiot prison, St. Louis, was released a few days since, and returned to his home, whereat his neighbors gathered in a large body and hung him.

THE little Republic of Trans Vaas, in Southern Africa, beyond the English colony of the Cape, established under the auspices of the English Government, has unfortunately fallen into the error of a civil war. A new president was elected, but the old president was unwilling to give up his authority and go out. The consequence was collision and "CHOPPING BEES" are getting very popular

throughout the country—that is, a number of sturdy men get together on a certain day and chop a winter's supply of wood for the families of soldiers in Ir is stated that the book publishers in New York are about to make a general agreement not to publish any books for six months, or until there is a reduction in the cost of paper, Kirby Smith's army, on their departure from Kentucky, hung sixteen Union home guards. Subsequently the citizens, in retaliation, hung nine rebel soldiers, who, on account of their wounds and illness, had been left behind by the retreating rebels.

THE rebel force at Vicksburg is represented as mustering 7,000 strong, with a large lot on the sick list. At Port Hudson about 5,000, most of them sick. This place is reported to be exceedingly well the remedies that seem best to his expefortified, and stronger than Vicksburg. Here the force is largely composed of conscripts, who are will not average over fifteen men. THE Charlestown (Mass.) Advertiser states that a

letter received in that city from an officer on board the gunboat Dawn, dated Vernon River, Ga., says that of two lots of shells received by them from the men in such a crisis could not be wholly gunboat Massachusetts, not one of them would ex- successful, and, least of all, can the worst of plode; some persons having put a wet patch between the powder. These shells were all shipped from the Brooklyn (N. Y.) navy yard. THE New York papers state that, in answer to

their advertisement for proposals for furnishing 300,000 pounds printing paper per week, a proposal has already been received from a party to supply the amount at a large reduction from current rates. THE PROVOST MARSHAL of Massachusetts states that there are over twelve hundred deserters from seven Massachusetts regiments.

LETTER-WRITERS state that there is a scarcity of brigadier generals in the Western armies. A NOTED guerilla, known as "Wild Tom," has been prowling about in Crittenden county, Arkan-tive organization, and be employed to sas, for some time, destroying cotton and arresting men of Union proclivities. He succeeded in capturing Thomas H. Bradley, a prominent citizen, who constitutional advisers, we may emerge resides about thirty miles above Memphis, last from the present gloom in a comparatively Tuesday. This gentleman, with several of his neighbors, was sent to the headquarters of General Holmes. The rascals destroyed nearly all the cotton in that region. In fine, they appear to have their own way in the counties bordering on the Missis-

sippi river. WE have received intelligence of a skirmish within we have receive intemperate of a skirmish within four miles of Tuscumbla, Alabama, between a bright of Tuscumble of Tusc

point South, to create a diversion equal to that just performed by Washburn and Hovey.
THERE are but few Confederates at Grenada, most of Pemberton's army having gone east toward Jackson and Canton. The retreat from the Tallahatchie had a demoralizing effect upon the rebels, amounting almost to panic. The people of Northern Mississippi are disappointed and disheartened. They are reported to have, in all, less than 40,000 men to neet Grant with. This may not be true, however. MESSRS. JARWIN, GRASSIE, & DE LISLE, of Lonlon, had suspended payment, and one of the partners, who had largely used the funds and credit of the firm, had disappeared. The liabilities are estimated at £100,000. The firm is said to have incurred recent losses by speculative operations at Lloyds' n American war risks. THE United States vessels-of-war Ossipee, Nahant,

acramento, and Monticello have been ordered to THE United States ship Ino was spoken on the 3d instant, in search of the pirate Alabama. The Ino was in lat. 29°, long, 62°.

Cabinet Changes. The Washington Star of last evening aniounces the resignation of the Hon. WIL-LIAM H. SEWARD, the Secretary of State, and Mr. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, the Assistant Secretary of State. One of our correspondents corroborates the rumor in a letter received at midnight. Beyond this we have no other information. The telegraph is silent, and our best-informed correspondent in department matters makes no mention of the rumor. We have no means of saying, therefore, whether the report is true or false. We await further information before expressing an opinion.

A Message from Governor Seymour. We understand, on the authority of speaker at a recent Democratic mutual-admiration-meeting in New York, that Mr. HORATIO SEYMOUR, the Governor elect of New York State, is preparing a message. A message from that gentleman, under ordinary circumstances, would not receive more than three lines in our New York despatches, but we are asked on this occasion to expect something extraordinary. The new Governor is among the leaders of the Democratic movement in the North, and his message is to serve the same purpose as Mr. REED's cowardly pamphlet, Mr. Wood's novels and speeches, and the neglected productions of Mr. HUGHES. It is to aid and strengthen the Northern wing of the rebellion, or, to be more particular, the peace establishment of the Jefferson Davis conspiracy. The Democratic speaker, to whom we are indebted for our information in reference to Mr. SEYMOUR's message, tells us that "whilst it will give no encouragement to rebellion, it will indulge in nothing calculated to produce increased and needless exasperation on the part of the South; it will evince a conciliatory policy, not encouraging disgraceful attempts at compromise, but only with the view of an early and honorable peace, bringing those engaged in rebellion back to their allegiance, and effecting a restoration of the old Union, with all the constitutional guarantees of the rights of every section thereof. It will exhibit its distinguished author in the unmistakable light of a

wise and far-seeing statesman and a patriotic

and loval citizen." . We shall read a document of such a comprehensive character with much interest, although the announcement of its appearance sounds very much like announcements reux toothache, rheumatism, besides restoring the appetite, bringing the bloom of health back to the cheek, and being pleasant and harmless for children. Common sense regards these comprehensive remedies for the cure of the system as quackery and charlatanism, and we are very much afraid that common sense will form a similar judgment upon the remedies of Mr. Seymour. When a man proposes to do anything else than suppress the rebellion, we look upon him as a Secessionist, or a sympathizer with secession. The message of Mr. SEYMOUR threatens to put him in the same position. "It will give no encouragement to rebellion," says our informant. This is proper, and speaks well for Mr. SEYMOUR. "It will indulge in nothing calculated to produce increased and needless exasperation on the part of the South." This is improper, and speaks badly for Mr. SEYMOUR. He can no more reconcile these two propositions than he could produce a reconciliation between an archangel and Lucifer. To return to our metaphor, he might as well give his patient South from "needless exasperation," and that is the recognition of the Southcin Confederacy. They might, perhaps, be mollified by a revolution, or a visit of FERNANDO WOOD to the White House, with some of his Five-Points arquebusiers the President a prisoner. This satisfaction would be but temporary and false. Gov. SEYMOUR either means to be loyal or disloyal. If he is loyal; he must sustain the

Government, give his money to the Administration, encourage enlistments, and insist upon an unrelenting prosecution of the war. ration throughout the South; if he fails to do this, he is unfaithful to the country. We have little faith in Gov. SEYMOUR and we expect nothing from him that will not give pain to the loyal men in New York, and be read with pleasure by the traitors in Richmond. We trust that we may be disappointed, but we do not think that there is any such danger. We expect to read cold, halting, flippant words of adherence to the Union, mild and gentle phrases about "our brethren in the South," and angry invectives against the Government of Mr. Lin. coln. We expect to read bitter assaults upon the Abolitionists, and not a word against the rebels. We expect, indeed, to read nothing that will give pleasure to a loyal man-nothing that will be "calculated to

produce increased and needless exasperation

on the part of the South." LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL,"

WASHINGTON, Dec. 19, 1862. The appalling sense of the public danger now felt in all loyal hearts, and exulted over by traitors and traitor sympathizers, is lifting the Republican party in both branches of Congress to that unity and elevation which must infuse determintation into every department of the Government. When I look around me, and see how much the country expects from those who are the real friends of the Union, and how much the enemies of the Union are doing to destroy it, and to weaken and demoralize its defenders, I feel that nothing but a superintending Providence can save us. It is an easy thing in an hour like this to complain. to hold this or that influence responsible for untoward results, but the good physician, as he stands at the bedside of his suffering patient, never indulges in expressions of despair, but quietly and resolutely applies rienced judgment. The patriot is never a Cassandra in such times as these. He rather applies his thoughts and energies to the assistance and encouragement of our rulers and public servants. The best of men-those who from the start have demoralized the Government-be permitted to come forward to rescue it from overthrow. What is needed, first of all, is concert of action among citizens who are sincerely attached to the Administration, and sincerely opposed to the rebellion. No one should be tolerated in any of the Departments, here or elsewhere, who is not thoroughly and religiously loyal. Should the feeling which now prevails in Congress speedily culminate in an effecthe strengthening of the President and his short time. It is a sad sight that, in proportion as the efforts of good men fail to crush out the traitors, the sympathizers with these latter in the free States become bolder and bolder, showering increasing inWASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press." Washington, December 19, 1862.

Resignation of Secretary Seward. The Washington Star, of this evening, contains the following important announcement: A majority of the Senate, in caucus, on the 17th instant, adopted a resolution which, as first prepared, declared a want of confidence on their part in the Secretary of State, but which was modified so as to express to the President a unanimous re commendation of a partial reconstruction of the Cabinet. A committee was appointed to wait upon the President, and communicate their action. On being informed of the fact, the Secretary of State, on the same day, sent to the President his resignation, and requested that it might be imme-

diately accepted. The Assistant Secretary of State sent in his resignation at the same time and in the same manner The Secretary and Assistant Secretary still remain at their desks awaiting the appointment of

The Payment of Troops, The Secretary of the Treasury, in answer to a resolution of the House of Representatives, has sent a communication to Speaker Grow, in which he states that the requisitions of the Secretary of War for money for the payment of troops have always been promptly met at the Treasury, when an abso lute want of means did not prevent. He says that since the 1st of July the sum of \$66,554,281 has been paid on such requisitions. For bounties on enlistments...... \$ 7,500,000 00 For recruiting, collecting, drilling, and Organizing. 10,172,360 41
For ordinary pay. 48,188,921 23

The amount of requisitions of this description now in the Treasury Department unpaid is \$28,700,000 These unpaid requisitions are about equal to the amount required for pay during one bi-monthly period. A portion of them represent pay which fell due before the commencement of the last bi-monthly period of September and October, while about equal amounts have been supplied for pay which has be come due since its commencement. Precise infor mation on these points can only be obtained from the books of the Department. When the resources of the Treasury became in adequate to all the demands upon it, the Sceretary of the Treasury communicated the fact to the Se cretaries of War and of the Navy, and requested them to designate the particular requisitions which they regarded as most urgent, to the amount of about one million of dollars daily. To this extent requisitions are now daily met from customs, from internal revenue, from the proceeds of conversions, from temporary loans, and from new issues of United States notes. These resources, though large, are, as Congress has been already informed, inadequate. No one can feel a deeper regret than the Secretary that a single Ame rican soldier lacks a single dollar of his pay, and no effort of his has been wanting to prevent such a condition. It is not in his power, however, to arrest the accumulation of demands upon the Treasury, beyond the possibility of provision for them, unde existing legislation. In his annual report he has laid before Congress the measure which, in his judgment, will enable him to provide for the estimate wants of the public service. If he is fortunate enough to have their concurrence, he entertains the

Cabinet Meeting. There has been a long meeting of the Cabinet to night. It is whispered that matters of grave import

hope that all ground of complaint because of delays

of payment will soon be removed

Sick and Wounded Coming North. Three hundred and twenty sick and wounded sol diers will be sent from this city, at two o'clock tomorrow, for the Chester (Pa.) general hospital. Wounded Soldiers to go Home when Well. An order has been issued by the War Department o permit sick and wounded soldiers to go to their omes when sufficiently recovered. Deserters Sent to Fortress Monroe.

A number of deserters left Washington this after noon, under guard, for Fortress Monroe, to be disposed of by their regimental command as the circumstances of their different cases may demand.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Activity of the Enemy-Visit of the Com mittee on the Conduct of the War to the viously Reported, &c. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC

-December 19.-All was quiet to-day, with the exeption of two shots fired from our hill-side batteries to disperse the gathering bands of rebels on the plai opposite.

The enemy strongly picket the river along our front, but maintain a peaceful condition, with our own on this side. Several members of the Committee on the Conduc of the War in the Senate and House are here to-day

examining into the causes of the recent repulse and evacuation of the south side of the Rappahannocl by the Army of the Potomac. They are the guests of General Sumner to-night. The reports of our losses in the late battle make the number less than has been reported; less than 1,400 killed and 8,000 wounded, a large number of whom were but slightly wounded. We lost 800 prisoners, and took about as many.

DEPARTMENT OF NORTH CAROLINA

The Battle of Kinston-General Foster Takes a Town, Five Hundred Prisoners Sketches of Kinston, Goldsboro, and the FORTRESS MONROE, Dec. 19.—Gen. Foster's forces have taken Kinston, N. C., capturing 500 prisoners and eleven pieces of artillery. WASHINGTON, Dec. 19.—A Richmond paper of the

16th contains a telegram announcing the capture of General Evans. The Richmond Dispatch, of the 16th, contains a lespatch from Goldsborough, stating that 3,000 rehels ought the Abolitionists, on the day previous, from

8 A. M. to 1 P. M.; that, after driving the Abolitionists back once, General Eyans was compelled to retire, leaving the vandals occupy the town. There is no report of the losses given. The town was greatly injured by the Union bombardment. [GENERAL EVANS' FIRST DESPATCH.]

We republish from yesterday's issue a despatch from the rebel Major General Evans, commanding the rebel forces at Kinston, North Carolina, to Gen Cooper, which was received by way of Nashville. It

KINSTON, N. C., Dec. 14, 1862. To General Cooper, Adjutant General, &c., Richmond: General Foster attacked Kinston, N. C., yesterday, with 15,000 men and nine grapheste. with 15,000 men and nine gunboats I fought them ten hours, and have driven then back to his gunboats.

His army is still in my front.
N. G. EVANS, Major General Commanding. GOLDSBOROUGH AND VICINITY. GOLDSBOROUGH AND VICINITY.

Goldsboro or Goldsborough, is an important post village of Wayne county, N. C. It is the capital of Wayne county, and is situated on the Neuse river. The first house was built in 1841; but it was not until the year 1848 that it began to show any great sign of improvement. From that time, however, it improved rapidly, until it became one of the most flourishing places in the State. The population in 1850 numbered about fifteen hundred, and has since increased. Wayne country, which, it situated in the increased. Wayne county, which is situated in the east central part of the State, has an estimated area of four hundred and fifty square miles, or 288,000 acres. It is intersected by the Weldon and Wilmington Railroad and the North Carolina Railroad. The population of the county in 1860, according to the last census, was 14,905, of whom 5,451 were slaves.

KINSTON AND VICINITY. Kinston is a post village of Lenoir county, North Carolina, and is situated on the Neuse river. It is distant from Raleigh, in an air line drawn in a southeasterly direction, about seventy miles, but is seventy-four miles by railroad. The county was formed in 1791; and named in honor of General William Lenoir, an officer in the war of the Revolution. The population in 1850 numbered 7.898 and in 1850 numbered 7.898. opulation in 1850 numbered 7,828, and in 1860, 10, 20, of whom one half were glaves. MAJOR GENERAL JOHN G. FOSTER.

MAJOR GENERAL JOHN G. FOSTER.

Major General John G. Foster, commanding the Flist Brigade, was born in New Hampshire in 1824. He entered the Military Academy in 1842; and graduated on the 30th of June, 1846, standing number four in his class, in which we find the names of Major Generals George B. McClellan, J. L. Reno, D. N. Couch, C. C. Gilbert; Brigadier Generals S. D. Sturkis, Geo. Stoneman, Jas. Oakes, J. N. Palmer; G. H. Gordon; Colonels Rush, Majilton, and others in the Union army. He was on the 1st of Tule 1842 the Union army: He was, on the 1st of July, 1846, breveted second licutenant of engineers in the same corps with the rebel General Gustavus W. Smith and General McClellan. On the 20th of August, 1847, he was breveted first licutenant for gallant and meritorious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, his brevet being systeld in August 1867. torious conduct in the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, his brevet being awarded in August, 1848; He was with the storming party engaged at El Molino del Rey, in which engagement he was severely wounded, and for his gallant and meritorious conduct in this battle he was breveted captain, his commission being awarded September 1, 1848, and bearing date September 8, 1847. He was Assistant Professor of Engineering at the Military Academy during 1854, and in April of that Yéar was made a full first lieutenant of engineers. On the 1st of July, 1860, he was made a full captain. He was also one of the brave fewwho so long and so gallantly defended Fort Sumpter against the rebel soldiery of South Carolina. After his return from that for the was actively engaged in the superintendence of the fortifications at Sandy Hook. He also superintended at the time of its construction the work on Bogue Island, North Carolina, known as Fort Macon. He was created by the President a brigadier general of volunteers, and attached to the famous Burnside Expedition. He was in North Carolina, at the time when General Parke, the military commander of the expedition that succeeded in the retaking of Fort Macon, reduced that work, on the 25th of April, 1862, and also assisted at the taking of Roanoke Island, Newbern, Beaufort, & When General Burnside left North Carolina in August, 1862, it was made into a separate department from the Ninth army corps, and given into the charge of busco, his brevet being awarded in August, 1848. He 1862, it was made into a separate department from the Ninth army corps, and given into the charge of General Foster, who has been made a major general with a commission dating from July 18, 1862. Gen. Foster's forces made the successful advance upon Hamilton, N. C., which was occupied on the 4th of November, 1862.

GENERAL EVANS.

Brigadier-General Nathan George Evans is a native of South Carolina. He entered the Military Academy in 1844, and graduated at West Point on the 30th of June, 1848, standing No. 36 in a class of thirty-eight members—last but two. In his class we find the names of General Buford and others of the Union army, Stonewall Jackson and others in the rebel service. He was appointed to a second lieutenancy in the First United States Dragoons in July, 1848, and was transferred to the Second Dragoons in September, 1849. In March, 1855, he became first lieutenant of the Second Cavalry, and was promoted to a captaincy in the following year, which position he held under Major Van Dorn, when he commanded the expedition against the Comanches in 1858. His connection with the rebels is cotemporaneous with the Secession of GENERAL EVANS.

XXXVIIth CONCRESS--Third Session. WASHINGTON, December 19, 1862.

SENATE. Milenge.

Mr. KENNEDY (Dem.), of Maryland, offered a joint resolution to pay Senators and Members of Congress mileage for the present month. Referred to the Committee on Finance. Rear Admirals.

Also, a resolution, which was adopted, inquiring of the Secretary of the Navy, if since the adjournment of the last session he has appointed any acting rear admirals, and if so, how many, and by virtue of what Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire offered a resolution instructing the Secretary of the Navy, in preparing the annual Naval Register, to make it contain the same information as heretofore, and also give the same information in regard to the volunteer and naval service as far as practicable. Adopted.

and naval service as far as practicable. Adopted.

Case of Gen. Buell.

Mr. McDOUGALL (Dem.), of California, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of War to inform the Senate whether any tribunal has been constituted to report upon the operations of Major General D. C. Buell, in. Kentucky and Tennessee, and if so, to state the character of the said tribunal, whether it is a court martial or a court of inquiry; and if not, under what law it was instituted, and whether that tribunal was in session in secret and had attempted to exclude from its sessions Major General Buell, whose conduct it was to investigate; and, further, whether the said tribunal proposed to the said Major General Buell to take an oath that he would not disclose any of the incidents of his he would not disclose any of the incidents of his trial or any of the evidence. Objection being made, the resolution was laid

Letters of Marque. Mr. KING (Rep.), of New York, presented the memorial of the National War Committee of New York, asking Congress to authorize letters of marque to private vessels, for the capture of the Alabama. Foreign Correspondence.

Mr. LATHAM (Dem.), of California, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of State to transmit to the Senate any correspondence which has been had between his Department and our minister. nister to the British Government about telegraphi communications between the mouth of the Amooriver and San Francisco, California. Adopted. Aid for Emancipation.

Mr. HENDERSON (Union), of Missouri; intro-duced a bill granting the aid of the United States to the State of Missouri to emancipate the slaves of the said State. Referred to the Committee on the Compensated Emancipation. Mr. POMEROY (Rep.), of Kansas, called up the resolution providing a Joint Committee on the President's message relative to compensated emancipa-Mr. SUMNER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, thought the Senate should not organize any more commit-tees. We had now a committee in the Senate to whom all constitutional questions are referred, and

he resolution was postponed. Railroads and Telegraphs. Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Kansas, introduced a bill to promote the construction of railroads and tele-graphs. Referred. Involuntary Arrests.

Involuntary Arrests.

Mr. POWELL (Union), of Kentucky, called up the resolution of inquiry of the Secretary of War, whether any oath had been proposed to citizens arrested that they would not sue or bring any action

against those who arrested them.
Mr. SUMNER moved to lay the resolution on the Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Iowa, hoped the resolution would be adopted. He had made some inquiry into the matter, and felt very confident that the an-swer would show that no such oaths had been offer d, or anything of the sort.

Mr. POWELL also hoped the resolution would Mr. POWELL also hoped the resolution would be adopted. He wanted to know if it was true that such oaths had been proposed. If it was true that such oaths had been proposed. If it was true, it would hold up the Secretary of War to execration. Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Maine, thought that charges like these should not be made against the Government without any reasonable grounds. Mr. POWELL said he had grounds. He had been informed that such was the case.

Mr. MORRILL contended that such a resolution should not be offered by Senators simply because they had heard somebody say something had been done, yet the Senator from Kentucky seems to talk as if it was true. The time of the Senate is taken up every morning with just this class of resolutions, which are calculated to embarrass the Government, instead of strengthening it.

instead of strengthening it.

Mr. POWELL said his sole object was to get the Mr. POWELL said his sole object was to get the facts, and as far as the Senator from Maine was concerned, he should not ask his leave when he wanted to introduce any resolution. That senator seems to have set himself up as a sort of censor over other Senators. He (Mr. Powell) recognized no such authority of censorship over him. He was responsible for his own acts, here and elsewhere. This was the second time that Senator had taken occasion to lecture him, and it was very distasteful, and he wanted to hear no more of it. wanted to hear no more of it.

Mr. M()RRILL did not know that he had said anything to incense the Senator from Kentucky.

He had expressed his opinion of the resolution, and should continue to do so as long as such resolutions vere offered. Bankrupt Act. The VICE PRESIDENT here called up the bank rupt act, it being the unfinished business of yester-day, and several verbal amendments were made. Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep.), of Wisconsin, moved to amend the bill so as to recognize the laws of the several States exempting homesteads.

Mr. HARRIS (Rep.), of New York, suggested that such an amendment would not make a uniform. aw. Mr. DOOLITTLE withdrew his amendment for

The Senate then adjourned till Monday. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Liberia. On motion of Mr. KELLEY (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, it was resolved that the Secretary of the Interior be requested to communicate to Congress any communication received from John Seyes, agent to Liberia for the recaptured Africans and others, as to the course taken with regard to such persons as were landed in that republic in 1860 and '61, agreeably to the orders of the Government.

Discharge of Soldiers.

Mr. LAW (Dem.), of Indiana, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on Military Affairs to inquire into, and report a bill by which the soldiers who have been rendered unfit for service by wounds or other disabilities, be at once discharged from the service, and that all soldiers at the military hospitals who are of for duty he returned to their service. service, and that an somers at the initiary nospitals who are fit for duty be returned to their respective regiments; also establishing a board of medical officers to examine into such cases by visiting the hospitals and examining into the physical condition of the men with power to return the results of such examination, to be reported to the Surgeon General

Camp Convalescent. Mr. LAW caused a letter to be read from a sol-The camp is dirty, and the associations unpressant and degrading to them. – They cannot remain there and enjoy heath. It is not unhandy to obtain water; but wood has to be brought several miles; while constant fires have to be kept to keep them warm. They do not complain of the soldiers' fare. They desire to return to their regiments, wishing to that the dangers and honors of their comrades. They would willingly share the perils of another Antie-tam rather than remain there. They remain cooped in there, while their ninds suffer as much as their bodies. Some of the regiments had not been paid for six months. The writer asks leave of Mr. Law to use his influence to have them sent elsewhere. them sent elsewhere. them sent elsewhere.

The men are lying on the ground, and some who come there comparatively well are now sick. "Will you," he asks, render us some aid? We are far from home, friends, and State protection. We feel deeply he degradation of the company and the association t this place."
Mr. RICHARDSON (Dem.), of Illinois, said this
abject had been deliberated upon by the Committee

subject had been deliberated upon by the Committee on Military Affairs.

Mr. BLAKE (Rep.), of Ohio, suggested that the resolution be amended so that the committee shall be further instructed to inquire into the propriety of placing the Convalescent Camp under the charge of the Surgeon General. He had been informed by that officer that it is not now under his control. He had been there, and knew from actual observation that the camp was not fit to keep hogs in. The soldiers were dying from neglect. The only remedy is to place the camp under the control of the Surgeon General. geon General.

Mr. LAW accepted the amendment, and the reso-Examination of Soldiers.

Examination of Soldiers.

On motion of Mr. BUFFINTON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, the House took up the Senate bill to facilitate discharges. It provides that there shall be added to the present Medical Department eight medical inspectors, to be appointed by and with the advice and consent of the President, without regard to rank when selected, and with a sole regard to qualification. They shall be charged, in addition to their duties under the existing laws, with making regular and frequent inspections of all the military general hospitals and convalescent camps, and designate to the Surgeon General all soldiers who, in their opinion, are it subjects for discharge from service, owing to wounds and other disabilities, and those who are in a proper condition to be returned those who are in a proper condition to be returned to duty, and see that these objects are carried out.

Mr. BLAKE desired to make an amendment the wished to dispense with surgeons' certificate.

These could not be procured in cases where soldier ought positively to be discharged. Some of these surgeons are important and tafelly miss fee. surgeons are ignorant, and totally units to the the Senate, was the ons are ignorant, and totally unfit for duty.

Congressman from Louisiana. Ongressman from Louisiana. Wr. OASEY (U.), of Kentucky, rising to a prive leged question, stated that Benjamin Flanders, med ber elect of the Second district of Louisiana, we present, and moved that he be sworn in.

The cartiflacts of election was read. e certificate of election was read. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Uhio, obje ed to the awearing of him On motion of Mr. BINGHAM (Rep.), of Olo, he papers were referred to the Committee on Ele-Holiday Adjournment.

Mr. MALLORY (U.), of Kentucky, offered a esolution that, the Senate concurring, when the vo

louses adjourn on Tuesday next, it be till Janury The consideration of the resolution was postpace till Monday. Internal Revenue. Internal Revenue.

On motion of Mr. SARGEANT (Rep.), of Callornia, a resolution was adopted instructing the Colittee of Ways and Means to inquire into the exedency of providing by law for officers of Assistht Commissioners of Internal Revenue for the Packe States and Territories, who shall have general citical of matters on that subject, under the direct nof the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Battle of the Massaponax.
Mr. DELAPLAINE (Dem.), of New York, and Alr. DELAPLAINE (Dem.), of New York, and leave to introduce a resolution, providing the a special committee of three be appointed by e Speaker to inquire into the causes of the disagn. Mr. BLAKE objected to the reception of the r Quartermaster General. On motion of Mr. McKNIGHT (Rep.), of Pon On motion of MIT-MEKNIGHT (Rep.), of reasylvania, it was resolved that the Committeen Military Affairs report, if they deem it expedien a bill for revising the duties of the office of he Quartermaster General, so as to place the samin the hands of those chargeable with the proper re

Wote of Thanks.

Mr. SEDGWICK (Rep.), of New York, from he Committee on Naval Affairs, reported two joinvesolutions, which were passed, giving thanks to Lutenant Commander Morris, commanding the (mberland, and to Lieutenant Commander Woten, commanding the Monitor, for their distinguised services in the contest with the Merrimac; the thanks, according to law, being necessary, in direct that these officers may be advanced an additual grade in the navy. Vote of Thanks. grade in the navy. Prize Cases.

Mr. SEDG-WICK offered a resolution, which as adopted, calling upon the Secretary of the kyy to communicate information concerning all clses in courts, showing the present condition of ize cases, and the names and number of men wi received their share of the disbursements; the cliges of fees of all officers and men, claiming and allyed prize money, stating how much has been districted to the captors, and what distribution has been ade according to law. Prize Cases.

Memphis Navy Yard. motion of Mr. MAYNARD (U.), offen nessee, a resolution was adopted, instructif the Committee on Naval Affairs to investigate theon-dition of the Memphis navy yard, and report hat steps ought to be taken to protect the vested ghts of loyal citizens. The bill for the payment of invalid and oth pensions was passed without debate, after being sended, on motion of Mr. Duell, of New Yorkthat no part of the money appropriated shall boaid to any person who has given aid and comft to

Speech of Mr. Stevens on his Finscial

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), of Pennsylvanians the following explanation of his financial potion lately submitted: He said: The bill yet introduced, some days ago, to provide means

the enemy

fray the expenses of the Government produced a howl among the money-changers as hideous as that sent forth by their Jewish cousins when they were kicked out of the Temple, and produced what seemed to me an unaccountable excitement in financial circles. This, I suppose, was caused by wrong information as to its origin—a misunderstanding as to its object.

tion as to its origin—a misunderstanding as to its object.

This was partly the fault of letter-writers, and partly the fault of stock-jobbing editors. I perceive that the money-article of the Philadelphia Press, of Monday of this week, represents the bill as reported by the Committee of Ways and Means, notwithstanding the papers of last week stated its true origin. I suppose the money-article editors use some dishonest brokers to make gain by their misrepresentations. The bill, as all knew who wished to know, was introduced by me on my individual responsibility, with the sole object of referring it to the Ways and Means Committee.

Neither the Secretary of the Treasury, nor the committee, had ever been consulted with regard to it; nor, although referred to them, has it ever been considered by the committee. So much for the origin of the bill. Its objects and interests seem to be equally misunderstood and misrepresented. It be equally misunderstood and misrepresented. It is known to the House that I do not approve of the present of the country of t is known to the House that I do not approve of the present financial system of the Government. When this Congress assembled a year ago, all the banks and Government had suspended specie payments; the last \$50,000,000 of the loan, which had been taken by the banks at a discount of \$5,500,000, payable in coin, was no longer paid in anything but the currency of suspended banks.

The great expenses of the Government, of from two to three millions per day, were to be provided for. It was impossible to negotiate loans except at a ruinous discount. The Committee of Ways and Means were expected to provide the means without Means were expected to provide the means without suggestion or aid from any quarter. After careful deliberation, the committee, or, rather, one-half of them, determined to inaugurate a system of national currency, consisting of legal-tender notes, receivable in all transactions between individuals and between individuals and the Government, and convertible into bonds of the United States, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in lawful money. into bonds of the United States, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually in lawful money, and redeemable in twenty years in gold and silver. In a year the whole billion of bonds would, doubtless, be taken at par. Under the present law these bonds could only be sold at a ruinous discount. Mr. STEYENS next explained the object of the proposition to tax the bank circulation, which, he said, was intended not for revenue, but for prohibition, in order to give a wider circulation to the United States notes, and induce their conversion, and to prevent an undue inflation of the currency. Such a law would drive at least a hundred million dollars of bank notes out of circulation. What was left in the United States would give a circulation of eft in the United States would give a circulation of

Such a law would drive at least a hundred million dollars of bank notes out of circulation. What was left in the United States would give a circulation of six hundred million of dollars.

In times of suspension of specie payments the banks would inflate the currency unless restricted by law, and by this expansion he accounted for the present high prices of everything. In exemplification of the tendency by banks to expansion, he cited the case of an institution in his own district which, on a capital of \$220,000, had a circulation of \$600,000. Unless this thing was checked the people would run mad with speculation, and a terrible crash would ensue. In conclusion, he said, "My proposition would not reduce the bank profits below a fair gain. Whilst suspension continues they might hold, as they now have, their whole capital in Government stocks, bearing at least six per cent. interest annually. They could have the profits of a circulation equal to three-fourths of their capital, and on whatever deposits they have. This would give them at least ten per cent. interest to pay their expenses and dividends to stockholders. This is enough. Finally, Mr. Stevens said that he had little expectation that these views would be adopted, but when general bankruptcy overtook the nation he would have the satisfaction of knowing that he had tried to prevent it. The issue of fifty millions dollars of such notes was authorized, and of five hundred millions of twenty-year bonds. The system was simple in its machinery and easily understood, and formed a uniform currency, sustained by the faith of the Government, of furnishing but one currency for all classes of persons. It was believed that, as the legal-tender notes accumulated in the hands of the bankers, they would invest them in six per cent, bonds so as to realize a profit from their capital.

The instinct of avarice would never allow them to rehain long idle. This conversion and reconversion would have absorbed the \$500,000,000 within the fiscal year, and supplied all the wants o that bonds issued as above stated should receive the interest in gold, while the interest of all after bonds should be payable in legal-tender notes; thus producing, at the outset, a depreciation of the United States notes, and creating a demand for gold, to be taken 'advantage of by bullion-mongers. Without such provision there would have been no demand for a single dollar of gold to be used in this country. Merchants wished to import goods beyond our exports, and thus required gold. I should feel little sympathy for them whatever premium they were obliged to pay. Being unable to defeat this proposition, I procured to be inserted a section making the duties on imports payable in gold. This was to enduties on imports payable in gold. This was to enable the Government to meet the payment of interest in coin. That had one good and one bad ct. It increased our tariff some thirty per cent

but compelled our merchants to go among the "Shy-locks" to buy coin to pay their duties.

These combined provisions form a mine of wealth These combined provisions form a mine of wealth for brokers and bankers. The duties and interest will require \$60,000,000 of gold annually, and will soon double that amount. Now our banks and brokers have scarcely that amount on and brokers have scarcely that amount on hand. They may put the price as high as they please—it must be paid. Suppose the banks of the three great commercial cities to have just the amount. If half-yearly they sell it to the Government and merchants at thirty per cent, using the other half to the end of the year, and then selling it they would clear by the constrict their their they would clear by the constrict their using the other half to the end of the year, and then selling it, they would clear by the operation thirty per cent. on their capital, and all the profits of loans on deposits and circulation besides; the gold would return to their vaults, possibly by the payment of interest on the very bonds they held themselves, and so be ready for the same operation of, at the next semi-annual payment, doubling their capital in three years. If a financial system producing such results be wise, then I am laboring under a great mistake. The next error was to change the twenty-year bonds into bonds redeemable at the option of the Government in five years, and payable in twenty-five years. We all know that these long loans sell much higher than shortones. But the most unsaleable kind of bond is that payable in a short time if the obligor choose, or at any intermediate time up to a distant day. Every man wishes to know when his investment will fall due so as to arrange for reinvestment. The very uncertainty of arrange for reinvestment. The very uncertainty of the day of payment is a great fault. Hence our bonds sell five per cent lower than a twenty year one would. Yet no one believes that we shall be able to redeem them short of that time. The only

able to redeem them short of that time. The only justification for this change would be the expectation of being able to pay in five years. He must be a very hopeful man who can indulge that idea.

The start of the change, which seems to me equally injustions, was the allowing the holdstaner, thu payable on call after ten days. This effectually destroyed the hope of their speedy conversion into bonds. A holder would much prefer lending them on short call, at a smaller interest, and wait for emergencing call, at a smaller interest, and wait for emergencies to speculate, than to fund them on Government stock. The consequence is that while \$80,000,000 have been deposited on short call, only \$20,000,000 have been invested in bonds.

One singular feature is that when \$50,000,000 or more of these notes are thus borrowed by the Government, the Secretary of the Treasury shall keep on hand \$50,000,000 of legal-tender notes to meet the call, either by not issuing that amount outside or by holding others. It is in effect the same as if the Government agreed to take a loan of \$50,000,000 at four pier cent., and kept it in their vaults, without use, until the lender called for it. In other words, paying four per cent. interest for the privilege of holding an unused, special deposit. How this short loan and other pressing claims are to be paid, at least after all the green-backs are issued. I don't well see: Had they twenty years to run, I should feel easy. These are the objections I have to the present system. call, at a smaller interest, and wait for

feel easy. These are the objections I have to the present system.

I will now briefly state the provisions of the bill which I introduced. It was intended to restore the law just to the condition in which it left this House. The first section provides that the Sccretary of the Treasury shall pay off and cancel all the five-twenty bonds, and all others where interest is payable in gold, and to exchange new bonds for them on such terms as can be agreed upon, or pay them in legal-tenders. Certain money editors have professed to see in this a violation of public faith, which promised payment in gold. Nothing is more false. It proposed to lift these bonds by negotiation with the holders. If the holder declined to sell, he could get his interest in gold, according to the original contract. I suppose no man in this House is base enough to propose repudiation. None but a stupid man could so misread the bill. True, it proposed to issue no more bonds of that kind, and repealed the law authorizing it. It is nobody's business to inquire how we will pay the interest on future honds, so that we keep feath weathers. repealed the law authorizing it. It is nobody's business to inquire how we will pay the interest on future bonds, so that we keep faith upon those already is sued. It is further proposed to pay off the legal-tender, interest-bearing deposits, and to repeal the law authorizing such loan. It has turned out as predicted, that such demand law has prevented their conversion to any considerable amount. While eighty millions of legal-tenders are deposited on call, but twenty millions have been invested in bonds. It is obvious that at this rate the sale of bonds will aid but little in carrying on the war.

Mr. Stevens next explained that the proposition to repeal the law requiring the payment of duties on imports and the interest on bonds to be made in coin, except one-fifth of the former, was to make the currency of tender notes uniform. The requirement of coin for one-fifth of the duties was to defray foreign, diplomatic, and consular expenses. By this bullion-moners would lose mearters at the sale of the ment of coin for one-fifth of the duties was to defray foreign, diplomatic, and consular expenses. By this bullion-mongers would lose; merchants and the Government would gain. The next thing was to raise money to pay the pressing debts due to depositors and gold-bearing bonds, and pay the dues to soldiers, &c., which it was proposed to do by issuing legal-tender notes to the extent of \$200,000,000 beyond the amount already authorized, and a billion of bonds, at six per cent redeempths in trustee. of bonds, at six per cent, redeemable in twenty years in coin. The issue of \$500,000,000 of legal-tenders would render them so abundant that capitalists would be glad to turn them to profit by investing them in loans.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. CRISFIELD (U.), of Maryland, spoke on the topics of the day. He held that Secession is not a rightful remedy under the Constitution, but he condemned the policy of the Administration, which had departed from a course heretofore avowed, and raised the horrid front of Abolition. The real motive of the proclamation was not to subdue the we State of the Union. raised the norma front of Abolition. The real motive of the proclamation was not to subdue the rebellion, but to abolish slavery; and he was fearful that, when it went into effect, there would be an exhibition of negro violence and enmity. He argued that the national life is constitutional life, and when one is destroyed the other ceases to exist. Abolition and Secssion are both warring on the Constitution and the Union. Both are alike perilous to our liberty. liberty.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, while de-

interty.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, while declaring for peace, maintained that when the States had set up an independent Government and resisted the lawful authority, it was our duty to rule the people of those States, irrespective of State lines and State Constitutions; and only when they yield a support to law and supremacy of our Government could they enjoy the rights of American citizens. It had been said that no man, save the President, hoped that the proclamation would tend to promote peace. If so, then figures had ceased to represent the measure of things. Four millions of slaves are now giving support in aid of the rebellion; but on the first of January they will pass to the cause of patriotism and freedom, under the starry flag of the country. The Government onght to go straight forward and establish its power and crush out all armed resistance, govern all the rebellious States as a Territory until the people shall re-establish their governments. When this is rebellious States as a Territory until the people shall re-establish their governments. When this is done, and when Senators and Representatives are sent here, we will receive them again as States. He thought he saw the hand of God in the liberation of the slaves. The ambition and lust of slavery was the cause of the war, and on the first of January the first great result would put an end to the system of slavery. slavery.
The committee then rose, and the House adjourned till Monday.

From Key West. NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The steamer Blackstone, from Key West, with dates to the 12th inst.; has artived. Admiral Lardner is a passenger.
The gunboat Mohawk was at Fernandina on the The Spanish steamer Montanero, from Havana for Hamburg, put in here this morning to damage to her propeller.

The Norwegian at Portland. PORTLAND, Dec. 18.—The steamer Norwegian has arrived. Her advices have been anticipated. Congressional Nominations. Boston, Dec. 19.—James W. Patterson has been nominated for Congress in the Third New Hamp-shire district, now represented by Hon. Thomas M. Edwards.

Markets by Telegraph.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 19.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat quiet, with a scarce supply. Corn active; old white 80@81c. Whisky dull. Pork dull. Coffee

CITY ITEMS.

ORDINATION AT ANDALUSIA. -On Tuesday last, Mr. W. F. Nields, one of the teachers in the Andalusia Institute, Andalusia, Bucks co., of which Rev. H. T. Wells is rector, was ordained to the diaconate by Rt. Rev. Alonzo Potter, D. D., Bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church in this diocese. Ohrist Church, Oak Grove, not far distant, was lent for the occasion by Rev. Mr. Beasley, rector of the parish. The service was appointed for 10½ o'clock A. M., by which time a good congregation was asembled. There were present of the clergy, and taking part in the services, besides the Bishop, Rev. F. W. Beasley, Rev. G. G. Field, Rev. J. P. Lundy, Rev. H. T. Wells. Rev. Leighton Coleman, and the Rev. Charles R. Hale, the latter preaching a very able and appropriate sermon from Col. iv. 17: "Take heed unto the ministry which thou hast received in the Lord, that thou fulfil it." The candidate was resented to the Bishop by Rev. Mr. Wells, under whose direction he had pursued his theological studies. This is the third from this school who has within a year entered the ministry. The music on this occasion was conducted by the music teacher of the institute, who presided at the organ-melodeon, and under whose direction the boys sang and chanted a number of beautiful pieces. At the conclusion of the services, the visiting clergy and other invited guests were hospitably entertained at the table of the Rev. Mr. Wells. Before dining, however, the Bishop called around him the pupils residing in the family, nearly thirty in number, and made them one of those brief, impromptu addresses in which he is so felicitous, giving them wise and loving counsel for their guidance in life, and assuring them of his deep interest in their welfare. Rev. Mr. Nields is from West Chester, this State,

and is a young gentleman possessing more than ordinary talents and acquirements. "SCRIPTURAL KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY."-The object of this society, whose advertisement appears in another column this morning, is the systematic study of the Sacred Scriptures, under a competent teacher, with the sole purpose and design of oming acquainted with the truths of God as revealed in His Word, without regard to any ecclesiastical bias whatever or sectarian creed. They have been meeting together in this way for nearly five years, during the winter months, and a large number of both sexes, young men especially, who attended them at the first from motives of mere curiosity, have, under the influence of these studies. pecome devoted, consistent, and intelligent Christians. The teachings, which are given without charge, are conducted, not on the principle of questioning the pupils, but vice versa. The society meets for instruction in this mutual way every Monday evening, at a quarter before eight o'clock, at Concord Hall, Tenth street, above Arch, and is weekly creasing in numbers. ANNIVERSARY OF THE HOME MISSIONARY

SOCIETY.—From an advertisement elsewhere it will be seen that the twenty-seventh anniversary of the Home Missionary Society" of Philadelphia will be held to-morrow (Sunday) evening, in Trinity M. E. Church, Eighth street, above Race, commencing at 71% o'clock, when the annual report will be read and addresses delivered by the pastor of the church. Rev. John F. Chaplin, D. D.; Rev. E. E. Adams, D. D., of the Presbyterian Church, and Rev. Dr Henson, of the Baptist Church,

ANNIVERSARY OF THE PHILADELPHIA BIBLE SOCIETY.—The twenty-fourth anniversary of the Philadelphia Bible Society will be held at St John's Lutheran Church, (Rev. Joseph A. Seiss. D. D., pastor.) Race street, above Fifth, to-morrow Sunday) evening. A sermon will be preached before the society by Rev. Dr. Seiss, and extracts from

the annual report will be read. A VISIT TO ROCKHILL & WILSON'S CLOTH-NG PALACE.—Throughout the length and breadth of our country, there is probably not a single mercantile house better known or more highly prized by its natrons than the "Brown-stone Clothing Hall" of Messrs. Rockhill & Wilson, of this city, located at Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street. An experience of many years, in which their large and constantlyincreasing husiness has been managed with a serupulous regard for the interest and convenience of their patrons, has given to this house a prestige, with all who make the art of dressing well a study, that may well be envied by less successful rivals Their success in making up garments to order is proverbial, both for gentlemen and youth, the reasons for which are threefold: They import the finest Europe afford, employ only the most skilful and experienced cutters, and their system is such that no garnent made to order is allowed to leave the establishment without being entirely satisfactory to their cust tomers. Another great advantage which they possess is that, being among the most extensive manufacturers, they have constantly on hand a full stock of piece goods to select from, so that now, nearly as the season is at its close, their stock of fine Fancy Cassimeres and choice Overcoatings is still unbroken. The despatch also and promptness with which their orders are filled is another appreciable convenience to the public, a feature that is equally true in their military and civil departments. In the former they have achieved a national reputation receiving as they do orders from army and nava officers in every loyal State in the Union.

Besides the great amount of work of this finer class done by this house, they have also, since the commencement of the war, manufactured to Government order the clothing for a number of entire regiments, employing at one time the large number of three thousand hands, thus affording remunerativ employment to hundreds of men and women not only in Philadelphia, but in a number of adjacent towns. Their ready-made stock, displayed in a magnificent salesroom, and sold to customers by competent and polite salesmen, is one of the most elegant in the country, and is made up in the best possible manner from the same elegant class of goods employed in their customer department. Buying all their goods in first hands, they are necessarily ena suits will be purchased within the next few days, we recommend our readers, before spending their money,

by all means to examine this splendid stock. SEASONABLE ATTRACTIONS AT PROCTOR & Co's.—For magnificent presents the public now, either from instinct, or reading The Press, naturally turn towards the Paris Mantilla, Cloak, and Fur Emporium, No. 920 Chestnut street, Messrs. J.W Procto & Co's. Their display of furs in their handsome windows is a standing topic of admiration to pedestrians, and from having been favored with a "look through," inside, we may safely say that their display in front is not an exaggerated index to their stock Their furs, by the way, are all of their own importation and manufacture, many of them having been purchased at the sales of the Hudson Bay Company ast March, when the rate of exchange was muc more favorable to the buyer than now, and, for this reason their prices are now correspondingly lower than are usually charged for the same class of goods. Their stock is rich and varied, embracing among other styles, the demure Siberian Squirrel the modest chinchilla, of South America; the Royal Ermine, of Russia; the rich Hudson Bay sable; the Mink sable of our own production; as well as the most luxurious furs from Labrador and Canada, where the severity of the temperature insures a finer and more lasting coat, and a color which rarely fades. It is a compliment to this well-known Cloak and Fur House, that all who have examined their Furs this season, and subsequently looked elsewhere, have, with rare exceptions, returned to purchase. Their system of never allowing their goods to be misrepresented in the slightest degree by their salesmen, and the uniform moderate profits which they charge—so that a novice can buy from them just as cheaply as the most competent judge-have secured for them the confidence of the community. In Cloaks, their assortment is not equalled by any other house in the country, neither in the styles, beauty, and richness of the materials employed, nor the taste and elegance in which their garments are made. They have, as the reader will see from their advertisement, just made their usual reduction in the prices of cloaks, in anticipation of the close of the season. Among their exquisite garments of this class, the following fashionable materials are represented: Best quality Lyons Velvet, India Silk, Velvet Beaver, Mohair Plush, Woolen Plush, Castor Beaver, Diagonal Plush, French Doeskin, French Beaver, and the magnificent Gros de Paris. For an acceptable present, of real value, this stock is certainly without a superior, and we hope our readers

Thursday will take advantage of this timely sugges-A BEAUTIFUL CLASS OF PRESENTS.—In the selection of gifts for the holidays Books ought to be a prominent item, and we are glad to find that in gifts for children good Books of a suitable character are largely taking the place of toys and other trifling articles. Those wishing to act upon this suggestion, will fine a magnificent stock of entertaining and profitable Juvenile books to select from at the store of Messrs. William S. and Alfred Martien, No. 606 Chestnut street, among whose recent works, of this class, we would direct special attention to "The Boy Friend; or, Ali can Help;" "Harry's Mistakes and where They led Him;" "Melodics for Childhood," (with thirty illusting tions;) "Charles Norwood, Erring and Repenting;" "Buy an Orange, Sir? or, the History of Jamie Woodford ;" "No Lie Thrives," a book for boys, and other similar publications, beautifully got up. We nav also mention in this oc ection that the rush for Martien's Photograph Albums-which are acknowledged to be the most beautiful made-has been unprecedented, and the same is true of their. large assortment of fluely engraved card-pictures of distinguished men. A SPLENDID STOCK OF UMBRELLAS, SUITABLE FOR GIFTS.—We invite attention this

morning to the advertisements of Messrs. Wm. A.

Drown & Co., No. 246 Market street, which the

reader will find elsewhere. This house has long

who may be shopping in this line between now and

stood at the head of the umbiella manufacturers in this country, and is the only one in this branch of trade that has been uniformly accustomed to make special preparations for the holidays. A visit to their warerooms yesterday convinced us that their reputation in this respect is being fully sustained his season. By late importations they have received a magnificent assortment of elegant fancy handles, ready to be attached to umbrelles at a half hour's notice, the cost of which range from one to thirty dollars. Their clegant French Bouquet Sunshades are also an exquisite novelty. Their stock, upon the whole, is the finest ever offered in Philadelphia. The public, too, we are glad to find, are beginning to appreciate the fact, which we have so frequently sought to impress upon their minds, that of all things in the way of a Christmas or New Year's gift, a handsome Silk Umbrella is at once the most tasteful and welcome. Messrs. Drown & Co. are now offering these beautiful goods in great variety of styles and sizes, some of which are more novel and beautiful than any that we have ever examined, and being their own importers, and the largest manufacturers of umbrellas in the country, they are enabled to sell at much below the usual rates of smaller operators. So, in buying your presents, don't forget the Umbrella.

Toys AND FANCY GOODS.—There can be

no Christmas at home without foys, and a know-

ledge where a really splendid stock of this class of

Christmas goods can be found, is therefore a desira-

ble item of information. Those who have ever

visited the palatial edifice of Mr. G. A. Schwartz,

No. 1006 Chestnut street, above Tenth, need not be

informed that his stock is a great museum of articles of fancy, taste, utility, and amusement. Mr. Schwartz has advantages which few merchants possess in his line. Being personally acquainted with all the most prominent manufacturers of these goods in Europe, and visiting, as he does, the European markets every season, in person, to make his purchases, he is enabled to sell at more moderate prices than dealers in these articles generally-With regard to the character of his stock we can only say, without attempting to describe it, that any one, young or old, could spend days and be highly entertained in examining the thousands of nove

and beautiful things that meet the eye at every step. A FINE GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT. -Now that everybody is preparing for a Christmas feast, it may not be amiss to inform those who have not yet learned the fact, that one of the finest stocks of family groceries in this city is that of Mr. Albert C. Roberts, corner of Eleventh and Vine streets. In another column of our paper to-day it will be seen that he announces "Materials for Mince Pies. There is a charm in this announcement to all who have tried Mr. Roberts' mince-meat materials, as he caters to the wants of his patrons with a thoroughly evicurean taste. All who may be in want of fir raisins, [citron, currants, spices, wines, &c., will find them at this store in greatest excellence, and the same compliment applies equally to his entire range of fine groceries, many of which are imported b himself, and are only to be found at his store. All who patronize him once are certain to become his

Fallery just opened at No. 906 Arch street, by Mr. F. A. O. Knipe. Mr. Knipe is a young artist of promise, with his soul in his profession. He is also assisted by one of the most skilful and best known operators in the country, and has manifestly set on with the determination of taking a high rank among the first photographic establishments of the day. W have had the pleasure of examining a number of his pecimens, than which we have never seen finer nes; and in the art of copying difficult engravings we believe he has achieved a success hitherto uns tained. He has already had a large number of appli ants for pictures, and has, in every instance, give entire satisfaction. We wish Mr. Knipe every suc ess in his splendid new enterprise, and recomm our readers who wish A 1 pictures to give him a call THE GREAT ECONOMICAL COOK STOVE.-We take the liberty again of calling attention to the fact that a large amount of fuel can be saved by every family, by using the celebrated Cooking Stoy of Mr. John S. Clark, No. 1008 Market street, which has the peculiarity of consuming only one ton of coal in nix months in doing the cooking and baking for a large family. This extraordinary economy of fuel is sul stantiated by hundreds of the most respectable witesses, who have practically tested its truth, and at the present high price of coal its economy becomes matter of peculiar importance. This great saving s effected by the scientific superiority in the con truction of Mr. Clark's stove. We would add,

NEW PHOTOGRAPH GALLERY.-We in-

vite attention this morning to the new Photograph

also, that its excellence as a Baker, and, in fact, for all kinds of cooking, is as remarkable and desirable is its economical properties already referred to Every one who buys this Stove becomes a living adertisement of its merits forever after. Try it everybody, as you will save money by doing so FINE CLOTHING FOR CHRISTMAS.—With characteristic taste and enterprise. Messrs. C. Sc ners & Son, No. 625 Chestnut street, under Javne' Hall, have made extraordinary preparations for the nolidays in the way of fine ready-made garments Persons wishing suits without the delay of ordering hem to measurement can be suited to a nicety a

he establishment of these gentlemen, or, if they prefer leaving their orders, they will find a magnifi ent stock of cloth goods to select from, and artists hat can do justice to the most graceful form. Their prices are proverbially low. GENTLEMEN'S WRAPPERS FOR HOLIDAY RESENTS.—The few days intervening between this nd Christmas will be, in a great measure, occupied y the ladies in the purchase of presents for their riends of the other sex. What could there be more asteful and appropriate for this purpose than the elegant Dressing Gowns manufactured and exhipited, in rich profusion, by Mr. G. A. Hoffman

successor to W. W. Knight,) No. 606 Arch street lis general stock of Gentlemen's Furnishing Foods is also one of the finest and most extensi n the city. A BEAUTIFUL AND POPULAR CLASS OF PRESENTS, this season, will be the various styles of engravings, and other pictures to fill them, a very fine assortment of which our readers will find at the counters of Mr. F. Gutekunst, the celebrated Photographer, Nos. 704 and 706 Arch street. He has been, or some weeks past, overwhelmed with applicants for his pictures, which are acknowledged to be un-

surpassed by any other in the world. SUPERB STOCK OF GENTS' FURNISHING Goods.-Mr. John C. Arrison, proprietor of the omilar Gentlemen's Furnishing House (formar J. Burr Moore's), Nos. 1 and 3 North Sixth street now presents a stock containing a thousand article of taste and comfort that are admirably adapted for presentation to a gentleman. What, for instance ould there be more elegant as a Christmas gift than one of Arrison's superb Dressing Gowns for gentlenen? to say nothing of his elegant quality gloves hosiery, cravats, scarfs, and other choice articles i great variety.

WHERE THE BEST STOCK OF CURISTMAS DONFECTIONERY MAY BE FOUND.—At the celebrated old house of Messrs. E. G. Whitman & Co., of course. The public understand this, and hence their arge establishment on Chestnut street, below Fourth, next door to Adams' Express, has been literally crowded with customers for more than week past. They not only offer the choicest sugar plums, roasted almonds, caramels, bonbons, secrets ine mixtures, all kinds of chocolate preparations rystallized fruits, &c., at the same prices charged elsewhere for inferior goods, but they positively uring, and all other the reoferits of in a many the orrespond.

WOOD & CARY'S BONNETS.—Persons who nay be shopping for themselves or friends should pear in mind that Messrs. Wood & Cary, No. 725 Chestnut street, have made a great reduction in the orices of all their various styles of head gear for Ladies, Misses, and Children. They are selling the most beautiful hats of the season at prices so moderate that no lady need hesitate another hour about getting a new winter bonnet just suited to her fancy. LADIES' FANCY FURS FOR HOLIDAY PRE-SENTS.-Messrs. Charles Oakford & Son, Nos. 834 and 836 Chestnut street, under the Continental Hotel, have still on hand a splendid assortment of Ladies' and Children's Fancy Furs adapted for holiday pre-

sents, notwithstanding the enormous demand for their goods during the last few days. Their prices for these rich articles of dress, we may state, are unusually moderate. SILVER-PLATED WARE.—Messrs. Witters Co., proprietors of the celebrated "Witters Kero sene Oil Lamp," No. 35 North Eighth street, corner

of Filbert, recommend, in another column of The Press this morning, that people buy their "Christmas Presents before the throng commences;" but this advice comes too late so far as their own store is concerned at least, as, in passing it yesterday, we found it crowded with customers buying their rich Silver plated Ware, fine quality Britannia Ware, beautiful Ornamental Lamps, and an endless variety of Fancy Goods suitable for gifts. REMEMBER THE Poor. - We cannot too strongly impress upon our readers the duty and importance of remembering the friendless poor in dispensing holiday favors. In this pinching weather

especially, Coal will be extremely acceptable, and we sincerely hope that it will flow into the cellars of the needy in abundance between now and the holidays. The good work, we are pleased to add, has already commenced. A large number of orders of this class have already been filled by Mr. W. W. Alter, from his yard, Ninth street, above Poplar, and it is commendable in Mr. Alter that, in all sales of this kind, he makes a generous abatement in his prices. Such generosity deserves recognition at the hands of the public. PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN.—Our fair

readers, who may be perplexed in making their holiday purchases for male friends, can adopt no wiser rse than by visiting the famous old house of R. C. Walborn & Co., Nos. 5 and 7 North Sixth street, as their magnificent stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, from a six-cent Shawl Pin to the most stylish French Dressing Gown for gentlemen, will dissolve all doubts in an instant, and decide the mind both as to what to buy, and where to buy it. Try this advice. A Curious Time-Piece. - Messrs. C. A.

Vankirk & Co. have now upon exhibition in the window of their new store, No. 517 Arch street, a skeleton time-piece, which is a singular-looking affair. It is simple in its construction, and yet is quite a curiosity. Vankirk & Co. have now opened at the above place a splendid assortment of gas fixtures, chandeliers, bronze figures, lamps, coal oil burners, &c. It is quite extensive, and embraces numerous useful and ornamental articles. They are remarkably cheap in their prices. Persons in want of such things should pay them a visit, FINE QUALITY APPLES FOR CHRISTMAS,—

Mr. C. H. Mattson, dealer in fine family groceries, Arch and Tenth Streets has now :ne, in anticination of the holidays, a splendid lot of choice apoles—fine large Greenings, Spifzenbergs, New York Pippins, Bellflowers, and beautiful striped appleswhich he sells either by the barrel or less quantity. Those wishing fine, sound, delicious apples, should examine this splendid stock without delay. MILITARY TRAPPINGS, for Army and Navy officers, can be found in great variety and elegant style at Oakford & Son's, under the Continental How THEY DRESSED .- One of the "Jenkinses" of the newspaper press thus describes the dresses worn by some of the ladies at a recent fa-

shionable wedding in this city: "Among the most beautiful were Mrs. De R—n, in white silk, black lace flounces, pink wreath. Mrs. N—h, light green silk, black lace flounces, head dressed as in he time of Louis Quatorze. Mrs. L-b, pink silk dress, with point lace flounces. Mrs. P. l, lilac silk, with white lace shawl and wreath of grapes. Miss D-r, pink silk. Miss A-l, yellow silk. Miss E-d, red silk, and Miss W-f, with lilac silk." It is scarcely necessary to add that the best-dressed gentlemen present were those who wore suits made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth.

DANTE.—The secret in Dante's struggle through life was in the reckless sarcasm of his answer to the Prince of Verona, who asked him how e could account for the fact that, in the household of princes, the court fool was in greater favor than the philosopher. "Similarity of mind," said the flerce genius, "is all over the world the source of friendship;" and, we suppose, to the same cause may be attributed the fact that every one now-adays procures his garments from the elegant store of Granville Stokes, No. 609 Chestnut street, where the finest and cheapest ready-made Clothing, of all styles, is kept constantly on hand.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS !- Get a beautiful

de4-tf

Steck Piano of J. E. Gould, corner of Seventh and

Chestnut streets.

MR. GOUGH AND HIS "LOND Tuesday night, the Academy of Mus hear this young and popular orator ture on "London," He dwelt upon to racters and peculiarities of this mode a manner that elicited repeated app grafified audience. Among other thin tioned that land had been sold in the city at the rate of \$1,000,000 per acre, the lot of ground, in this city, at the co and Chestnut streets, when it was occ old "National Theatre." When it was t was bought at the rate of \$220,000 on its site is built the Continental Hot of the one-story shops that fronted to now the finest hotel in the United s hestnut street, below Ninth, where loor, with the black letters on the Walt Pit," are now the cheering words, in lev Charles Stokes' One-Price Clothing," THE SUPERB GEORGE STECK P.

Ihristmas presents. J. E. Gould, S CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Bronz Safes, Cigar Boxes, and Ash Pans, Por afes, Organ Duace, and many other useful useful on hand, at Warner, Miskey, & Mer Chestnut Signor Blitz, the gay and Magician and Ventriloquist, commen equalled exhibitions on Monday at t Building. The Learned Canary Birds and to appear in their new performances, an has a budget of new feats in magic, which ish and delight. The children, in partic appy to learn of Blitz's return to public PIANOS MADE BY GEORGE STECK only by J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestny A FAMILY declining Housekee dispose of a magnificent 7-octave Rosewoo dispose of a magniment occase nosewor elegantly carved case and legs, grand act

strung bass, sweet and powerful tone, to five months ago, by one of the best nakers. Cost \$600, will be sold for \$250 To be seen in Spruce street, the third of Eighth, north side. J. E. GOULD, corner of Seventh Chestnut streets, is the only one in Philadel keeps the popular and truly beautiful MARRIED MEN Who would he with their better halves, should make the mas or New Year Present of a Grover noiseless Sewing Machine, office 730 Che de16-tu th s 3t HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—George Steek anos for sale by J. E. Gould, Seventh and

Is THERE A HUSBAND, father, or who will permit the drudgery of hand sew a genuine "Grover & Baker" Sewing Mail purchased for \$40 ? 730 Chestnut street de16-tu th s 3t STECK PIANOS.—These elegant; nents for sale by J. E. Gould, Seventh and

SPECIAL NOTICES NATURE'S BOUNTIES. BY THE BARD OF TOWER HALL Nature is kind old dame; Every creature, wild and tame, Is her pensioner; and she Feeds them all with bounty free. Food and clothing both she gives To each earthly thing that lives. Birds with plumage she supplies, Radiant with a thousand dyes; Ocean's denizens she mails In a panoply of scales: Tawny lions, bristly boars, Have their garments from her stores Alligators she provides With impenetrable hides; (Raiment, that, which does good duy, Though not remarkable for beauty; All the more pacific brutes She arrays in proper suits.
All are furnished, by her aid. With good garments, ready-made; Man excepted-he, poor elf! Nature dooms to dress himself. But with reason she provides him, Which to BENNETT'S Tower guides hi There, what Nature has denied. Is by glorious art supplied. We have on hand the fullest assortment, i phia, of Ready-made Clothing to supple:

most acceptable style of modern art, the or-Dame Nature, above referred to, which is call both protect and adorn the masculine "hus divine." Buying and selling for cash only are much below market rates MARKET Street, Philadelphia. BENNET GEORGE STECK'S INIMITABLE PIANO FORTES, Grands as are rapidly taking precedence of all others; power, evenness of touch, and pure mality in

should purchase without examining them closed them comment teachers are almost daily them Prices to suit the times. ocll-stuth 40t SEVENTH and CHEST SINGER & Co.'s LETTER A FAMILY ING MACHINE is the most beautiful, best, and of all Sewing Machines. It embodies the print Singer & Co.'s well-known Manufacturing nakes the interlocked stitch; will sew on cloth, and with all kinds of thread; will Bind a Gather and Quilt, Fell, Hem, and Tuck-in first ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING, and sur every other Machine for the great many and ex of its work. Send for a pamphlet.

No. 458 BROADWAY, NEW YOU PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, oc7-tu th stde31 No. 810 CHESTNUT STES BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! THE BEST IN THE WORLD. color not to be distin warranted not to injure the hair in the least; re the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the fi life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instants to splendid Black or Brown, leaving the light safe eantiful, Sold by all Druggists, &c. The Gennine is signed WILLIAM A BI LOR, on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY, No. 81 BARCLAY Size (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bonds: ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE STYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Par gures. All Goods made to Order warranted sat Our ONE-PRICE SYSTEM is strictly adhered to thereby treated alike. JONES & CO., 604 MARKET S del2-ly 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 dist They overcome effects of dissipation and late to They strengthen the system and enlives the mix They prevent miasmatic and intermittent leve They purify the breath and acidity of the stomaci They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation. They cure Diarrhocha, Cholera, and Cholera Mor They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Heads They are the best BITTERS in the world. The the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, the brated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are take the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to an of day. Particularly recommended to delicate requiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Grocers. rists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO.,

UPHAM'S HAIR DYE, 38 CENTS A

Three boxes for \$1; the best in use. Try it. Sold at UPHAM'S, 403 CHESTNUT Street. MARRIED. HOWARD-HICKEY .- On the 18th inst Rev. Samuel Appleton, Samuel B. Howard by trude Hickey, all of this city.

PECK—HALLOWELL.—On Thursday every control of the city. December 18th, by Rev. R. J. Wilson, M. Peck and Miss Lottie S. Hallowell, all of t Peck and Miss Lottie S. Hallowell, all of the INew York papers please copy.]

DORRIS—MILLES.—On Thursday, the life by the Rev. G W. Zahniser, Colonel William Ins. Jr., to Miss Julia M., daughter of le Miles, Esq., all of Huntingdon, Pa.

LIANDIS—WILLIAMS.—On the 15th in Alderman Lutz, Mr. George Washington later Miss Magdalena Williams, both of this city.

BROADWAY, New York.

HELLINGS—LIGHTNER—Near Landthe 18th inst., by the Rev. M. C. Lightner, I Hellings, of Philadelphia, to Emma M. Lightner, I cancer the Lancaster. DIED. SHOEMAKER.-On the 13th inst., i Fredericksburg, J. Parrish Shoemaker, in the year of his age, son of Dr. Charles and Markinaker, of Abington, Montgomery county.

CAMPBELL.—On the 19th inst., Elizabeth bell, reliet of William Campbell.

The relatives and friends are respectfully in the country of the country to attend her funeral, from her late resident North Sixth street, above Jefferson, on Tafternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notic RIDGWAY.—At Fredericksburg, Virgic the 13th inst., Captain Joseph R. Ridgeway is 22d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are intit to attend the funeral, from his father's resident his (Saturday,) the 20th inst., at 2 o'clock P. Carriages will meet the 12½ train from Williams and the same of th Carriages will meet the 12½ train from street wharf at Beverly, N. J.

MATLACK,—On Fourth-day, the 17th instal Martha Matlack, in her 72d year.

The relatives and frie, ds of the family are North fully invited, to attend her interal, from her later fully invited, to attend her interal, from her later sidence, No. 1122 Poplar street, on Second-day ing, the 22d inst, at 7 o'clock. To proceed to frieding, the 22d inst, at 7 o'clock. To proceed to frieding, the 22d inst, at 7 o'clock. To proceed to find MUSGROVE.—On the 18th, James Ridge, and of James and Hannah Musgrove, in the 21st Y. his age. his age.
The relatives and friends of the family are latives and friends of the family are lating to the family are latin fully invited to attend his funeral, from his esidence, No. 243 South Second street, to 1esidence, No. 243 South Second street, total day, at 2 P. M.

GALEY.—On Friday, Dec. 19, 1862, at his dence in Media, Pa., Rev. Samuel M. Galey, 61st. year of his age.

SCHWEIGEART.—Killed, at Fredericksburg.

on the 13th inst., Sergeant Jos. B. Schweiger Co. C, 90th Regiment P. V., son of John and Schweigeart, in the 24th year of his age. SEV ERIN.—On the 18th inst., Augustus H. Sin in the 28th year of his age. rin, in the 28th year of his age.

BARNES.—On the 18th inst., Mr. Abi
Barnes, in the 70th year of his age. BESSON & SON HAVE NOW BESSON & SON HAVE TO STORE,
Black all-wool Marinoos, \$1.12\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$1.5\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Do. do. Velour Reps, \$1.5\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$1.5\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Do. do. Cashmere, \$1.12\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$1.5\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Do. English Reps, 25 to 57\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Do. Turin Cloths, 50c.

Do. Parametras, 31\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 50c.; Alpacas, 38c. of 1.0

Do. Drap d'Almas, 50c.

Do. Bombazines, Mousseline, Tamisos, 38c. of 1.0

MOURNING STORE, 91S CHESTNUT (1)

N. B.—Samples post free.

TYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH STREETS.
Have a large stock of
Shawls for Pennsylvania Trade.
Silks for Pennsylvania Trade.
Dress Goods for Pennsylvania Trade. GOOD QUALITY BALMOR SKIRTS.—These Skirts are full four yards with one and a quarter long. Colors all-wood, and stylenger of the colors all-wood, a one and a quarter long. adapted to genteel trade. no27-tf

CUTHBERT Street.—This institution is now for the reception of sick and wounded Soldiers, be received and provided for in the most continuant, tree of charge.

Secretary of Board of Manual