MONDAY, DECEMBER 22, 1862. THE NEWS.

LAST week a gang of Arkansas guerillas, com manded by "Wild Tom," captured Gen. Thomas H. Bradley, a resident on the Mississippi, about thirty miles above Memphis, and one of his neighbors, named Thomas Lamerson. Messrs. Bradley and Lamerson have, for some time past, been recognized as Union men, and have been dealing extensively in cotton. For several months Gen. Bradley was in command of a Confederate brigade, and during that time, as well as several times since, he has been plundered by guerillas. His dismissal from the Confederate service made him an active Union man, so far as supplying provisions to Union troops and

HON. J. H. LANE has been admitted to practice in the Supreme Court of the United States. A REBEL colonel, A. W. Jones, was recently eaptured in Arkansas. He was the provost marshal general of the "Trans-Mississippi district." He describes the army in Arkansas as in a most wretched condition. In the language of his negro servant (who was with him), "they just got plenty of nothing." He states that Rains and Parsons have been ousted. Frost commands Parsons' division, and is in bad repute. Provisions had become so scarce that General Hindman had issued an order for all families from Missouri to at once return. " THE London Times of the 1st inst. contains ano ther letter from its Richmond correspondent. He expresses apprehension of a movement of our troops from Suffolk upon Richmond, and shows how easily, in his opinion, the rebel capital could be taken from that point. In describing Jefferson Davis he says "In a former letter from the North, I expressed the opinion that Mr. Davis was the ablest living American; that impression is more than confirmed by intercourse with him. The President is one of those calm, firm, undemonstrative men, inclining to reticence, but, if interested, easily led on to animated conversation. An interview with him reveals to you an American with striking originality, whose nind has made its own road as it journeyed, who has thoughtfully profited by his own experiences, and got beyond the set phrases and the primers which circumscribe vigor and reach of thought. Each word is slow, weighty, and luminous, the countenance and voice agreeable and convincing, the mouth one of the firmest that ever were set in mortal head. The President looks spare and worn, but speaks cheerfully of his health."

THERE is at present residing in Holly Springs a lady of considerable note in Mississippi. At the outbreak of the rebellion her husband was publishing a paper in that town, and was one of the first to raise a company for the Confederate service. His wife at once took charge of the concern, and for a long time managed and edited the paper. She would have continued it up to the time of the Federal occupation had she been able to procure material on which to print her issue. Printing paper was not to be had at any price, and her enterprise, by force of circumstances, fell through. Her husband and two sons are now in the rebel service.

THE late General Mitchell once stated that when he held 150 miles of the Tennessee river he was enabled to do it because he had intelligent slaves in his employment, who kept him advised of the movements of the enemy.

GENS. BRAGG and Joe Johnston are at Murfreesboro, and also Gen. Polk. Jeff Davis and the rebe generals are reported to have held a grand council of war at Murfreesboro last week, at which it was determined that Middle Tennessee, as well as the whole State, should be defended to the last. They were confident of their ability to whip Rosecrans and boasted that they would capture Nashville and drive the Federals out of Tennessee by the first of

JOHN MORGAN is again on the wing, bound Kentucky-ward. The Kentucky rebels seem to be well. posted as to the contemplated movements of their friends, the rebel generals. At Louisville and Lexington, they are boasting that John Morgan has promised to eat his Christmas dinner at Lexington. and declare that he will do so. GEN. NAGLEE, commanding our forces at Yorktown and Williamsburg, in the absence of Gen.

Keyes, has recently made several important reconnoissances above Gloucester Point, Virginia, capturing upwards of one hundred rebels and about a thousand head of cattle. LIEUT. COLONIL WILLIS, of Gen. Grant's army, is missing, under circumstances that lead to the

belief that he has been murdered. The Proposed Railroad on Broad Street. The question to be considered in reference to the proposed freight railroad on Broad street, is this: Shall we permit the most beautiful avenue in Philadelphia to be descented: the lives of its inhabitants to be placed in additional danger; the trade of Philadelphia to be made a mere element in the trade of New York, and our great city a mere way-station on the New York and Washington Railroad, to gratify a small company of railroad managers and speculators? A hundred arguments can be made against the erection of any such road on Broad street, and every one of them will be an argument involving the prosperity of Philadelphia. There can be but one argument in its favor, and that is, that it will facilitate travel and transportation from Washington and Baltimore to New York. Now, we are perfectly willing to do anything to facilitate travel and transportation over any road. The economy of our public improvements, their success and convenience, are matters in which we feel a natural and strong interest. But it is unreasonable to expect us to make such a sacrifice as these gentlemen ask to gratify any spirit of railroad enterprise. The interest and prosperity of Philadelphia are more

dear to us than that of any corporation or company that lives upon its trade and travel, and we cannot sacrifice our most beautiful avenue to increase their revenues. We look forward to the time when Broad street will be relieved from the unsightly tracks that now deface it, and when the long line of mules and teams that drag their slow lengths along its street, will become as much a memory of the past as the old market sheds on Market street, and the corner watch-boxes under an old municipal system. Another railroad on Broad street is not to be endured, and we trust the courts will in terpose and save us from the calamity. The Gallant Four Hundred. Mr. TENNYSON sang the song of the Light

Brigade, and how the noble Six Hundred rode into the Valley of Death, and we never read his lyric without feeling a thrill of admiration for their gallantry and devotion. Yet, what shall we say of the heroes who crossed the Rappahannock amid a storm of shell and shot, to build the pontoon bridges on which our army passed into Fredericksburg ?-the gallant four hundred who volunteered for the perilous mission. Their conduct realizes the grandest type of bravery. We can see how Cardigan and his brigade. in the heat of battle—their veins beating to the music of advancing squadrons and the roar of advancing artillery—could have ridden their fearful and impetuous ride. Every battle has similar instances of daring, for it is mainly by such daring that battles are gained. Like the beating of the tempest, there is a rush; a flash, the noise of thunder, darkness. All is over. It is spasmodic, nincertain, brief. There was no such associations to invite BURNSIDE's gallant volunteers. There was a broad river to be crossed in perilous boats. The ferry was enfiladed by cannon—over their heads the fire of their own artillery was pouring like a rain storm into the ancient town of Fredericksburg. Sharpshooters were on the banks—men whose eyes had been trained in are far preferable. the cypress swamps of the Southwest, and death seemed to be the immediate portion of mual soirce of the Mechanics' Institution all who came within the range of their rifles. of Leeds, the commercial capital of his na-To enter upon such a mission required calm, tive Yorkshire, Mr. Milnes, alluding to devoted, self-sacrificing courage—that feel- what occurred since the cra of the Crystal ing which lays aside all love of life and Palace of 1851, spoke as follows about this places every hope, and dream, and fancy, country: as so many offerings upon the altar of the country—the feeling of a LEONIDAS when though but few, who had looked with something he welcomed death with the joy of a bride-

Who are the gallant four hundred whose exploit is an event in the great week now closed? Why should they be forgotten when we come to honor those who are deserving of honor? Rome would have given them the honors of the triumph: Greece would have placed laurel crowns upon their heads; France would have decked their breasts with the glittering cross of honor; England's Queen would have given the token of a nation's admiration, before tens ties he had referred to had sprung. For himself he of thousands of their fellow-countrymen, would say this and he trusted that there was Will America do nothing to reward the men no person in that hall, whatever his abstract who gave themselves with such alacrity, that they might die if death were necessary? If we would teach our children the how they allowed a great national evil, as was that of virtues of brave and good men; if we would make them worthy of the gencration that brings them forth, we must bend; there were many which, in our limited unplace before them these illustrious types of true manhood. We must show them that the State is not unmindful of those who do her service. Let the history will declare that to be good which God's law, and the land record the recomwhich records the deed record the recompense. Let these men be singled out from the army as men whom we delight to honor. If they are privates, let them be promoted; for men who carried a musket into the midst character and sagacious in policy, and, as

rible; such men as these make the cause of liberty and truth invincible; and the President can do no more grateful act than to thank them, in the name of the country, for their modest valor, and to raise them to a higher rank in the army which they have helped to distinguish.

There has been some comment made upon the management of prize cases at the port of Philadelphia, and many misstatements have been made in speaking of them particularly. We are glad to lay the following transcript of facts from the records of the United States District Court before our readers, in order that they may see what has been accomplished, and the superior economy exhibited by those high officers of the Government who have the business in charge. The clerk of the court and the District Attorney are constantly engaged in arranging the prize cases that are sent to this port, and labor assiduously to make a prompt, full, and satisfactory return in each case. Thus far, prizes have been disposed of to a better advantage here than at any other port, and not one has escaped condemnation. The United States marshal deposits all money in the Mint as soon as it is turned over to him by the judicial authoritics, and no other deposits are made except when such are directly ordered. The final proceeds of twenty-three prize vessels, beides balances from other vessels, have been sent to Washington for distribution, since the breaking out of the rebellion, from this port. amounting to over \$265,688. In the case of the Lodona, the affairs are nearly adjusted, and the money proceeds will be sent to Washington in a few days. The fact that, under the admiralty law, all vessels in

sight at the time of the capture can lay claim to a certain portion of the proceeds naturally causes delay in long and tedious investigations, and this may be particularly applied to the cases of the Cumbria and Herald, the captors of which vessels are numerous, and are still unsatisfied as to certain claims that are made. " A Jewel and a Man." The genial and happy old gentleman who

s now living the life of a Sir Roger De

Coverly at his Arcadian home of Wheatland, will be delighted when he reads the "Private and Confidential" letter of the Hon. JACOB THOMPSON, late Secretary of the Interior of the United States, and now an officer in the army of the rebels. This letter, be it remembered, was written in November, 1860, a month after Mr. Bu-CHANAN had been entreated by General SCOTT to garrison the menaced forts of the Union. The Presidential election had not taken place—not one State had passed an ordinance of Secession—there had been no

aggressions upon the South," to use the cant phrase of the time, and no disposition to do any State the slightest injustice. Everything was peace, and outside of the secret conclave of traitors in the South, no indication of war was manifested. Mr. Thompson, however, was in the confidence of these traitors, and could easily anticipate a rebellion which he was endeavoring to foment. Here are the terms he uses in a private and confidential letter to a friend and fellow-traitor: "As long as I am here I shall shield and protect the South. Whenever it shall come to pass that lies in his power to sustain the Administra-I shall think that I can do no further good | tion that is now fighting its battles. The here, I shall return to my home. Bucha-

and a man. But my duty now is to the of the executive power. Every man should South." If anything were necessary to show the part taken by these traitors to destroy, the Union, Mr. Thompson's letter would be conclusive evidence. He tells his friend that he would remain to shield and protect the South, and when he had done all the good he could he would return to his home. Then, having spoken of the treason, as he contemplated it, and the part he would take, his mind naturally reverted to his most trusted friend in the conspiracy. "Bu-CHANAN is the truest friend to the South I have ever known from the North. He is a

We can see more clearly why it was that WINFIELD SCOTT was spurned from the Presidential presence when he came to warn this "jewel and a man" that danger was impending over the Republic. He had no desire to hear such tidings, and the old soldier was impertinent in his importunities. He knew that Thompson was busy in his intrigues to destroy the Union; he knew that SLIDELL, and DAVIS, and MASON were plotting the conspiracy which they afterwards inaugurated: He might have ended all their schemes by the simplest exercise of executive power, but the wish and the will were far apart. He might have been a great President—the saviour of the country the object of a people's love for all time to come. He chose the baser part. He was the "truest friend of the South," and by necessary inference, the falsest friend of the North. Mr. Thompson is but repeating the judgment of his countrymen and history in his compliment to Mr. Buchanan. Denounced and despised by the friends of his country, it is fitting that compliments and

flattery should come from its enemies. Mr. Monckton Milnes, M. P., on American Affairs. Among the independent politicians in England, well-horn, well-educated, so well

endowed with worldly goods as to be superior to worldly influences, and so distinguished as an author and orator as to occupy a high position in the world of letters-actually, the same as the late SAMUEL ROGERS occupied for so many years none is more popular than RICHARD MONCETON MILNES, who has been Parliamentary representative of the borough of Pontefract, from the year 1837 until now. His grandfather was a peer, and his father-in-law is. His father, a gentleman of great landed property and wide influence in Yorkshire, repeatedly refused to accept a peerage, offered to him by Mr. PITT, by Mr. PERCIVAL, and by Lord LIVERPOOL, when respectively at the head of the British Government. The same offer was made to Mr. MILNES himself, by the late Sir Robert Peel, who also tendered him a high official position, and both proffers were declined. Mr. MILNES is as independent in political principle and position as any man in Parliament, and his place in society, high as it is, is as much a tribute to his literary performances as to his vast hereditary fortune. At once accessible and hospitable, he delights in the society of Americans, and, albeit himself with strong monarchical predilections, is liberal and sensible enough to perceive and to acknowledge

On the 27th ultimo, president at the an-

that, for this country, republican institutions

"He believed that there were some persons. like inhuman gratification on the American catastrophe; but he for one would never share in any feelings which could regard that event as any other than the greatest calamity which ever fell upon the human race, and as one which Englishmen, beyond all others, were bound to denounce and execrate. [Cheers.] All present knew the miserable poverty existing in Lancashire through this American dis aster. Such events as these did not occur without some extent of moral improvement in the world: but it was not his business to 'improve' those occurrences for any peculiar purpose. All he could do was to call upon all to suggest to themselves as they best could what had been the evil, what had been the wrong, what had been either the injustice, or some other neccant cause, from which the calami. opinions might be upon political subjects, who would not agree with him—that this great American disaster was an awful lesson to every other natio American slavery, to remain within the community unrepented of, uncared for, and unimproved. [Applause.] There were many evils in society to which we must derstanding, we see no means of abolishing, or even of rectifying; but that was a different thing from trying to make of the evil good; it was a totally different thing from saying, 'this is not an evil; we was which lay at the root of the American disaster. This

it was which was filling with desolation the valleys of Lancashire and Cheshire." These sentiments are alike Christian in of such danger should wear a sword forever might be anticipated, have caused no small after. Such men as these make armies ter- sensation in the public mind of England.

It has been assumed, by the American journals that have written on the subject, Prize Cases at this Port.

that the Atlantic Telegraph Company was in funds and capable of commencing operations for manufacturing the electric cable. This is a mistake, originating out of the misrepresentations of the Directors. The truth is, the project has a very gloomy aspect, at present, being in what Dr. Johnson would have called a state of impecuniosity, while less stilted persons would declare it nearly penniless. As a last resource, to raise funds, an extraordinary meeting of the Company was announced to have taken place on the 12th instant, at which would be considered. proposal to issue \$3,000,000 new capital, preferential shares of \$25 each, bearing 8 per cent. interest, guarantied, in case of sucess, by the British Government; any further profits to be appropriated, in the first instance, to paying a dividend of 4 per cent. on the old capital, and beyond that amount to an equal division between the old and the new shareholders, and the formation of a reserve fund. After deducting this percentage (on the former and lost capital and on what is now to be raised), the chance of profits to new and old shareholders seems doubtful, and the prospect of forming a reserve fund almost ludicrous. Three million dollars cannot easily be raised in these times, and not one cent of American

Atlantic Telegraph.

money should be thrown in, to swell up this amount, until a guarantee be received that as one terminus of the Atlantic Telegraph is to be on British, the other shall be upon American soil. Any promise by the Company, or by the British Government, or by both, that, in the event of war, American messages shall pass to and from Europe as freely as in time of peace, would be wholly valueless—because the British operators would always know their purport, and because, internationally, a state of war, according to Sir George Cornwall Lewis. at once abrogates all treaties and agreements. Sir George, who has been British Home Secretary, and is now Minister of War, was a lawyer and a jurist before hebecame a politician and an office-holder. In the latter capacity, however, he has lately

delivered the above opinion, that War abrogates all Treaties. We must keep aloof from assuming proprietorship in an Atlantic Telegraph which will be entirely at the command and under the control of the British Government. What a burlesque would it be for Mr. SEWARD to telegraph mportant intelligence or instructions to Mr. ADAMS, in London, or to Mr. DAYTON, in Paris, if a duplicate of the telegram were obtainable by PALMERSTON, on demand made to the operator at either terminus, in ireland or Newfoundland!

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21, 1862. I wish I could bring the friends of this Union everywhere, and more particularly those whom I address in your State of Pennsylvania, to realize the great duty that is now before them. In this time of general anxiety and inquiry, of distrust and expectation, with the memories of recent disaster oppressing us, and the enemy busily profiting by reason of our discomfiture, every man that loves the Union should do what people should know that the success of this NAN is the truest friend to the South I have great war for freedom depends upon the ever known from the North. He is a jewel | stability of this Government and the security feel that it is an immediate personal exemplary duty to do his part towards this great object. A thousand ways suggest themselves to any practical and carnest mind. We must organize the Union sentiment into victory for the Union. This does not imply mere political gatherings; that is the second stage of the process. There must be harmony of feeling, and a personal communion among those who are loyal and tiue. The county newspaper should be

sustained, and men of gift should strengthen its tone, and give interest to its columns. In all our relations of business or intercourse, wherever we have favors, or patronage, or courtesies to bestow, we should give our preference to the loyal men over any who may be cold or fainthearted. An occasional gathering of gentlemen, who think alike, to devise practical means for advancing the cause—a social assembly, the club, the church, the exchange—the place of devotion, of business, and of pleasure, if properly controlled, will have a marvellous, effect in giving a healthy tone to public sentiment. The result of this you will see in the next elections, or perhaps at an earlier and more momentous occasion. We do not know what a revolution may bring forth. We only know the day as it passes-to-morrow may demand all the fortitude, faith, and patriotism that dwells in the hearts of the people. This Republic is not to be lost or saved by

the heroes of battles pass from sight to silence, like the visionary kings of Macbeth. There is something deeper than this sea of war whose bloody waves now lash the shores of many a State and Territory—a sentiment of loyalty and love for liberty that must save us in the end. It may be shown in the ballot; it may be shown at an earlier time; but it must come into power before we accomplish the end. Purblind, foolish, and weak politicians may shape their course by the dancing straws in the air, neglecting the great storm that is gathering behind them. The Administration is the compass that should guide every loyal man. To follow that Administration all sacrifices should be made, and every energy devoted. In town and township, in all places, and at all times, we should labor in this good work. We are entering upon a new life, and when the wars are over, we shall commence the campaign that is to decide our wo or wel-

the sword alone. Battles are fought-and

fare. For the present, our duty is that of undivided devotion to the Government and organized allegiance to the Administration. regarding its friends as our friends, and its enemies as enemies to liberty, the Union, and the Constitution. OCCASIONAL.

Public Entertainments. THE OPERA.-Mr. Grau can felicitate himsel scasons ever witnessed in Philadelphia. This mus be attributed in the first place to his own good management, and again to the excellence of his company. We have had better singers than any Mr. Grau has given us, but we have never had so many good singers at once. Guerrabella will be remembered as one of the most accomplished acresses on the lyric stage; Lorini, as the possessor of a fine soft voice, which we think would be sweet in "Norma :" Cordier as a bright vivacious singer in the French style. Brignoli is as sweet as ever, and lmost as awkward, while Susini, Amodio, and Barili re becoming more and more popular. Morensi has oure contralto voice, which will improve with time This evening we shall have a repetition of Mever being prima donna. On Tuesday evening we shall have "The Sicilian Vespers," with Lorini as Helene sustained by Brignoli, Amodio, and Susini. On Wednesday there will be an extra performance. when, in addition to the whole opera of "Favorita," there will be an act each of three other operas, bringing into play every artist engaged. THE WALNUT-STREET THEATRE.-Mr. and Mrs. Davenport are now closing a most successful engagement at this theatre. Mrs. Davenport, having re covered from indisposition, will appear as Lady Teazle, in "The School for Scandal," Mr. Davenport taking the part of Charles Surface. Mr. Tilton plays Joseph Surface, which is not in his line. On Wednesday evening, Mr. Joseph P. Price, the attentive stage manager, will receive a benefit. On Christmas there will be two performances. ARCH-STREET THEATRE -- Mr. Clarke will soon leave us, after one of the most remarkable successes ever attained in a Philadelphia theatre. We shall be sorry to part from Mr. Clarke, who, aside from some little extravagance, and a too marked endeavor to please vulgar tastes, is really a great actor and a popular gentleman. To-night he appears in "The Naiad Queen," a piece suiting Christmas week, and remarkable only for its fine scenery. "The Naiad Queen" is a pleasing piece of romance, and will lazzle the large, wondering eyes of many little folks. MR. HOOD'S PANTOMIMES,-Mr. Hood and Mr. Sheldon have arranged for Christmas week a most attractive and pleasing entertainment. They announce a grand fairy spectacle illustrating the nur-sery fable of "Cinderella," in which two hundred little children will appear. Among the most promi-

nent features will be two trained Shetland ponies,

which, with a shrewd regard for the fitness of things,

the managers have named "Little Mac" and "Burn-

side." The price of admission to this entertainment

will be twenty-five cents, to all parts of the house.

The Academy of Music alone is worth this price of

admission, and with the pantomime it will form

SPECIAL PARTNER WANTED. - We invite atten

tion to the advertisement, elsewhere, of a dry-goods

referred to we know has long been of excellent

jobbing house for a "special partner." The house

standing in the mercantile community.

eally the cheapest entertainment of the season.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to "The Press" WASHINGTON, December 21, 1862.

Excellent Condition of the Army_General Sigel's Proposed Attack, etc. Mr. CLEMENT B. BARCLAY, whose generous devotion of time and means to the relief of our soldiers has won the confidence of all who have been brought in contact with him, has returned from the Army of the Potomac. He states that the rumored demoralization of the army is without foundation; that the soldiers are devoted to Gen. BURNSIDE, and have full confidence in him; that their love for Gene ral McClellan renders them loyal to General BURNSIDE. They never fought better than at Fredericksburg, and are eager again to be led for ward to the achievement of a victory which shall compensate for the recent failure. In the attack upon the impregnable works of the enemy at Fredericksburg, they were willing to sacrifice them selves, believing that their efforts would enable General Banks to enter Richmond by way of the

James river. Mr. BARCLAY commends highly the care of the wounded and the admirable management of Dr. LETTERMAN, Medical Director of the Army of the Potomac. He says the medical department has never before been so excellently managed. It is currently stated that after the attack upon Fredericksburg had been determined upon, General SIGEL requested permission to lead a column of forty or fifty thousand men across the fords of the Rapps hannock, with a view to turn the left flank of the rebel army, and attack it upon the fiank and rear simultaneously with the attack of General Bubn-SIDE in front. This permission was refused, and General Siger marched directly to Falmouth, to find it reoccupied by the army of General Burn-THE condition and spirits of our army on the Rapnahannock are représented as excellent. Their con

fidence in General Burnside is unshaken, despite the The Internal Revenue Act. The Commmissoner of Internal Revenue has made the following decision relative to brewers Under the 51st and 64th sections of the excise law any manufacturer of beer, lager beer, or ale, may sell the same at place of manufacture in quantities of more than three gallons at one time to the same pur chaser, without being required to take a license as a wholesale dealer in liquor. Any manufacturer of beer, lager beer, or ale, who

owns or hires a depot or warehouse for the storage and sale of such beer, lager beer, or ale, in a collection district, other than that in which the manufac tory is situated, and who shall have obtained a permit for the removal of such beer, lager beer, or ale, agreeably to the provision of the 51st section of the excise law, may sell such beer, lager bear, or ale of his own manufacture, removed as aforesaid at such depot or warehouse, in quantities of not more than three gallons at one time to the same purchaser, without being required to take a license as wholesale dealer in liqours. Nothing herein contained shall be construed t authorize the sale at such depotor warehouse of any beer, lager beer, or ale, not removed from the place of manufacture in the manner prescribed by said 51st

It is understood that the Secretary of the Trea. sury has completed his finance bill, recommending a nine hundred million loan at not over seven-thirt percent, and the repeal of the five-twenty conversion act. He adheres firmly to the opinion in his annual report, that money can be raised by loan. The McDowell Court of Inquiry.

In the McDowell Court of Inquiry, to-day, Major McDowell, a brother of the General, was the first Major General Siger, was next sworn. He was examined in regard to his movements while co-onerating with Gen. McDowell in the Virginia cam paign, of which he gave a detailed account. In answer to an interrogatory, whether he had ever found reason to impute treachery and inefficiency, or a want of courage to Gen. McDowell, he replied that, though loth to testify on matters affecting the standing of a general officer, he would frankly state his opinions at that time, mistaken as With respect to the first charge, he had no proof of McDowell's having held unlawful communicatlon with the enemy.

believed McDowell had evinced incompetency as a corps commander, to support which he cited several instances. He believed the junction of Longstreet by McDowell, and that the latter might have easily kent nossession of Thoroughfare Gap. In the course of his testimony he referred to a remark made by McDowell to one of his (Sigel's) staff officers, but General McDowell objected to its publicity on the ground of similar evidence having

been ruled as inadmissible on a previous occasion. The Court was cleared, and after a secret session of half an hour was re-opened without arriving at any decision. The examination of General SIGEL was continued. Being desired by the Court to state the nature of the remark, the name of the officer, and the occasion he replied that having sent to McDowell on a cer informed the aide-de-camp that "General SIGEL

should fight his own corps." The aid was Capt. DAHLGREN, who chanced to be present; whereupon the court decided that if Gen. McDowell considered the further interrogation of Gen. Signi, prejudicial to his cause, the other wit. ness. Capt. Dahlgren, might be called. Gen. McDowell did not so prefer, however, but insisted on the impropriety of Capt. DAHLGREN'S remaining longer in the room, as he was to be examined on the same point. The court then requested Capt. DAHLGREN to

The remainder of Gen. SIGEL's testimony was substantially the same as the foregoing. The Remains of Gen. Jackson and other Officers. The remains of General Jackson left vesterday for

Pennsylvania. Those of Lieutenant Colonel BALL and Captain Dodge, of the 66th New York Volunteers, and Lieutenant Poor, of the 57th New York Volunteers, reached here yesterday. They will be forwarded to New York to-day. Sick and Wounded Sent North.

leave this city for Philadelphia to-morrow after-Arrival of Paroled Prisoners. Two hundred Union soldiers, capture in the late battle, paroled by General LEE, at Fredericksburg,

Three hundred sick and wounded soldiers will

arrived to-day from that city, and will be sent to Annapolis to-morrow. Another Exodus into Secessia. The Secessionists in this city are in high glee over the fact that, but a short time since, some one hundred of their female friends were permitted to pass through our lines and go South, and boast that they have no difficulty in procuring this privilege. I learn that on Christmas over five hundred ladies, whose husbands or relatives are taking an active part in the rebellion, are to be permitted to set out to join them. No doubt the gentlemen will hail their arrival as a most appropriate Christmas gift from the

Acting Assistant Paymasters ARTHUR SIBLEY, SILAS T. SAVAGE, and WM. B. PURDY, have been ordered to the Mississippi squadron. Acting Assistant Paymaster Pelham U. AMES has been ordered to report for duty on board the United States steamer Saginaw.

Acting Assistant Paymaster J. C. WOODBURY has een ordered to the iron-clad steamer Catskill. Acting Master CHARLES SMITH and Acting En sign BARTLETT have been ordered to the Saginaw. Dr. WM. B. GREEN, of Philadelphia, has been appointed an acting assistant surgeon, and ordered to the Saginaw. Georgia, has been dismissed the service for being ab-

sent without leave. The Navy Department has been informed by Lieut. Commanding ENGLISH, of the Saginaw, that he recently captured the schooner By George, from Nassau for Providence, with an assorted cargo of coffee, salt, &c., and sent her to Key West.

ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Rebels Cross the Rappahannock, and make a dash into Occoquan—Capture of Union Cavalry, Sutlers, Wagons, etc. HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTO MAC Dec. 20.—Yesterday morning at daylight, about a hundred of the Hampton Legion (rebel cavalry) entered Occoquan, and captured a lieutenant and thirty privates of the Tenth New York cavalry, guarding he telegraph lines. Eleven sutlers and six sutlers' wagons were seized by the rebels. All is quiet to-night. HEADQUARTERS, Dec. 21.—The Rev. Mr. Reed, of Pennsylvania, in behalf of the Christian Commission, has visited these headquarters, bringing comforts and delicacies for the sick, and a corps of volunteer nurses for the wounded remaining in camp. All were placed at the disposal of the Medical Department, and were highly appreciated by the medical director. No new movements by the enemy have been ob-

served since we evacuated the south side of the It is not known to General Burnside's staff that he has tendered his resignation of the command of this army, as stated in a Washington correspondence. Everything is quiet along the river. Although the stock of the sutlers in this command

nearly exhausted and supplies are much needed,

it is not deemed judicious by them to transport their

goods by the overland route.

PORT ROYAL.

Another Steamer of the Banks Expedition Disabled. EEW YORK. Dec. 21.-The steamer Thames has arrived from Port Royal. She reports that the steamer Jersey Blue, which left here with the Banks Expedition, had arrived there disabled, on the 15th

The steamer Quincy had repaired and sailed. The steamer Quinnebaug was still repairing. GENERAL BANKS' EXPEDITION.

It Will Operate in the Gulf-General Banks to Relieve General Butler. It was announced previous to the departure of the flect that the expedition was destined for Texas, to commence from that base a series of military opera-tions important in a political as well as military point of view. It is now perfectly proper to state that the expedition is destined for certain operations in the Gulf, and that it will rendezvous at Ship Island, although Gen. Banks' headquarters will be at New Orleans, where he will relieve Gen. Butler in the command of that department.—Herald, of ves

Insanc Asylum Burned. BRATTLEBORO, Vt., Dec. 21.-A large portion of the Insanc Asylum was burned this morning. All the patients were saved.

CHANGES IN THE CABINET.

Resignations of Secretaries Seward and Chase—Proceedings of the Senatorial Cau-cus—Reconstruction of the Cabinet—Pro-bable Successors to the Vacancies.

Dable Successor.

[To the Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21. It is ascertained that the Senators who met in caucus last week were pledged to keep their proceed ings secret, excepting to the President, and this they did with more success than usually attends such de liberations. The Secretary of State, however, soon heard of the proceedings, and promptly tendered his resignation. On Friday night the committee from the caucus again visited the President, and remained with him and all the members of the Cabinet (Secre tary Seward alone being absent) for more than four hours. The next day by noon Secretary Chasasent in his resignation, not merely as a matter of form. It is not known that there was any objection to him on the part of the caucus. The Representatives were in no manner consulte

regarding the propriety of the action of the Senators. but no complaints are made by them, there being a general acquiescence in their proceedings. The resolution adopted recommended a partial recon truction of the Cabinet, which several Senators interpret an ultimate entire change of the pro Reports are current, but which cannot be verified that all-of the members of the Cabinet have re-

signed. However this may be, it is believed that one of them will, in the least, embarrass the Executive in the choice of their successors. While some of the Senators insist that, all of them shall be unloubted Republicans, others are content to leave the entire matter in the hands of the President, so that he may act as best to serve the country in its pre Senator Fessenden and D. S. Dickinson of New

York are the most prominent, among others, named for Secretary of State, and the belief is entertained that the former will soon be tendered the appoint Speaker Grow will probably be tendered a Secre taryship. Many of his friends seem to regard this a

nearly certain.

The President, it is known, some time since decied on Representative Fox, of Indiana, to occupy the Secretaryship of the Interior, but this gentleman inflexibly declined the honor, owing to the present doubtful political complexion of his district, which on another election might return one of the opposite The impression is general that neither the resigna-

ion of Mr. Seward nor Mr. Chase has yet been

cepted by the President. After careful inquiry, it is believed that the abov tatement contains all that is reliable upon the subect, and that the resolution of the caucus received e unanimous vote of the Senators present. A member of a Border-State committee, appointe v a recent caucus, states that, in the interview with the President yesterday, he informed them that, as to the emancipation proclamation, he had acted from the firm belief it would effect good results. But that if he could be convinced to the contrary e would modify his position upon that subject his purpose being to do the best he could under al

the circumstances which surround him."

Rumors from Washington. From the Washington Star of Saturday evening we copy the following paragraphs in relation affairs in Washington : RESIGNATION OF MR. CHASE AND MR. BLAIR. secretary Chase has tendered his resignation to the President, and, we have every reason to believe, Post master General Blair has done the same.

It appears to be universally believed that by night fall all their colleagues will follow their example, i they have not yet done so. ney have not yet done so.

Mr. Seward.—Neither Secretary nor Assistant Secretary Seward attended at the State Depart nent to-day, up to noon. They are understood to have been engaged at their residence preparing for an early departure for their homes in New York. THE CAUCUS ACTION .- We learn that Senat ANTHONY presided in the recent sessions of the Republican party caucus, by the action of which the current Cabinet imbroglio was precipitated. The appointment of the committee of nine to notify the President of the action of the caucus was made on the nomination of individual Senators, made on the homination of individual senators, the conservaties leaving that pretty much to the radicals, being content with the adoption of a resolution which they conceived the President would promptly construe into a recommendation for the reconstruction of his council in accordance with what they hold to be the manifest wishes of the country in this crisis. Arnoros,-We have information to-day leading to believe that, upon the original resolution excaucus was divided—about 13 for to 16 against it just reversing the estimate published yesterday. TOWN TALK.—The "situation" here is even mor

Town Talk.—The "situation" here is even more interesting and exciting just now than any in "the field," as full of the horrors of blood and carnage as the latterlis. Washington is, of course, full of rumors concerning the reconstruction of the Cabinet, none of which are reliable in any particular. We have heard half a dozen "slates" confidently named. Also, that Mr. Fessenden had positively been tendered the State Department, and had declined it, except on condition of entering upon its duties with an entire new Cabinet. Further, that a similar tender of the same position had been made to Mr. Stanker, and, still further, that all the present Cabinet have already followed the example of Mr. Seward.

We have to say that up to 11 A. M. to-day the President had not signified his acceptance of Mr. Seward. No's resignation, nor had he made any tender of the State Department portfolio to Mr. Fessenden, nor do we believe to any one else. Our efforts to ascertain whether Mr. Seward's colleagues have tendered their resignations have not succeeded.

We were unable to learn that a single one of them had positively taken that step. The President keeps his own counsel in the matter so closely that we are sure no one has received the slightest information concerning the manner in which he proposes to settle the affair.

It can do no good for the Star to speculate in the premises, so we decline publishing any of the thousand rumors concerning the imbroglio, as, if published, they would simply serve to mislead the public.

The Meeting of the Senatorial Caucus. The Resolution Demanding a Change in

From the Washington correspondence of the Baltimor The facts, as near as they can now be got at, are these: A caucus of the Republican Senators was held on Wednesday evening. The holding of the caucus was generally known, but, amid the excitenent existing in relation to military events it at tracted less attention than is usually given to such novements, and the secret of its proceedings was tept with an unusual degree of secrecy. Not whisper was heard until this morning, when was suddenly announced that Secretary Sewar had peremptorily and definitely resigned the port folio of the State Department, asking to be relieved at the earliest moment. It then appeared that at the caucus held on Monday night, a resolution was proposed (Senator Sumner is credited with the authorship of it) declaring, or rather intimating, that the Republican Senators lacked confidence in Secretary Seward, and in delicate vet definite term Secretary Seward, and in delicate yet definite terms requesting the President to dispense with his services. The resolution was discussed and several amendments proposed, but no decisive vote taken. It appeared from this discussion that the caucus was nearly equally divided, though, on a test vote, it was probable the resolution would have had a majority of one or two votes in its favor.

Some degree of unanimity being desirable, no decision was reached and the meeting adjourned to Thursday. At the second meeting a substitute for the original resolution was unanimously adopted, recommending the President to remodel his Cabinet. A committee was charged with the presentation of the resolution to the President. The exact effect which this recommendation is designed to have is the point at which opinions diverge. The radicals aver it is an invitation to purge his Cabinet of the conservative Revolution to purge his Cabinet of the conservative Revolutions and the first Revolution to the conservative Revol tive Republican element, and to fill the places of the withdrawing members with men of their own extreme stamp. The conservatives contend that as the resolution sedulously excludes all reference to any particular members, it is an invitation of the property of the members, it is an invitation of the property of the members, it is an invitation of the members. to any particular memoers, it is an invigation of int for them all to resign, thus leaving the President free to entirely remodel his Cabinet, which they hope will be done under the influence of public sentiment and in wise deference to the obvious needs of the country, which demand an Administration more easures. Mr. Seward has set the example in giving this in hir. Seward has set the example in giving this interpretation to the resolution, and it remains to be seen whether his radical colleagues will have the manliness to follow his lead. His resignation was placed before the President at the Cabinet meeting to-day. It is, as I have already stated, a definite declination of the duties of the State Department. Mr. Seward, it has been known here for some time, has been any ions to be relieved and his friends have has been anxious to be relieved, and his friends have predicted his resignation as a very probable event. The Rumors in New York and Washington-New Cabinets for Mr. Lincoln. From the New York Herald of yesterday.]

IFrom the New York Herald of yesterday.]

The resignations of the Messrs. Seward were tendered on Wednesday, but have not been accepted. It is understood that Governor Seward requires as a sine qua non of his remaining in the Cabinet that a change shall be made in the head of the War Department, and that Gen. McClellan shall be substituted for Gen. Halleck as General-in-Chief.

Much commotion has been produced about the White House in consequence of this movement, and rumors are rife to-day that a full reconstruction of the Cabinet has been determined upon. As usual, various surmises have been indulged/in, and the names of prominent politicians throughout the names of prominent politicians throughout the North are industriously conned over to find great, men for the new Cabinet. The slate which seems to be most generally agreed upon as the one likely to

and that he is anxious to be relieved from the arduous duties of his present position. He has not been mixed up in the exciting Cabinet imbroglio, and the reputed reconstruction of the Cabinet is more the result of wishes than a statement of fact. It will turn out that the facts are simply these: General-in-Chief was an error, and anxious to repair the wrong thus done, and to avert further disaster to the Federal arms, have insisted that there shall be a change in the War Department; and that McClellan shall be restored to the position of General-in-Chief. The contestis simply between Mr. Seward and Mr. Blair on one side, and Mr. Stanton and General Halleck on the other. It is probable that Mr. Blair, with Mr. Seward, offered his resignation; but up to dark, this evening, these resignations had not been accepted, and it is beginning to be believed, by those who are throughest in such matters that some above the such as the wrong thus done, and to avert further disaster to who are shrewdest in such matters, that some arrangement will be made by which, affairs will be conducted in the Cabinet without any change, although many believe that the issue has been made

so directly and pointedly that either Mr. Seward and Mr. Blair, or Mr. Stanton and General Halleck, must retire.

It is understood that the contest for the succession in the State Department will be between Mr. Summer and Mr. Pessenden.

The Secretary of War, it is said, after the Cabinet meeting to-day, was busily engaged in laying out work in such a manner as to give no indication of any intention or expectation of leaving the Cabinet.

As to the new Cabinet there are all manner of speculations. Mr. Sumner is urged in place of Mr. Seward, Mr. Colfax in place of Mr. Smith, and, strange as it may seem, Horace Greeley in place of

strange as it may seem, Horace Greeley in place of Montgomery Blair.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 20.—The political gossips are busily engaged informing new Cabinets for Mr. Lincoln. A mong those mentioned are the following:
Secretary of State....Salmon P. Chase, of Onio. Secretary of the Treas'y. Wm. P. Fessenden, of Me. Secretary of the Interior. E. B. Washburne, of Ill. Secretary of War......E. M. Stanton.
Secretary of the Navy... Gideon Welles. Postmaster General..... Horace Greeley.

Another rumor has it that Fessenden will be the premier, and Mr. Chase retain his position as Secretary of the Treasury. In still other quarters it is authoritatively stated that Charles Sumner will be the Secretary of State, and, were it not that he is the Secretary of State, and, were it not that he is certain of election for six years to the Senate, he undoubtedly would be.

Fire at Biddeford, Maine. Biddeford, Me., Dec. 20.—The Union block was burned to-day. It was occupied as a restaurant, Emery's dry-goods store, Berry's fur store, Chadbourne's millinery store, and other establishments. The loss amounted to \$20,000. Departure of Steamer North America. PORTLAND, Dec. 20.—The steamer North American sailed for Liverpool at 4.15 this afternoon.

38 7 VICE 1

THE WAR IN TENNESSEE.

Rebel Raid on the Railroad near Jackson CAIRO, Dec. 20, (Midnight) .- A body of rebel cavalry, variously estimated at from two thousand to eight thousand, made a raid on the railroad, three miles this side of Jackson, Tennessee, yesterday morning. After firing into a train, they tore up the track for a considerable distance and burned a long The operator at Trenton this evening reports an

attack on that place.

There has been considerable excitement at Colum bus, in anticipation of a rebel visit to that place. We are still in doubt regarding the extent of the injuries done to the Mobile and Ohio Railroad. The rebels first made a break this side of Jackson, and then moved this way, so that there is no chance to hear from the territory passed over. They have taken Carroll Station, Humboldt, Trenton, and Kenton, and at last accounts were moving on Union City. At Trenton, large quantities of cotton and the sta-

tion house were burned, and at Kenton two locomotives and some cars. The passenger train from Columbus on Friday was fired into, but got through to Jackson, and was the last train that got through. The strength of the rebels is not yet known, nor do we know the commander, though Cheatham, Morgan, and Forrest are conjectured. There is a great panic at Hickman, for fear the

rebels will make a dash at that place.

It is reported here to-night that the rebels have retaken Holly Springs, but nothing reliable has been The steamer Millboy, while taking cotton on board at Commerce, Mississippi, on Wednesday, was surprised by Blythe's rebel cavalry and fired upon. Three persons were killed. The Millhoy returned to Helena and reported the facts. The gunboat Juliet and the transport City Belle, with a detachment of the 11th and 47th Indi-

ana, were despatched to Commerce, where they

burned the town and the plantations for five miles

around. Ten prisoners were taken. NEW MEXICO.

Orders Issued to Travellers by Gen. Carlin -Peace Propositions from the Indians-Rumored Advance of 6,000 Texans on San

KANSAS CITY, Dec. 20.—The Santa Fe mail with dates to the 10th inst. has arrived. Orders had been issued by Gen. Carlin that alliper sons arriving at Santa Fe shall report themselves to the Provost Marshal. Strangers must exhibit the written authority under which they travel, and give satisfactory evidence of their loyalty to the Govern-Efforts are being made to quiet the Navajos In dians. Their chiefs have made peaceful promises.

It is rumored that 6,000 Texans, with twelve siege guns, are marching on Santa Fe via Los Vigos and El Paso. The Texans are said to be under the comnand of Brigadier General Baylor. The rumor is

CALIFORNIA.

Departure of Steamers—The Markets—Arrival from Japan-Treasure from the Sonors and Senalva Mines.

SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 20.—Arrived, ship Franklin, from New York.

The steamer Sonora sailed this afternoon, for Panama, with thirty passengers and \$650,000 in treasure, for New York, and \$175,000 for England.

The steamer Herman sails on Monday.

The markets are generally dull. Large sales of pure spirits are being made at 37½ to 38c # gallon.

The Josephine brought 50 bales of raw silks from Japan, for reshipment via Panama to New York.

It is stated that freights are reasonable, and there are no unnecessary delays on the Isthmus. A large freighting business will be done on this line.

The steamer Oregon has arrived from Mazatlan, \$73,000 in treasure, and eighty sacks of bringing silver ore, from the various mines in Sonora and Senalva, for the purpose of having it tested.

From Maracaibo. New York, Dec. 21.—The brig Hannah, from Maracaibo, arrived here, reports the loss of the brig Maria, of Plymouth, Mass., on Tuaqua reef on the 20th of November. The port of Maraeaibo was still blockaded by the

Senalva, for the purpose of having it tested.

EXTENSIVE POSITIVE SALE OF DRY GOODS Furs. &c .- The carly particular attention of pur chasers is requested to the valuable and attractive assortment of French, British, German, and Amerilots of choice, seasonable, and desirable articles, in woollens, worsteds, silks, cotton, and linen, fashionable furs, &c., to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, commencing this morning at 10 o'clock, and to be continued all day and part of the evening, without intermission, by John B. Myers &

THOMAS & SONS' SALE TO-MORROW-STOCKS AND REAL ESTATE, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, including paper mill, farm, and city property. FINE WINES, &c., at 1 o'clock, at the auction store. See catalogues and advertisements of both sales CHRISTMAS GOODS.-Messrs. Birch & Son, No. 914 Chestnut street, will sell, by auction, this morning, a great variety of first-class fancy goods, suitable for Christmas presents, including shawls, tables, poxes, and folios, from the celebrated Spa Springs, Chinese cabinets, &c. Also, the Automaton Smoker, a beautiful piece of mechanism, and various other articles.

AUCTION NOTICE-SALE OF BOOTS AND SHOES The attention of buyers is called to the sale of 1,000 ases prime boots, shoes, brogans, gaiters, balmorals, &c.; also, women's, misses', and children's city-made goods—to be sold this morning, by catalogue, at 10 o'clock precisely, by Philip Ford & Co., auctioneers,

at their store, Nos. 525 Market street and 522 Com-THE CITY. [FOR ADDITIONAL CITY NEWS SEE FOURTH PAGE.] RELIGIOUS-THE HOME MISSIONARY SO. CIETY.-Last evening, the twenty-seventh anniversary of the "Home Missionary Society" was held in Trinity M. E. Church, Eighth street, above Race. Mr. Thos. T. Mason read the annual report, which was of a highly gratifying character, showing that the total receipts for the past year amounted to \$7,672.96, and disbursements to \$7,472.28, leaving a balance in the treasury of \$199.78. During the year, 1,002 families and individuals were provided for; 117 orders were distributed for coal; ten orders for wood to the sick; four hundred orders for groceries; sixty pairs of shoes were given out, and 2,043 visits were made; 5,000 pages religious publications distributed, and 49 copies of the Holy Scriptures. Six deaths occurred among those under the care of the society, and four persons made pro-fession of religion. A large number of religious meetings were held, many funerals attended. Eight male and twelve female children were provided with good homes in the country. The society, during the past eight years, rescued from wretchedness and children. These statistics are, in themselves, suffi-cient to show the efficiency and value of the Home cient to show the efficiency and value of the Home Missionary Society.

St. Charles Borromeo Seminary.—Last evening the annual meeting of the managers and contributors to the theological seminary of St. Charles Borromeo was held in the basement of St. John's Catholic Church, Thirteenth afreet, near Chestnut. Rt. Rev. Bishop Wood presided, and Mr. M. A. Frenaye acted as secretary. Appropriate addresses were made by Bishop Wood, Rev. Dr. O'Hara, Rev. Hugh Lane, and others. The object of this seminary is to train young men for the priestof this seminary is to train young men for the priest hood. It is situate at Eighteenth and Race streets and is under the immediate direction of the Bishop.
Rev. M. A. Welsh is vice president and superior. It
was founded under a general decree of the Council of
Trent, authorizing such institutions. Among the life subscribers to its treasury arc Archbishops K rick of Baltimore and Hughes of New York, Bish O'Connor of Pittsburg, Amat of Montersy, and ot O'Connor of Pittsburg, Amat of Montersy, and other Catholic prelates. It is sustained solely by volun-

tary contributions.

The annual report, which was submitted last evening, states that the contributions during the past year amounted to \$12,999.48. Of this amount, \$4,-\$18.80 were collected among the various country churches of the diocese. The following table shows the contributions in the city, according to parishes Cathedral \$1,488 (\$1,125 (\$1,1 t. Michael's.... Paul's Augustine's oly Tranity St. Dominie's (Holmesburg).
Immaculate Conception (Manayunk)...
Frankford (St. Joachim's).
St. Stephen's (Nicetown)...
St. Bridget (Falls of Schuylkill)...

The Philadelphia Bible Society.—This society theid its twenty-fourth anniversary last evening, in St. John's Lutheran Church. Rev. Dr. Seiss delivered in interesting discourse on "The wonderfulness of the Scriptures," which elicited very close attention. The annual report of the society, which was read, showed that 16,491 copies of the Bible had been distributed this year, making, with those circulated the preceding year, 33,538. The distribution at the present time is mainly confined to soldiers in the heavitable. The entire number of New Testaments circulated during the year amounts to 16,240 copies, and the Bible entire to 3,300 copies, making since the organi-

The auxiliary societies continue in successful operation, and according to the measure of their opportunities, they afford acceptable aid in carrying out the end of the organization.

The year the kengle Bible Society of the Method They are the Female Bible Society of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and the Northwest Female Bible Society of the Third Presbyterian Church.

The receipts of the society, partly expended in the seawing of the present year, and another deapted to The receipts of the society, partly expended in the service of the present year, and partly donated to the Pennsylvania Bible Society, amounted to \$5,401.55 494.55.

FIRES YESTERDAY.—A slight fire occur-

red yesterday at Foster & McKinstrey's trunk manufactory, in Lydia street, below School street. A frame building on Mascher street, above Oxford was destroyed by fire.

A gas meter, in the cellar of the house occupied by Mrs. Campbell, Coates street, above Seventeenth, burst suddenly yesterday, seriously burning James and Wm. Campbell, 19 and 23 years old respectively. The accident caused also the demolition of the floor boards in the entry, and other damages.

The alarm of fire about 614 0°clock last night was caused by the burning of a foul chimney at the corner of Thompson and Cherry streets, Eighteenth ward.

A slight fire also occurred, last evening, in the church at Broad and Brown streets. vas destroyed by fire.

PERSONAL.-It gives us pleasure to state that it is not correct, as reported a day or two ago, that Lieut. Alex. T. Smith, Baxter's Fire Zouaves, that Lieut. Alex. T. Smith, Baxter's Fire Zouaves, was killed at the battle of Fredericksburg. He is, however, quite seriously wounded in the right shoulder, and suffers from the blow of a shell which he received upon the back. Lieut. Smith commanded Company K during the engagement, and acted with conspicuous bravery and gallantry. In times of peace, Lieut. Smith was an efficient compositor on The Press, and was among the first to leave a lucrative profession at the call of his country.

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS.—A number of

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS.—A number of engines and cars belonging to the Catawissa Railroad Company are now being repaired at the machine shops in this city. The rolling stock of the road is being put in excellent order, and various improvements have been made on the line, with a view to accommodate the increasing business and travel. Engine houses and turn-tables have been constructed at Milton, the point of junction with the Philadelphia and Eric Railroad.

CITY ITEMS.

BY ADVERTISEMENT in another column is will be seen that the great historic "MIRROR OF THE WAR" opens at Concert Hall to-night. The ollowing notice, written by ex-Mayor Rodman, of If there ever was a paneramic exhibition of

ountry.

neritorious character presented to the citizens of Providence, it is the one now unrolled every evening at Roger Williams Hall. As a picture of the present truggle for the supremacy of our national honor and the integrity of our flag it commends itself to every patriotic impulse, and as an original picture emanding the higher elements of art, it should rank mong the very first in order of anything in the panoramic form ever offered to the public in this Banvard's Mississippi and Bayne's Voyage to Europe are the only two which I call to mind which

can be compared to it in style and execution. Bun an's Pilgrim's Progress contains many beautifu andscapes, but the panorama of which we speak contains all which was meritorious in that, with one with scientific effects superior to all others which we have ever witnessed anywhere. We allude to the beautiful moonlight scene on the night of Col. An derson's change of position to Fort Sumpter. Observers should resollect, in looking upon this panorama, in connection with their memories of others. that this is not a copy of master-works of old mas ters, of old and time-corroded cathedrals, palaces and storied places of ancestral and historical epochs but a new, living, and original painting of the material history now expanding and growing under the nspiration of patriotism and heroic endeavor. With only one marked exception (the railroad journey of the Massachusetts regiment), the seven miles to the Junction (which is defective), the whole series is correct in drawing, and apparently so in incident, especially " The morning drill of the contrabands," and unusually harmonious in coloring, and in individual portraiture, remarkably truthful. As citizens of this city have been too frequently mposed upon by senseless daubs, miscalled pictures, it is refreshing once in a while to be relieved by the presentation of a work of art, well deserving the name, and I most cheerfully commend it, all unsolicited or unthought of by the proprietors, to the patronage of the public, and to those who love not to be disappointed, especially in matters of art, even of subordinate character. We bespeak for this entertainment a succession of

PREPARING FOR CHRISTMAS.—Last week was largely given up, by most of our readers, we opine, to making preparations for Christmas, as to-day and to-morrow doubtless will be. Having stepped into the popular family-grocery store of Mr. C. H. Mattson, corner of Arch and Tenth streets, or Saturday, we witnessed a busy scene. Customer from all parts of the city and country were pouring in and giving their orders—some for teas and coffees some for a barrel, or less, of fine eating apples; some for fancy fruits, such as raisins, citron, lemons oranges, almonds, currents, white "Almeria grapes, (the finest quality of which Mr. M. is selling at the low price of 50 cents per pound); others were leaving their orders for wines and liquors for cook ing purposes, whilst others ordered the best brands of wines and brandies for medicinal purposes, preventive medicines at Christmas times being considered no less important than curative remedies: others, again, stimulated by the keen December weather, indulged in Buckwheat flour, of the superior "Silver Flint" brand—the best in the world -and only to be had at this store; others left their orders for sundry barrels of wheat flour, with directions to be sent, thus and so, with the compliments of the season. Everybody indulged more or less in fine Spices. Canned peaches, tomatoes, and corn were asked for by at least twenty individuals in hall that many minutes, whilst fine English pickles and sauces, biscuit, pine-apple and dutchhead cheese, Jersey-cured hams, tongue, and dried beef, salmon sardines, honey, vinegar, sugars, chocolates, olive oils, and a hundred other articles adapted to the season's wants that do not recur to us now, were inquired for, and quickly furnished by polite clerks, or noted down for subsequent delivery. The impression made upon our mind by this scene was, that fine

looking people are aware of the fact that Mattson's is the place to get them. COTTON GROWN TO PERFECTION IN PHI-LADELPHIA.-Last spring the Patent Office at Washington distributed a quantity of cotton seed with a view of having the growth of this important staple experimented upon outside of Dixie. In some instances the experiment has been a success-We have had shown to us at this office a specime of the matured cotton, raised in the vard of Mr. James Bower, No. 1312 Brandywine street, which was perfectly matured. The seed was planted about the middle of May, and was picked at the appear ance of the first frost. A lady residing in German town, who received a small portion of the seed above referred to, planted it, and is now in the pos ession of an article of dress manufactured from the product. Who knows that under the fostering care of agricultural science this vegetable monarch o

groceries enter largely into the preparations for

Christmas, and that a large number of very sensible

the sunny South will not yet become a profitable crop in more northern latitudes? A PRESENT WORTH GIVING .- We have long held it to be a self-evident truth that a sewing machine is an indispensable article in every well regulated family, and those who have not yet given expression to this idea in a practical way, should do so without delay. The sewing machine will not only more than pay for itself in dollars and cents, in actua saving of time and labor, but it will save the health and happiness of the female members of your family who now ply the needle. Read Grover & Baker's advertisement in another column of The Press this morning-every word of it-and then, thanking us for the suggestion, instead of buying some article of mere fancy for your wife, daughter, or sister's Christmas present, go to No. 730 Chestnut Street to-day and secure one of their unrivalled instruments. We ecommend our readers to buy a Grover & Baker ma-

ment-one of established reputation-as such a one

will last a lifetime, and always be in working order

Speaking experimentally, we would not be without one of these admirable machines for thrice its cost, and this we believe to be the sentiment of all wh try them. MCALLISTER & BROTHER'S CATALOGUE. We have received the fifteenth edition of the catalogue of Messrs. McAllister & Brother, opticians No. 728 Chestnut street—a publication intended for gratuitous distribution-containing fine wood-cut illustrations of the various instruments they make and sell, together with descriptions and prices, making upon the whole a decidedly entertaining and instructive book. The approaching holidays have recipitated a rush of business upon them, which is not surprising, inasmuch as their immense stock resents attractions to persons of refinement, intelli gence and taste, who may be looking for gifts for heir friends, unequalled by almost any other. Their demand for stereoscopes, opera glasses, and gold spectacles—of which they have a rare and elegant ssortment—has been unusually large. Their superb collection of fine stereoscopic pictures, also, are to card photographs (which is also one of the popular specialties of this home), is literally thronged with customers awaiting their turns to be waited upon. Another very beautiful article for gifts, of ess expensive kind, found in their stock, is "The Butterflies and Moths of America." These are beautifully executed in colors, on packs of cards, and neatly encased. For all kinds of optical instruments we need hardly inform our readers that McAllister

eferred to deserve special attention. WHERE TO BUY YOUR FURS.—No better vidence need be sought for that our people have not been materially impoverished by the War than is furnished in the fact that Mr. George F. Womrath the great Philadelphia Furrier, Nos. 415 and 417 heavy business. Those at all familiar with the fur trade of this city are aware that the class of goods imported, manufactured, and sold by Mr. Womrath are of the finest, and hence most expensive charac ter. The fact, therefore, that there should be so great a demand for his goods is significant-of two things first, that the people have money to spend, and, secondly, that they are learning the wisdom of buying the best furs in preference to risky and inferior goods. They are acting upon the true philosophy that the best is the cheapest. Mr. Womrath has this season already sold several thousand-dollar sets of Furs, a feat which we are safe in saving has not been performed by any other furrier in the country; and he demand for his elegant medium-priced goods has been equal to his immense preparations. We will conclude by saying that those who have not yet made their purchases of presents cannot do better than by paying a visit of inspection to this famous old establishment, as its stock is still rich and com-

Brother's stock presents peculiar advantages to

buvers, and we must again insist, that for gifts of an

POPULAR PHOTOGRAPHIC ESTABLISH-MENT.-Mr. Hipple, the skilful Photographer, No. 820 Arch street, has achieved a triumph in his art. The throng of visitors at his splendid new groundfloor Gallery for pictures is a striking proof of his success in satisfying his patrons. His pictures are unsurpassed by any others made. PHRENOLOGICAL ALMANAC FOR 1863.

Mr. John L. Capen, practical phrenologist, No. 920 Chestnut street, (successor to Fowler, Wells, & Co.,) has sent us the Illustrated Physiological and Phrenological Almanac for 1863. It is an excellent numper. Among its contents we find interesting phrenological sketches, with portraits of the late General O. M. Mitchell, Commodore Wilkes, Commodore Foote, Mayor Opdyke, General Burnside, and others, besides a large amount of interesting reading and statistical information. THE SUPERB GEORGE STECK PIANOS for

Chestnut. A UNIQUE ESTABLISHMENT.—If any one is at a loss to know what to buy to present to his friends, of either sex, let him go to Oakford & Son's, under the Continental Hotel, and his mind will be decided in a very few moments. This house has the peculiarity of embracing a greater number of essentially different departments than any other in this city. In Ladies' Furs, Gentlemen's Furnishing-Goods, Ladies' Paris Shoes, fine Military Trappings for Army and Navy Officers, Hats and Caps for Gentlemen and Boys, and a number of other articles, their stock is rich beyond description. MR. GOUGH AND HIS "LONDON."-On Puesday night, the Academy of Music was filled to

hear this young and popular orator deliver his lecture on "London." He dwelt upon the public characters and peculiarities of this modern Babylon in a manner that elicited repeated applause from a gratified audience. Among other things, he mentioned that land had been sold in the centre of the city at the rate of \$1,000,000 per acre. We remember the lot of ground, in this city, at the corner of Ninth and Chestnut streets, when it was occupied by the old "National Theatre." When it was burned down, it was bought at the rate of \$220,000 per acre, and n its site is built the Continental Hotel. Instead of the one-story shops that fronted the theatre is now the finest hotel in the United States; and in now the finest hotel in the United States; and in Chestnut street, below Ninth, where used to be a door, with the black letters on the wall, "To the Pit," are now the cheering words, in letters of gold, "Charles Stokes' One-Price Clothing."

Dress Goods for Pennsylvania Trade.

Dress Goods for Pennsylvania Trade.

SKIRTS.—These Skirts are full four yards wild and one and a quarter long. Colors all-wool, and styles are one and a quarter long. Colors all-wool, and styles are now the cheering words, in letters of gold, "Charles Stokes' One-Price Clothing."

EYRE & LANDELIA.

TOTAL

Signor BLITZ.—This gentlem mences his interesting exhibitions Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Che talent and mirth he has no equal, and pleasure in recommending him to publi J. E. Gould, corner of Sev Chestnut streets, is the only one in Philad beeps the popular and truly beautiful Gen Ir is becoming quite common nor pend to marriage notices in the papers, a sent," thus obviating the misunderstan fence which would necessarily arise and and acquaintances from a want of knop

fact, and escaping the responsibility of the sions and discriminations incident to the Another custom coming slowly into ward to the friends a card, bearing the "Granville Stokes, Fashioner and Clothia Chestnut street, Philadelphia." PIANOS MADE BY GEORGE STECK for only by J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestan CENSORSHIP OF THE TELEGRAPH. disaffected persons complain because disaffected persons disaffected by exercises a watchful eye over the telegraph der to prevent disloyal people from making proper use of it. Long before the war t ever since, we have written daily notice gant and comfortable garments for ouths, for soldiers and civilians, made ouths, for some and or mone, mane at the Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson Stone Clothing and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, and the control of the street, and the street, above Sixth, and the street, and t and 600 Ones may be interfered with the

ing. This is an evidence that it is only be write loyally and sensibly in order to bio the censor. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—George Steek anos for sale by J. E. Gould, Seventh and ALE is a drink whose virtues an Alle is a cordial in health, and in sick cure." In all seasons it is seasonable, and in spects a hearty and wholesome beverage. In spects a nearty and wholesome beverage. In delphia they make it better than anywhere the world. For proof of the fine qualities general, and the best Ale in particular, general, and the best has a particular, by Champagne Ale brewed by Leeds & Gray, of k Champagne and Vine streets. This possesses the full by sound tone of the good old English drink, with spirit and life of wine. It is among the best of very best Ales. A half barrel would make, rior Christmas present. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS!-Get a beauti

Steck Piano of J. E. Gould, corner of Seventh A FAMILY declining Housekeeping, dispose of a magnificent 7-octave Rosewood p elegantly carved case and legs, grand action strung bass, sweet and powerful tone, made five months ago, by one of the best New makers. Cost \$600, will be sold for \$250. To be seen in Spruce street, the third door Eighth, north side CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Bronze M. Safes, Cigar Boxes, and Ash Pans, Porceisin I terns, Drop Lights, and many other useful ar on hand, at Warner, Miskey, & Merrill's, N STECK PIANOS.—These elegant in ments for sale by J. E. Gould, Seventh and

SPECIAL NOTICES. SKATES FOR LADIES, GENTS, MISSES, Boys, in every variety of style and finish, at reason prices. P. S.—Also, the best Clothes Wringer, with wheels, which are warranted. WALCOTT k B HAM, Masonic Hall, 721 CHESTNUT St. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE! THE BEST IN THE WORLD WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR'S celebrated Hair produces a color not to be distinguished from natur warranted not to injure the hair in the least read the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the H. life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly to splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair sy beautiful, Sold by all Druggists, &c. The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATTA LOR, on the four sides of each box. FACTORY, No. 81 BARCLAY Suest (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Pond str.

ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LA styles, made in the Best Manner, expressly for Ri SALES. LOWEST Selling Prices marked in P gures. All Goods made to Order warranted satisfies Our ONE-PRICE SYSTEM is strictly adhered to. 41 hereby treated alike JONES & CO., 604 MARKET NA 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 hour. They strengthen the system and enliven the mini

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrhocha, Cholera, and Cholera Marka. They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headed.

They are the best BITTERS in the world. They may the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature's rerestorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum the prated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are taken he pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age or to of day. Particularly recommended to delicate prorequiring a gentle stimulant. Sold by all Groo tels, and Saloons. P. H. DRAKE & CO. BROADWAY, New York. UPHAM'S HAIR DYE, 38 CENTS A BOX.-

Three boxes for \$1; the best in use. Try it. Sold only at IPHAM'S. 403 CHESTNUT Street. MARRIED. LINK—VOGEL.—On the 15th inst., by Alderman C. Brazer, Mr. Adam Link to Mrs. Elizabeth Vogel, both of this city. KNEPLEY—WILSON—On the evening of the 9th inst., by Rev. W. C. Robinson, G. W. Knepley to Sarah D. Wilson, all of this city.

SHOEMAKER.—On the 13th inst., in battle, Fredericksburg, J. Parrish Shoemaker is the Ms year of his age, son of Dr. Charles and Mais Shoe maker, of Abington, Montgomery count; CANPBELLL—On the 19th inst., Elizabeth Carp ell, relict of William Campbell.

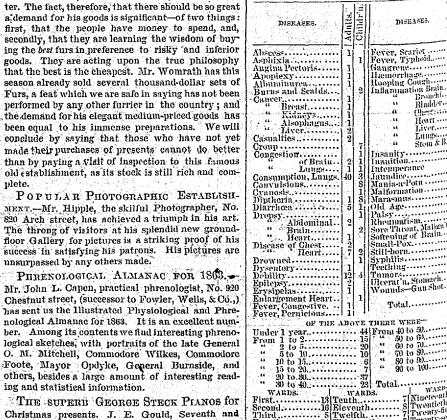
The relatives and friends are respectfully into
o attend her funeral, from her late residence, 100
North Sixth street, above Jefferson, on Tursky afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice. **
MATLACK.—On Fourth-day, the 17th install Martha Matlack, in her 72d year.

The relatives and friends of the family are repet fully invited to attend her funeral, from her later sidence, 1122 Poplar street, this (Second-day) sorting, the 22d inst., at 7 O'clock. To proceed to Friend Burial Ground, Schuylkill township. Chester co. "HART.—On the 21st inst., in the 75th year of his age, William Hart. age, William Hart.
Services to be held at his late residence, 307 South Third street, on Tuesday, the 23d inst., at 3 clock. P. M. Funeral to proceed to Hartsville early a Wednesday morning, the 24th inst. The relates and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice. out further notice.
GAYLEY.—At Media, Delaware county Page the 19th inst., Rev. Samuel M. Gayley, princips the Media Classical Institute, in the 61st year of tend his funeral on to-morrow, (Tuesdar), from a late residence, to proceed by the 2.12 P. M. throm Media, and from Thirty-first and Mark streets, West-Philadelphia, at 2.45 P. M., to Wo land Cemetery.

HATCH,—At Falmouth, on the 15th inst., HATCH—At Falmouth, on the 15th inst., Co. William B. Hatch, aged 21 years.
The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from the residence of his mother, corner of Sixth and Cooper streets, Camden. N. L. on Wednesday, the 2th inst, at 10 o'clock A. M., without further notice.

SNODGRASS.—On Saturday, December 13th, while bravely fighting in the engagement at Fredericksburg, Va., Reath M. Snodgrass, corporal Coricksburg, Va., Reath M. Snodgrass, corporal Coricksburg, Va., Reath M. Snotgrass, corporal Coricksbu enduring and valuable kind, the class of articles here

ear of his age. BRADFORD.—On the 18th inst., Mr. John Br ford, in the 35th year of his age. BILLAM—On the 18th inst., Margaretta Billium, the 78th year of her age. Weekly Report of Interments. Death's and Interments in the City of Phila from the 13th to the 20th of December, 185. HEALTH OFFICE, Dec. 20



From the Almshouse, 12; People of Color, 12; from the Almshouse, 12; People of Color, 12; from the Pountage 19 country, 10.

The number of deaths, compared with the corresponding week of 1891, and of last week was as follows:
Week ending December 21st, 1891, was 240.
Week ending December 21st, 1892, was 194.
Males, 149; Fennales, 194; Boys, 56; Girls, 59.
Deaths and interments of soldiers in the city, 22.
By order of the Board of Health.
WILLIAM READ, Health Office

WILLIAM READ, Health Office! BESSON & SON HAVE JUST RE MUSLIN & SUN TLAYED BURNERS MUSLIN AND REVIERE BOWS; Linen, Mull, Tarkstan, and Lace Collars and Sleeves; wide Hemid Handkis; tan, and Lace Collars and Veils; REAL MOHAIRS or Glass; English Grapes and Veils; REAL MOHAIRS or Glass Alpacas; Poult de Soie or Mourning Silks; Black and Alpacas; Poult de Soie or Mourning Silks; Black and Purple de Laines; All-wool Black Cashmeres, Mioritary, Purple de Laines; All-wool Black Cashmeres, Mortawa, OTTOMAN POPLINS, Velour Reps, Tamises, Mouse Hines; Thibet and Blanket Long Shawls, &c.

de22 MOURNING STORE, 918 CHESTNUT Street,

EYRE & LANDELL, FOURTH and ARCH STREETS.

Have a large stock of
Shawls for Pennsylvania Trade.
Silks for Pennsylvania Trade.
Dress Goods for Pennsylvania Trade.