THE WAR. The "defeat" of General Burnside, as it is called by the "croakers" and "sympathizers," is one of the most extraordinary in all history. The more we know of it, the better we like it. It is especially gratifying to observe that the young commander of the Army of the Potomac is self-reliant to a reasonable degree, and that he has full confidence in his army. After what has occurred, we believe that should our army be put in motion southward again before the hard frosts of February render Virginia roads impassable, the rebels in the "Old Dominion" would be taught many a wholesome lesson, and would learn to pay more respect to the proud name of Yankee in the future. Our army seems to be perfect now in everything except organization. If General Burnside could have the power delegated to him to weed his army of worthless officers, and of every man who could not march twenty-five miles a day, the Army of the Potomac would be much more efficient than it is now, with every regiment a battalion. If this, however, was given to all of our leading generals as it has been accorded in a great measure to General Rosecrans, our country would be the better for it. Such men as might be thus exempted from active duty could garrison our many forts, and allow better men to take their places in the field. Such was the system of Napoleon. when, with an excellent army almost without bread, without arms, without shoes, and without cannon, he conquered Italy. That great Captain only had to say to those soldiers, "You will find them all in the coming of the enemy !" If we must have stern, unrelenting, devastating warfare, let us get at it and get done with it as speedily as possible. We are not in a desperate situation, it is true, but we have had too much of the slow and pompous movements of the Austrians, and it is time to adopt the quick and desperate policy of the Great Napoleon.

CONGRESS. SENATE.-A communication from the Secretary of War, relating to the Banks Expedition transports, was presented; also the correspondence with Russia on connecting by telegraph the mouth of the Amoorriver and San Francisco. Resolutions were offered by Mr. Grimes, to abolish the United States Marine Corps; by Mr. Hale, in reference to naval captains; and by Mr. McDougall, relating to the Housatonic Cana and the Passaic. All adopted. Mr. Saulsbury's resolutions relative to the late Delaware elections was taken up, and the motion to refer it to the Committee on Military Affairs was discussed at length. Mr. Lane delivered a long speech on the bill relating to the discharge of state prisoners. The bill was postponed, and, after an executive session, the Senate adjourned.

House.—The credentials of a Representative from Louisiana were presented. Mr. Walker offered a resolution inquiring into the expediency of issuing bonds to the amount of \$100,000,000. Adopted. Mr. Vallandigham offered a resolution proposing a cessation of hostilities, amendments to the Constitution, and a restoration of the Union. Lies over. Bills were introduced by Mr. Ashley referring to our territories. On motion of Mr. Cox, it was resolved that the President furnish information relating to the alleged interference of our minister to Mexico in favor of the Pressh. A resolution referring to the Foit Warren prisoners was tabled. A resolution was passed making soldiers and sailors preferred craditors of the United States. Fine gold medals were proposed for the soldiers who first crossed at Fredericksburg. A motion that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the emancipation bill was disagreed to. A bill was reported appropriating twenty millions for Missouri emancipation. The deficiency bill for the year ending June next was passed, when the House ad-

THE NEWS.

A MAN has just arrived at Suffolk, from Richa common pair of jean pantaloons, which he said cost \$25; a soft felt hat, \$8; and a pair of common shoes, worth in the North about nine or ten shillings, \$25. Ladies' dresses were selling at \$100 and upwards. Gold/is worth two hundred and fifty per cent. Persons attempting to enter the rebellines with articles from the North for sale, are now arrested, and their goods confiscated, as they charge such exorbitant prices. The people in Richmond all thought that the Banks expedition was intended to advance from some point upon that city, and were much troubled in consequence. The news of our disaster at Fredericksburg was received with the most unbounded joy throughout the South, the leading men proclaiming that their independence would now be gained beyond the shadow of a doubt. From Gen. Grant's army we learn that the rebels are busily fortifying the southern bank of the Yallabusha river, which passes directly in front of Grenada. The bank has a height of not exceeding ten feet, but three thousand negroes have been busily engaged since the evacuation of the Tallahatchie in carting earth and timber, and the works are said to be quite formidable. Siege guns are rapidly being mounted. Directly in front of the forts is an extensive bottom, which in periods of high water is overflowed, and cannot be crossed. This position seems to be uncommonly strong, and easily defended from a direct attack in the front. The flanks can easily be turned, if it be attempted before the winter rains set in. The number of troops at present at Grenada is thirty thousand, and reinforcements are constantly coming in. A large force will arrive in a day or two from Jackson and Vicksburg. General Lovell has been ordered to Richmond. General Joseph E. Johnston has not yet assumed command of the Western Bepartment. GENERAL BURNSIDE is at present in Washington. He has held consultations with the President, Se-

cretary of War, and Commander-in-Chief. He reports the army in excellent fighting condition; has every confidence in its efficiency, and is anxious as ever to assume and maintain the offensive. CAPTURED LETTERS established the fact that the Nashville Union newspaper is owned partly by rebels in the Southern army, and that the profits of the Government printing done in that office go to the benefit of the rebels. CHARGES have been preferred against General Schoepf by General Gilbert and Colonel Connell. TWENTY rebels, in United States overcoats, undertook to surprise Col. Stanley's escort of cavalry of twelve men, and were badly handled. Stanley's men wouldn't scare, but fought severely, wounding the rebel commander, killing two or three, and chased the enemy home. Saturday afternoon Col. Stanley's

brigade was attacked while foraging, and the enemy his position as General-in-Chief, General were again repulsed. Three or four of them were wounded, as many killed, and six captured. The remainder of the skirmishing during the week was in our favor. Reports continve to exaggerate the rebel strength near Nashville. Seventy thousand is a very big estimate. MORGAN, the guerilla, was reported at Hartsville, Tenn., on Friday night. GEN. VAN CLEVE'S division of Rosecrans' army

had a brisk skirmish with the enemy on Saturday last. The rebel cavalry force, supported by four pieces of artillery, reconnoitred Gen. Van Cleve's position, but were driven off after the exchange of a tew shots. THE Richmond Dispatch of the 16th says, the rebel loss at Fr dericksburg was six hundred to one thousand killed and wounded. The Examiner says, summing up the recent fight: "Our right wing drove the enemy back billing three to the enemy's batteries in the morning." It says Longstreet's victory was more complete; he drove the enemy into the streets of Fredericksburg, killing five to one. The Richmond Dispatch says Sigel has not more than fifteen thousand raw levies.

COLONEL QUARRIS, commanding the Tenness brigade at Port Hudson, Louisiana, makes an appeal for clothing, which is published in the Murneed of blankets, shirts, socks, shoes, and overcoats, and an appeal is made to the people of Tennessee to do all they can, by individual efforts, to supply the deficiencies. It says: "One word, Tennesseans, for the gallant 7th Texas. There are few left; the rest are buried at Fort Donelson. They died defending our soil and homes."

WE have a report from Baltimore that the rebels are supposed to be moving large bodies of troops from Fredericksburg to the West, under the impression that the former point can be held against our army with a much smaller force than is now concen-THE Toronto Board of Trade has recommended a

discount of four per cent, of American silver on all sums above ten dollars. The following resolution was carried: "Whereas a large amount of American silver is now in circulation, displacing the legitimate circulation of our bank bills, and whereas the said silver currency cannot be made available for business purposes unless at a considerable discount, be it, therefore, resolved that, from and after this date, this board recommends American silver to taken at a discount of four per cent., and that the mercantile community be respectfully requested to give effect to this resolution." THE price of rags is going down. The amount of paper stock which the present high prices has brought forward is immense. Old paper has fallen to four cents a pound, and one person in Boston, who had been buying very largely, has stopped purchasing, having now over fifty thousand pounds on

It is reported that Mr. H. H. Van Dyck, formerly of the Albany Allas and Argus, has purchased the WILLIAM J. CULLEN, of the Second district of

Minnesota, has served notice on Ignatius Donnelly,

member elect of Congress, that he shall contest his seat; the soldier's vote making, he alleges, the majority of Mr. Donnelly. PROFESSOR JAMES W. PATTERSON has been no-

minated to Congress by the Republicans of the Third district of New Hampshire. The successful candidate is one of the faculty of Dartmouth College, Democratic Veracity.

" Since the disaster General Halleck has visited the scene of his stupendous blunder. He would have done himself, the army, and the country more justice if he had been to Gen. Burnside's headquarters before he gave the order to advance, instead of afterward." The above paragraph appeared in the New York World of yesterday. The following paragraph appears in the official report of General BURNSIDE to General HALLECK,

which we print this morning: "I will add here that the movement was made earlier than you expected, and after the President, Secretary, and yourself requested me not to be in haste, for the reason that we were supplied much sooner by the different Staff Departments than was anticipated when I last saw you."

This is a fair specimen of the veracity of the journals in the interest of the rebellion during that time has distinguished himself when they attack an officer of the Govern- for his ability, sagacity, and fidelity to prin- lieutenancy, and ordered on duty in the onice of Military Governor of the District. Lieutenant

The Administration. The late occurrences in Washington, involving the resignation of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, have been very much misrepresented by designing men with a view to dishearten the friends of the country and unite its enemies. What ever may have led to the course of these ministers, we feel certain that their compliance with the wish of the President is the best evidence of their patriotism and the absence of truth in the absurd stories that have been overburdening the newspaper press for the last

four days. Those who regarded these resignations as the beginning of the longlooked-for political revolution that was to destroy the Administration and bring the sympathizers with the rebellion into power will see in the action of the Secretary of State and the Secretary of the Treasury, a disappointment of their treasonable hopes. We are told that there was a Senatorial caucus, and elaborate reports of such a meeting have been published. We cannot, of course, pretend to comment upon any action that was secret to the public, and therefore secret to us, and it would be unjust for us to assume any of the hundred rumors floating around as the ground for any opinion. This much we will say, however: The Senators are the advisers of the Executive. They were perfectly justified in recommending any course of action to him that seemed to serve the public welfare. It was a recommendation, and nothing more; and it was treated with proper and careful attention by the President and his Cabinet. He might accept their advice or decline it, for, as the Executive power, his own will was absolute. Those who know

the President's sincerity, and his desire to serve the cause, will regard his action with pleasure, while all who have the good of the country at heart, and desire the success of the Administration as the means of doing good, will welcome the announcement of this morning as a gratifying evidence of its stability and harmony, and its desire to sink all minor differences, and push on the war to a speedy and triumphant close.

The Report of Gen. Burnside. We print this morning one of the most remarkable and extraordinary documents that ever were written by an officer in command of an army. Gen. Burnside, having been repulsed from Fredericksburg, found the country sad and anxious over his misfortune. He found a great and audacious party using his name for purposes of sedition by extolling his valor as a soldier and his strict adherence to the orders of a superior officer. He was honored for his obedience to a command which had cost us the lives of thousands, and in proportion as his course was sustained bitter denunciations were heaped upon the Secretary of War and General Halleck. The Secretary was a blunderer, Marplot, a rash, heedless man. General HALLECK was a lawyer who had never fought a battle-who had written some books whose ideas were stolen-who had ruined Gen. McClellan because he was jealous of his talents and his fame. These two men had conspired to sacrifice the Union army. They had refused bridges and pontoons, and supplies, and railmond. He says that in Richmond Federal money is roads, and by reason of their delay the worth twice as much as the rebel notes. He had on great disaster fell upon our arms. Knowing how sensitive the soldier is to fail ure, and the temptation there existed for silence, we should not have been surprised if

General Burnside had held his peace. He was fast becoming a party idol—he was even named in connection with higher honors, and enemies of the country spoke approvingly of him. We say this course would not have surprised us, for we know that human nature is weak, and fame a cherished thing. General Burnside, however, has chosen no such seductive path. He rises above the hope that any such applause would give him, and assumes, from first to last, the responsibility for the defeat on the Rappahannock. He moved from Warrenton by his own will; he selected the point of attack: he based his judgment upon what appears to us to have been a just conclusion; he had ammunition, transportation, clothing, and food in abundance; he moved more rapidly than the Secretary of War or General Halleck expected him to move; he did the best in his power with his gallant army; he was almost

successful; his valor and intrepidity certainly deserved success; but he failed. And for that failure he assumes the entire and full responsibility. It is rarely that we see such magnanimity among men in illustrious stations. We have seen no such example of moral courage in the course of this war. Gen. BURNSIDE has shown it in the highest and most honorable degree. There is a manliness about his whole career, a frankness in his intercourse with his superiors, and a calm self-reliance in his own powers, that make us draw near and cherish the man. It is not the first time that General BURNSIDE has done such a noble deed. When the opponents of General McClellan were charging him with a want of interest in the plans of his subordinates, and an ignorance of the details of the war, incompatible with BURNSIDE took from his own brow the laurels of Roanoke, and placed them on the

head of his censured commander. He told the country that success in North Carolina was merely obeying the wishes of a General-in-Chief. He tells the country that failure in Virginia was in taking a responsibility against the wishes of a General-in-Chief. In both cases we see an exhibition of moral courage which will endear General BURNSIDE to the hearts of his countrymen. We see more than this. We see that his mistake was an error of judgment, from which no man is from crossed the Danube, and was beaten only BELL.

to recross and win the magnificent victory of Wagram. Gen. BURNSIDE has shown too often the genius of a great soldier for us to mistrust him now. We can believe him and trust him, and it is with pleasure that we hear it stated that the President has declined freesboro Banner. He says the troops are much in his resignation. "We came very near success," he says. The fog and delays among his own men turned the tide against him. The rebel LEE shows how nearly our victory was gained. His despatches, as far as published, claim no triumph, like those he has claimed before. They are cold, timid, and want enthusiasm; they show that BURNSIDE "came very near success." Let us thank this General, in the name of the country, for his valor, his skill. and his manly honor; let us continue in his hands the confidence he has so justly earned; and, borrowing hope from the experience of Napoleon, let us pray that he may

of the Rappahannock.

achieve a victory like Wagram, on the banks

The Alternative. The New York Express says, with italicized emphasis, "Unless the Administration dies the Government dies." How is the Administration to die but by a usurpation, and what claim will a usurpation have to be called a Government? The Administration is the expression of the people's will; the constitutional representative of liberty; the centre of our present political Albany Evening Journal, and Mr. Weed finally re- system; the responsible agent before God and man for everything that has been done; and when it falls constitutional government falls. To overthrow this Government is treason, and any serious propositions to overthrow the Administration must be regarded as treason. We hear too many of these bold declarations. When the Express demands the death of the Administration it advocates a usurpation. JEFFERSON DAVIS is doing the same thing. He seeks the death of the Administration because he sees that it will be the life of the rebellion. This is the only alternative, and we do not see what difference can exist between the crime of a usurper in arms in Richmond and an advo-

> Mr. Weed. It is announced that Mr. THURLOW WEED has disposed of his interest in the Albany Evening Journal, and will retire from the editorial profession. Mr. WEED has been a journalist for more than forty years, and ciple. His services to the country during Axe is a son of Philadelphia.

cate of usurpation in New York.

this great rebellion have been many, and both in Europe and America he has acted as a sincere, unselfish, and self-denying patriot.

LETTER FROM "OCCASIONAL," WASHINGTON, Dec. 22, 1862. Your townsman, Mr. William B. Reed. has made_himself conspicuous by trying to suppress two memorable documents; the one, known as the Cadwalader pamphlet, to which his grandfather, Gen. Joseph Reed, was a contributor, as long ago as the years of our Lord 1782-83; the other, a famous address to the Democracy of Chestnut Hill, concocted by and printed for himself, within the last few weeks. Considering the care and time consumed in the creation of these two works, it is interesting to note that equal time and care have been consumed in trying to remove them from the sight of men. Happily, or unhappily, both these interesting performances have, however, now been spread before the public, thanks to the impartial enterprise of the Philadelphia Sunday Dispatch. The Chestnut-Hill address has been read and digested by all patriotic men, and will be remembered only to be despised. But the Cadwalader pamphlet will possess an especial interest, read, as it must be, in the light of the later production of the grandson of Gen. Joseph Reed. Gen. Joseph Reed was denounced as having been willing, during the darkest period of the Revolutionary War, to yield to the growing influence of the Crown, and as having stated that he had a family, and ought to take care of them; and that he did not understand following the wretched remains of a broken army." For this offence your whole community have looked with suspicion upon the memory of Gen. Reed. His grandson, with great ability, has sought to rescue his ancestor from this suspicion, and has measurably succeeded in the effort by a skilful use of his talent as a special pleader. Now, however, that the grandson has deliberately done that from which he has tried to rescue

the memory of the grandfather, will not a just and jealous posterity insist that the original defection, so persistently charged against the ancestor, was only too well founded, and that his offspring has shown equal hate against the Government of the United States? It must not be forgotten that Gen. Reed bore a close and intimate relation to George Washington, and that, at one time, he was a distinguished patriot in the Revolutionary War, and also that his devotion to his country was not questioned up to the period of his difference with General Cadwalader. Not so with William B. Reed in the present struggle—a struggle far more important, exciting, and momentous than the Revolutionary war. Unlike his grandfather, he has at no period of time uttered an honest word in favor of the Government and against the rebellion. His whole sympathies have been with the latter, and his very last demonstration was an outspoken protest against the war, and an earnest argument in favor of a dishonorable peace. Is it not extraordinary that the same community which holds the grandsire guilty of at least contemplated treason should tolerate the publication of the almost direct treason of the grandson? Occasional.

WASHINGTON. Special Despatches to "The Press."

WASHINGTON, December 22, 1862. The Cabinet Resignations Secretaries Seward and Chase Resume their Posi-

The President has acknowledged the reception of the resignations of the Secretary of State and Treasury, and informed them that after due deliberation he came to the conclusion that an acceptance would be incompatible with the public welfare, and therefore requested them to resume their respective func-

The two Secretaries have accordingly resumed their places as Heads of the Departments. Our Wounded in the late Battle. The thoughtful provision of Medical Director LE TERMAN, for the removal from the field of battle and the subsequent care in the temporary hospitals of the wounded, rendered far less necessary than heretofore supplementary assistance. The record of facts of both surgical and medical character respect-

ing the wounded, is unusually complete, and will afford valuable data for statistical research." The McDowell Court of Inquiry-Gen. Sigel's Testimony. Before the McDowell court of inquiry to-day General Sigel, upon his own request, underwent a critical examination into the nature of the charges which he had preferred against General McDowel last Saturday. He did not mean to impeach the atter's loyalty, but to point out, though unwillingly, the occasions when General McDowell had in his judgment, displayed incapacity. He gave in detail the reasons which induced such an opinion referring to General McDowell's conduct at Thooughfare Gap. He stated that the bulk of General McDowell's army was encamped but a short distance therefrom; that the roads were good, and the only

orce required to hold it would have been about 10,000 men. These might have easily retarded the enemy for a day, and so have utterly deranged his movements. He also charged upon General Mc-Dowell a want of attention to the position of his General Sigel's) corps, with which Gen. McDowell was at the time co-operating, and a want of discretion in bringing his troops into action at the battle

The Porter Court Martial. The Porter court martial held a brief session to day. The following witnesses were examined in eference to the condition of the road from Warren-

ton to Bristow station, and as to the character of the night of Aug. 27th-Col. Benj. F. Smith, Lieut. Edward Brooks, and Capt. W. B. C. Duryea. Here the court martial gave notice that they had concluded the examination of witnesses on the part of the Government. No witnesses being accessible for the defence, at the request of Gen. Porter, the court adjourned until

The Steamers for the Banks Expedition. A communication was sent to the Senate to-day from the War Department, in answer to the resolu tion of inquiry relative to the chartering of certain worthless ships for the Banks expedition, in which it is stated that the hulls of the steamers Thames and Niagara were inspected, as ascertained unofficially, by Commodore VAN BRUNT, and the engines by Ex-Chief Engineer HASWELL, designated forth dignant protest against the condemnation of the

Thames by her owners, Messrs. TAYLOR & HUB-Gen. Burnside's Movements. Gen. BURNSIDE has been in the city since yester day morning, but left Willard's this morning Whether he has returned to Falmouth is a question on which our guldnunes are not agreed.

Arrest of Alleged Spies. JAMES B. BURKE, JOHN W. SASEER, H. C. ORME, J. M. W. Wilson, and WM. H. BUCEY, were arested this morning about 1 o'clock at the Kimmel House, a place notorious as Secesh headquarters. These men have recently arrived from Virginia, and ontemplated leaving this morning to return. One of them had boasted that he was a lieutenant colonel in Jackson's army, and all of them are said to belong to it. During the day they drank publicly to the health of STONEWALL JACKSON, hoping that he would soon march on Washington. Gen. MARTIN-DALE will order their trial by court martial, on the charge of being rebel spies.

The Cherokee Nation. Recent information from the Cherokee Nation discloses a shocking condition of affairs. The loyal and disloyal Indians are slaughtering one another. The Government is severed, and a new one or ganized by the Confederate party, which is, however, in the minority.

Reward for Deserters. The Navy Department offers a reward of \$100 for MICHAEL REARDON, acting assistant engineer, who descried from the Monticello, and \$50 for JEREMIAH REGAN, who deserted from the Delaware. Acting Assistant Surgeon CHARLES S. EAST-WARD has been ordered to the ship Shepperd Knap. The Emancipation Bill. The bill agreed upon by the House Select Committee on Emancipation is substantially that recently introduced by Representative Norll, of Missouri, for facilitating emancipation in that State, and appropriates \$20,000,000 for the purpose.

The Representative Protest. The protest against the passage of the bill to inemnify the President and others for certain arrests inder a suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus was drawn up. Representative PEN-DLETON and those who signed it had voted against Nominations under the Tax Law.

Several hundred nominations of assessors and collectors under the tax law were sent to the Senate to-day, for confirmation. These were appointed during the recess of Congress.

Nomination of Secretary Smith Confirmed. The Senate confirmed the nomination of Caleb B Smith for District Judge of the District Court of Indiana. No nomination is yet made to supply the

vacancy occasioned in the Secretaryship of the Interior Department The Postal Service. Among the recent nominations for postmasters are the following: Nathaniel Low, Dover, New Hampshire; Daniel M. Whitney, Green Bay, Wigconsin; Emerson Hall, St. Johnsbury, Vermont; Daniel Kellogg, Jr., Brattleboro, Vermont; Heze kiah Naylor, Pekin, Illinois; Ephraim Longyear, Lansing, Michigan; John Row, Portsmouth, Ohio; Clinton Cullom, Meadeville, Pa.; Isaac Baker,

Princeton, New Jersey; Harry Palmer, Niles, Mi-A Philadelphian Promoted. J. HAMILTON ANE, second lieutenant of the 10th New Jersey, has recently be promoted to a first lieutenancy, and ordered on duty in the office of ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

General Burnside on the late Repulse—His Reasons for Crossing the Rappaliannock-He Assumes all Responsibility—The President, General Halleck, and Secretary Stanton Exonerated-The Army in Good Spirits-Condition of our Wounded. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF PHE POTOMAC,

o Major General Halleck, General-in-Chief: GENERAL: I have the honor to offer the following asons for moving the Army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock sooner than was anticipated by the President, Secretary, or yourself, and for crossing at a point different from the one indicated to you at our last meeting at the President's: During my preparations for crossing at the place I selected, I discovered that the enemy had thrown a large portion of his force down the river and elsewhere, thus breaking his defences in front, and also thought I discerned that he did not anticipate the crossing of our whole force at Fredericksburg, and I hoped, by rapidly throwing the whole command over at that place, to separate, by a vigorous attack, the forces of the enemy on the river below from the forces behind, and on the crest, and in the rear of the town; in which case we could fight him with great advantage in our favor. To do this we had to gain a height on the extreme right of the crest, which height commanded a new

road lately made by the enemy for the purpose of more rapid communication along his lines, which point gained, his position along the crest would have been scarcely tenable, and he could have been driven from there easily by an attack on his front, in connection with a movement in the rear of the crest. How near we came to accomplishing our object. future reports will show. But for the fog and unexpected and unavoidable delay in building the bridges, which gave the enemy twenty-four hours more to concentrate his forces in his strong positions, we would almost certainly have succeeded, in which case the battle would have been, in my opinion, far more decisive than if we had crossed at the places first selected. As it was, we came near success. Failing in accomplishing the main object, we remained in order of battle two days—long enough to decide that the enemy would not come out of his strongholds to fight us with his infantry, after which we recrossed to this side of the river, unmolested, without the loss of men or property. As the day broke, our long lines of troops were seen marching to their different positions, as if going on parade. Not the least demoralization or dis-To the brave officers and soldiers who accom

olished the feat of thus recrossing in the face of the enemy. I owe everything. For the failure in the attack I am responsible, as the extreme gallantry, courage, and endurance shown by them was never excelled, and would have carried the points had it been possible. To the families and friends of the dead, I can only offer my heartfelt sympathy; but for the wounded I can offer my earnest prayers for their comfort and final recovery

The fact that I decided to move from Warrenton on to this line rather against the opinion of the President, Secretary, and yourself, and that you have left the whole movement in my hands without giving me orders, makes me the more responsible. I will visit you very soon, and give you more lefinite information, and finally will send you my detailed report, in which a special acknowledgment will be made of the services of the different Grand Divisions, Corps, and my general and personal Staff Departments of the Army of the Potomac, to whom I am so much indebted for their support and hearty

arlier than you expected, and, after the President, Secretary, and yourself requested me to be in haste, for the reason that we were supplied much sooner by the different staff departments than was anticited when I last saw you. Our killed amounted to 1,152; our wounded about

9,000; our prisoners about 900, who have been paroled and exchanged for about the same number taken by us. The wounded were all removed to this side of the river before the evacuation, and are being well cared for. The dead were all buried under a flag of truce. The surgeons report a much larger proportion than usual of slight wounds—1630 only being treated in the hospitals. I am glad to represent the army at the present time in good condition.

Thanking the Government for that entire support

Your obedient servant. E. A. BURNSIDE Major Gen. Com. Army of the Potomac. STATES IN REBELLION

them, I remain, General, very respectfully,

nich I have always received from

Our Wounded in Richmond-Fear of an Attack on Richmond from the South-Union Operations in North Carolina-Retreat of the Robel General Evans-Dissa. tory in the Southwest-An Advance on Mobile-Affairs Near Charleston. The Richmond Enquirer of December 18th says: "There arrived at Castle Thunder, yesterday, A. C. Webster, charged with the murder of Capt. Simpson, a Confederate prisoner of war; David Robertson, unable to account for himself; A. M. Darnell, charged with having a forged pass; Aaron Bennet, disloyalty.

"Up to yesterday morning 229 Abolition prisoners have arrived at the Libby prison from Rappahannock, among whom are Capt. S. S. Marchant, 136th Pa.; Licut. John E. Powers, 2d Va.; F. Lamb, U. S. Telegraph Corps, Wm. Foster, of New York, and a number of sutlers and clerks." a number of sutlers and clerks.

"Last evening (17th) 460 more prisoners arrived, including eleven commissioned officers. The men were in line spirits, and indulged in joking remarks, saying they arrived there before Burny, taking Richmond by themselves. "Heavy firing was heard near Kingston all day (17th), but no particulars.
"During the last week reinforcements were constantly being sent to Suffolk. The report was that Petersburg is to be attacked from Suffolk, while another force was to land at City Point under the protection of iron-clads.

"Since Burnside's defeat, it is believed the programme has been changed!" gramme has been changed."
GOLDSBORO, Dec. 16.—The artillery duel at White
Hall, 16 miles west of this point, on the Neuse, has
been going on all day. The Abolitionists seem to
have changed their base to the south side of the Neuse. Their cavalry made a raid on Mount Olive. Depot, on the Wilmington Railroad, nine miles from this point, tearing up the road, burning bridges and depots, and cutting telegraph wires. The Richmond Dispatch of the 17th instant says: "On Monday, General Evans fell back across the Neuse river, and burnt the bridge. He retreated seven miles, before the overwhelming force of the enemy. The Yankees have possession of the Clinton road, on the south side of the river, whilst our troops occupy the north side. Every mile of the enemy's advance was strongly contested. General Evans will wait for reinforcements, and will then, probably, drive the invaders back to Newbern." The Richmond Dispatch gives an account of the

funeral of Major General Gregg, who fell in the conflict at Fredericksburg. It has the following item: "At the Fredericksburg depot, yesterday, a sorry spectacle was presented. Several flat cars laden with wounded soldiers were there waiting for ambulances. They were wet through and hardly looked like human beings. The Dispatch says 2,050 of our (rebel) wounded have been brought to Richmond. At the Summit to-day ranged side by side with our men were the Yankee wounded, receiving the same care and en-

joying like kind treatment with our unfortunate de The Richmond Examiner, of the 12th, says that the small-pox now exists there as an epidemic. Recent North Carolina papers are full of comolaints at an order from Major General French, directing the burning of all the cotton in the counties bordering on the Roanoka sives which is not moved west of the winnington and Weldon Railroad by RALEIGH, Dec. 16.—The bill to raise 10,000 troops for State defence, passed the second reading in the

House to-day. The troops are to be taken from those liable to conscripti MOBILE, Dec. 13.—Col. Bartram's scouts burned 1,500 bales of cotton belonging to Yankee speculators, MOBILE, Dec. 15.—We learn from an official source that the Federals attacked and routed Rudd's cavalry the day before yesterday, at Tuscumbia. No particulars received. Thirty Yankee cavalry advanced within two miles of Baldwin to day. Scouts report a large force in the vicinity, and the cavalry encamped six miles

south of Runfee last night are advancing in this diection to-day. CHARLESTON, Dec. 15.—The enemy's gunboats have been shelling James Island to-day at intervals without effect. PORT HUDSON, Dec. 14.—The Yankee gunbont Express, and a wooden boat, name unknown, anchored out of range of the lower battery yesterday. An explosion has occurred at the powder works in

XXXVIIth CONGRESS-Third Session.

WASHINGTON, December 22, 1862. The Disabled Expedition Steamers.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of War, in answer to an inquiry of the Senate relative to chartering the transports Thames and Magarn for the Banks expedition, stating that General Banks was authorized to procure the vessels from Commodore Vanderbilt, of New York, but no official report had been received in regard to the matter; further stating that the Secretary was unofficially informed that the vessels were inspected by G. A. Van Brunt, and the engines by G. H. Haswell; that Gen. Banks had full power in the matter, and upon a receipt of a report from him it would be transmitted to the Senate. SENATE. of a Peport from film a would be transmitted to the Senate.

The VICE PRESIDENT also submitted a letter from the owners of the steamer Thames, Messrs, Hubell & Stargess, of New York, stating that the Thames was a new vessel, launched in 1892, built of the best material, and in the best manner; that her engines were built at the belamater Works; New York; that she was purchased for the China trade, and the story that she was a wornout lake steamer is without foundation.

Also, a letter from the builders of the boat, at Mystic, Connecticut, certifying to the same facts. Also, a letter from the builders of the boat, at Mystic, Connecticut, certifying to the same facts.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.) said there seemed to be a great diversity of opinion in regard to these yessels, and he offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a select committee of three members be appointed to inquire into and report to the Senate the facts in regard to chartering the transport vessels for the Banks expedition, the seaworthiness of such vessels, and the character of the men employed to navigate them, and that the committee be empowered to send for persons and papers. and papers.

Mr. HALE (Rep.), of New Hampshire, thought the resolution had better be enlarged so as to include this whole subject. He had been told that a brokerage of ten per cent, had been paid in some cases, and even ten per cent, paid every month.

After a slight modification the resolution was adopted. After a siight modification the resolution was adopted.

Russian Correspondence.

The VICE PRESIDENT laid before the Senate a communication from the Secretary of State transmitting the correspondence with the Russian Government relative to telegraph communication between the mouth of the Amoor river and San Francisco, Cal. Ordered to be expected. Internal Revenue.

Mr. LATHAM (Dom.), of California, presented a memorial of nearly all the Express companies in the United States, asking for amendment to the Internal Revonue Law. Col. Baker's Funeral. Mr. CLARK (Rep.), of New Hampshire, from the Committee on Claims, reported a bill to pay the funeral expenses of the late Senator E. D. Baker, which was passed penses of the late Senator E. D. Daker, which was passed.

The Marine Corps.

Mr. GRIMES (Rep.), of Idwa, offered a resolution, instructing the Committee on Naval Affairs to inquire into the expediency of abolishing the United States marine corps as a naval organization, and attaching it to the United States Army as the 20th Regiment of infantry, and that they report, by bill or otherwise. Adopted.

Naval Cantains. Naval Captains. Mr. HALE (Rep.) of New Hampshire, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to inform the Senate by virtue of what law the number of captains on the active list had been increased beyond the number authorized by law of July 18, 1862, and by virtue of what law ninety-one commanders appear on the active list-in the Naval Register, when the aforesaid law limits the number to seventy-two. Adopted.

Government Contracts. On motion of Mr. TRAIN (Rep.), of Massachusetts resolution was adopted providing for a select commit in inquire whether any officer or employes of the vernment is interested, directly or indirectly, in banking house or moneyed institution having contravith the Government, or dealing in stocks or of property. Medals for the Brave.

yeas 77, nays 86.

The Jacob Thompson Letter.

Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Massachusetts, introduced a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether the Kennedy who wrote the recently-published letter to Jacob Thompson is the same who now holds the office of Superintendent of the Census.

Mr. COX (Dem.) objected, saying that it was known that Kennedy still holds the office. Deficiency Bill Passed.

The House considered the bill to supply the deficiency for the year ending with June next.

Mr. COX regarded all deficiency bills as leading to corrupt legislation.

Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Vermont, replied, showing
that thousands of volunteers had been added to the army
since the last session; hence provision should be made

Markets by Telegraph.

New Your, Dec. 22.—The steamer Mississippi sailed this afternoon, with the 43d and 53d Massachusetts, and 175th New York, to join the Banks Expedition.

Another vessel, the S. L. Sturgis, will shortly leave with the remnants of certain regiments, stragglers, and belated officers, in all 600 or 900 men.

Mr. McDOUGAEL (Dem.), of California, offered a resolution requesting the Secretary of the Navy to furnish the Semitawith a copy of the report made by Chief Englacers Stymer and Newell upon the causes for delay in the completion of the Housatonic Canal. Adopted. mity with ancient Masonic usage. Also, a resolution inquiring into the causes of the accept to the Passaic. Adopted.

Mr. DAVIS (Union), of Kentucky, introduced a bill requiring the President to appoint commissioners to adjust, settle, and liquidate the claims, accounts, and debiectween the United States and any State during the cristing rebellion. Referred to the Committee on the Junior Programme of the Committee on the Junior Programme of the Referred to the Committee on the Junior Programme of the Committee of th Indemnity for Arrests. Mr. Powell's resolution inquiring whether the persons arrested had been required to take an oath not to sue those arresting them, as a condition of release, was taken up and passed. The Delaware Election. Mr. Sanisbury's resolution relative to the sending roops into Delaware at the late election was taken up Troops into Delaware at the late election was taken up.
Mr. ANTHONY (Rep.), of Rhode Island, moved to refer to the Committee on Military Affairs.
The motion was discussed till the expiration of the morning hour, when,
On motion of Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Indiana, the bill relating to the discharge of State prisoners was taken up. the discharge of State prisoners was take Discharge of State Prisoners.

Housatonic Canal

The Passaic.

United States Claims.

morning hour, when,
On motion of Mr. LANE (Rep.), of Indiana, the bill relating to the discharge of State Prisoners

Mr. LANE proceeded to address the Senate. He commenced by saying he shoud attempt no finely-drawn distinctions between Presidential acts which are excusable and not justifiable. He justified in the fulless sense of that term the arrest of political prisoners, which had been referred to during the debate, and also the suspension of the privilege of the writ of habeas corpus by the President, and argued to show that such suspension, under the Constitution, can be ordered only by the President, This he inferred from the nature of the power to be exercised from the eath of office of the President, and from his constitutional obligation to see that the laws be faithfully executed. That the act of suspension is an executive and not a legislative act. He then proceeded to show, from Elliott's Debates on the Prederal Convention, that the first proposition subject under discussion submitted in the Convention as the convention of the president in the convention of the president of the Government should be eather with all department of the Government should be eather with all department of the Government should he eather with his property and disastrous state of our mational affairs, and showed that the President is Commander in Chief of the Army and Mayy, and charged with the duty of putting down the rebellion, could use the military or naval force of the country, either in the destruction of robels upon the national data disastrous state of our mational affairs, and showed that the President is a Commander in Chief of the Army and Navy, and charged with the duty of putting down the rebellion, could use the military or naval force of the country, either in the destruction of robels upon the battle-field or in their arrest at home, if they were giving aid, and comfort to the enemy.

He next referred to the arrests in Delaware, Maryland, and Kentucky, and expressed his confident conviction that, on examinati

ne President had tensor or in Delaware.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem.) said he intended, at the principle of the South of ime, to reply to the wanton assault of the Senator fro ime, to reply to the wanton assault of the Senator fro Indiana, on the Legislature of Delaware. The attack wanton. On motion, the bill was postponed. After an Executive session, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. A Louisiana Representative. Mr. SHEFFIELD (U.), of Rhode Island, presented t credentials of Michael Hahn, Representative elect for the First Congressional district of Louisiana. On moti of Mr. Bingham, of Ohio, referred to the Committee Pay of Volunteers. Mr. WILSON (Rep.), of Iowa, offered a resolution directing that the Secretary of War inform the House what number of volunteer regiments in the service of the Union to whom arrears of pay are now due, for what length of time due to each regiment, and the reason why hey have not been paid.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky, said a similar resolution had already been adopted.

Mr. McPHERSON (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, remarked that the information had recently been given by the Secretary of the Treasury.

On-motion of Mr. MORRILL (Rep.), of Vermont, the resolution was referred to the Company of the Treasury. Affairs. Transferring of Licenses. On motion of Mr. ARNOLD (Rep.), of Illinois, nation was adopted instructing the Committee of Way and Means to inquire fint the expediency of amendin the tax law so that licenses may be transferred, and ma be good in the hands of assignees for the time given. Proposed Issue of Bonds.

Proposed Issue of Bonds.

Mr. WALKER (Rep.), of Massachusetts, offered the following, which was adopted:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means be instructed to inquire into the expediency of authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury, at his discretion, to issue bonds to the amount of \$100,000,000, of such denominations as shall be best adapted to the purpose of circulation, and bearing interest at the rate of six per centum per aunum, rayable in three or five years, at the pleasure of the Government, and receivable for all dues to the Government except customs. Negroes with the Army.

Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep.), of Illinois, offered a resolution instructing the Committee on the Judiciary to inquire whether further legislation is required on a letter submitted to him from an Illinois colonel, who sets forth the annoyances to which he has been subjected, in consequence of negroes freed from the rebels travelling with he army. The resolution was adopted.

Reconstruction of the Union.

Mr. VALLANDIGHAM (Dem.), of Ohio, offered the following saying that he intended to debate it, which reased it to lie over:

Resolved, That this House carnestly desire that the most speedy and effectual measures be taken for restoring rease in America, and that no time may be lost in proposing an immediate cessation of hostilities, in order to the speedy final settlement of the unhappy controversies which have brought about this unnecessary and injurious civil war, by a just and adequates energy against the return of the like calamities in times to come; and this House desires to offer the most current assurances to the country that they will in due time cheerfully co-operate with the Executive and the States for the restoration of he Union by such explicit and most solemn amendment and provisions of the Constitution as may be found necessary for securing the rights of the several States and ections within the Union under the Constitution.

Suspension of the Haboas Corpus. Reconstruction of the Union. Suspension of the Habcas Corpus.

Mr. PENDLETON (Dem.), of Ohio, offered a resolution but the protest and remonstrance of thirty-six members of the House, submitted therewith, against the unconstitutionality and injustice of the bill recently passed, intensitying the President and others for suspending the writ of habeas corpus, be entered on the journal.

Mr. STEVENS (Rep.) moved to lay the resolution on he table. Carried—year 75, nays 40. The Territories.

The Territories.

Mr. ASHLEY (Rep.), of Ohio, introduced bills proposing temporary Government for Idahoc, and to enable the Ferritories of Nevada, Utah, and Colorado, to form State Governments, preliminary to their admission into the Union. Referred to the Committee on Territories. Acting Midshipmen Appointments.

Ar. CALVERT (U.), of Maryland, offered a resolution, which, by his request, was laid over, setting forth that the Sceretary of the Navy has wiffully and illegally appointed acting midshipmen during the recess of Congress, and attempted to justify himself by an arbitrary assumption of necessity. The House accordingly protest most decidedly figants this action, and all such appointments are declared null and void.

Our Mexican Minister. Our motion of Mr. COX (D.), of Ohio, it was resolved that the President be requested, if it is not incompatible with the public service, to communicate to this House any correspondence or other information in his possession, relating to the alleged interference of our Minister to Mexico in favor of the French, in the present war between the Mexican Republic and the Emperor of the French, by signing a protest against the expulsion from Mexico of French subjects.

Newspaper Tax.
On motion of Mr SHALLABARGER (Rep.), of Ohi the Committee of Ways and Means was instructed to it quire into the expediency of amending the tax law, that the newspapers having a circulation of not exceeding twenty-five hundred copies may not be subject to tax. Emancipation. Mr. BINGHAM (Rep.), of Ohio, introduced a bill, hich was referred, for the emancipation of the slaves rebels in the States and Territories of the United Fort Warren Prisoners. Fort Warren Prisoners.

Mr. MAY (Dem.), of Maryland, offered a resolution requesting the President to communicate to this House a copy of the order of the Secretary of State, dated about the 28th of November last, and which he caused to be read to the State prisoners at Fort Warren, forbidding them to employ counsel, on the ground that such a course would be deemed by the Government and State Department as a reason for prolonging their imprisonent. Mr. May said he wanted to know whether such prisoners were guilty of crime for clinging to the privileges of the Constitution.

ges of the Constitution.
The SPEAKER informed him that debate was not in On motion of Mr. STEVENS (Rep.), the resolution was Sums Due Soldiers and Sailors.

sums Due Soldiers and Saliors.

In MOOREHEAD (Rep.), of Pennsylvania, offered a st resolution, which was passed, declaring as the nion of Congress, that the Secretary of the Treasury e immediate steps for the payment of the sums due to diers and sailors, and that preference be given to such as of creditors over all others, whether judicial, legis-Citizenship of Aliens in the Navy. Mr. WARD (Rep.), of New York, offered a resolution to include aliens in the marine corps and navy who have served one year and been honorably discharged, in the privilege extended to those serving in the army of he coming citizens without previous declaration of citizen ship. Referred to the Judiciary Committee.

Mr. HUTCHINS (Rep.): of Ohio, offered a resolution proposing fine gold medals to the soldiers who, in the midst of peril, first crossed over to Fredericksburg. Re-ferred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Holidays. Mr. MALLORY'S resolution that, the Senate concurring, an adjournment take place from Tuesday to the first Monday in January, was passed—yeas 79, nays 47. The Emancipation Bill. Mr. BINGHAM (Rep.), of Ohio, moved that the Committee on the Judiciary be discharged from the further consideration of the bill declaratory of the emancipation of the sixes in the rebel States and Territories.

Mr. WICKLIFFE (U.), of Kentucky. Don't be in a barrier was for the meclamation. Mr. WICKLIFTE (U.), of Kentucky. Don't be in a hurry; wait for the proclamation.

The bill was read for information. It provides that all persons held in involuntary service or slavery, except for crime, in any state or Territory of the United States, or any part thereof, the people of which may be in insurrection on the first of January, 1863, shall on the day and year aforesaid, be declared free and forever released from involuntary servitude or slavery aforesaid, and the President of the United States shall, by proclamation, on that day, declare all persons so held within such States and Territories in insurrection to be free, and entitled to protection in their personal liberty, according to the Constitution and laws, and by all persons in the civil and military service of the United States; and that full compensation shall be hereafter provided by the United States to all loyal citizens whose slaves may be emancipated by this act.

The question was taken—yeas 62, mays 62.

A two-thirds vote being required, Mr. Bingham's motion was disagreed to.

Mr. WHITE (Rep.), of Indiana, from the Select Committee on the Border State Emancipation, asked leave to report a bill appropriating twenty millions to aid Missouri in emancipating her slaves, and that it be recommitted to the Select Committee. This was agreed to yeas 77, nays 35.

or their payment.
The bill was passed.
The House then adjourned.

CINGINNATI, Dec. 22.—Flour is declining; sales at \$5. Wheat dull. Whisky 35c.. Hogs are in better supply, and are offered more freely at \$4.25@4.75; pork quiet; old is offered at \$11.25, and new at \$12.50, without demand. Gold 31@32; demand notes 25; exchange on New York dull at ½ discount to par. Sailing of the Steamer Mississippi.

Laying of a Corner Stone. Boston, Dec. 22.—The corner stone of the new City Hall was laid to-day. 'Mayor Wightman' de-livered an address, after which the Grand Lodge of Massachusetts conducted the ceremonies in confor-

Death of Senator Pearce. BALTIMORE, Dec. 22.—The Hon. James A. Pearce, United States Senator of this State, died at Chester-town, Md., on Saturday, aged 56. An Abandoned Ship.

HALIFAX, Dec. 22.—The iron ship Queen of the akes, for Portland, was found abandoned at sea and six men from two schooners were put on board to take her into this part.

A Suspicious Bark.

New York, Dec. 22.—The ship R. S. Ely, from Liverpool, reports, on the 8th inst., on the western edge of the Banks, saw a suspicious bark, with another hove to close by. A snow squall coming on lost sight of them, but saw them afterwards together. ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The largest audience of the season assembled at the Academy last night to witness the second performanceof "Dinorah." The no vice who, from a first perusal of the libretto-"the only correct and authentic edition"-hopes to com pletely comprehend the plot of this opera, must in deed be gifted with unusual intelligence. Leaving the plot out of the question, we are glad to say that Cordier met with a good, a gratifying, though not an altogether enthusiastic, reception. The renowner Shadow Aria" was the sensation of the evening, and met deservedly with an encore. Mdlle. Cordier is deliciously French in voice and feature, gesture and gesticulation. Her dark-sparkling eyes and magnolia-gleaming complexion are at once delicate and luxuriant in their beauty. She is a good singer and actress, though, by no means, a great one, the excellencies of each counteracting, to some extent, the deficiencies of the other. The concluding aria of the opera, and the "Shadow Dance," in particular, were captivatingly executed, and elicited overwhelming applause. Morensi was in good voice, and did in a perfectly satisfactory manner the comparatively small part she had to perform. Brignoli, that wretched stick of an actor, was more of a wretched stick than ever on this os casion, though it is needless to say he sang surpassingly. Amodio and Susini, both in good spirits and in good voice, were thoroughly appreciated by the audience, and the opinion current in all parts of the house was at once impartial and favorable The production of "Dinorsh" may be reckoned a success. This evening Verdi's famous opera o 'Un Ballo in Maschera" is Sannounced, Guerra bella, Cordier, Morensi, Brignoli, Amodio, and Susini complete an extremely attractive cast. This evening, the last of the season, the "Siciliar Vespers" will be produced, with its famous mise en cene, and with Madame Lorini in the role of Helene. and Signors Brignoli, Amodio, and Susini in the other leading characters. Upon Wednesday eve ning, a farewell gala night, will proffer a very geneattraction. This will include the entire of Donizetti's "La Favorita." The performances will commence with the first act of Norma; between the second and third acts of La Favorita, Mile. Cordier will perform the Shadow Dance and aria from 'Dinorah ;" between the third and fourth acts, Signorina Morensi will appear in the "Rrindis Scene" from "Lucrezia Borgia." Brignoli, Amo dio, and Susini will also appear. This week of song has been appreciated, and Wednesday evening wil crown the season with the prestige of success.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BOOTS, SHOES, GUM SHOES, WHIPS, LEATHER, TRAVELLING BAGS, &C. -The early attention of purchasers is requested to the very large assortment of boots, shoes, brogans travelling bags, &c., embracing first-class seasonable goods of city and Eastern manufacture, to be peremptorily sold, by catalogue, on four months redit, commencing this morning, at 10 o'clock, by John B. Myers & Co., auctioneers, Nos. 232 and 234 Market street.

SIGNOR BLITZ .- All lovers of necromancy should visit the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chestnut, and witness the marvellous deceptions and humor ous dialogues in ventriloguism, nightly enacted by the Signor. To allow all an opportunity of attend ing on Christmas Day, the Signor gives three exhioitions at 11 A. M., 3, and 71/2 P. M.

THOMAS & Son's SALES THIS DAY .- Stocks and Real Estate at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange, including farm, paper mill, and city property. Stocks, kc., wines, &c. at 1 o'clock, at the Auctior store. See catalogues and advertisements both

CITY ITEMS.

WRAPPERS FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN. -The popular Cloak Emporium of Mrs. E. Henry Nos. 38 and 40 North Ninth street, has long enjoyed an enviable reputation for the superiority of its manufactures. An important addition has, however, been made during the past few weeks in the shape of a wrapper department, in which all the varieties of styles in these desirable goods may be had. A handsome robe de chambre, or wrapper, is one of the most suitable articles for presentation to either ladies or gentlemen at this festive season, and we doubt not but that Mrs. Henry will be largely natronized, as she eminently deserves to be. Ladies should remember that the present stock will be sold during the holidays, at greatly reduced prices, in order to make room for other goods.

SILVER-PLATED WARE AND FANCY GOODS -Messrs. Witters & Co., No. 35 North Eighth street, corner of Filbert, have made a decided hit in pro viding for their numerous patrons a magnificent as sortment of Silver-plated Ware, Britannia Ware, and a choice stock of Fancy Goods specially adapted for presents. Their prices are much below those

usually charged at retail. RICH DISPLAY OF CHRISTMAS GOODS AT 3. A. HOFFMAN'S .-- Mr. G. A. Hoffman, successo to W. W. Knight, No. 606 Arch street, has now in store a magnificent assortment of Gentlemen's Wrappers, which he is selling off rapidly for pre sents, for which they are admirably adapted. His entire stock of Gents' Furnishing Goods, we may also inform the ladies, is one of the richest and best got-up in the country. GREAT DAY AT OAKFORD'S .-- To-day

will witness a "scene" at the popular Hat and Fu Emporium of Messrs. Charles Oakford & Son, Nos-834 and 836 Chestnut street, under the Continents Hotel. Their superb stock of Furs is universally admitted to be the choicest in the city, and as the have reduced their prices, to encourage their sale for Christmas presents, between this and Christmas Day, there will, undoubtedly, be a great rush at their splendid warerooms between this and Thurs-

FINE STOCK OF CHRISTMAS FRUITS.-Mr. C. H. Mattson, dealer in fine family groceries, Arch and Tenth streets, has now ready, in anticipa tion of the holidays, a choice stock of the finest kind of Fruits, such as beautiful lady-apples, sweet oranges, fine raisins, citron, almonds, delicious White "Almeria" Grapes (at the low price of 50 cents per pound), splendid quality eating apples, and all the fancy articles in the grocery line that the best markets in the world afford.

DESIRABLE GIFTS FOR JUVENILES.—One of the most attractive articles to the rising generation is the improved four-wheeled Velocipede made by Mr. William Quinn, No. 416 Library street, opposite the Custom-House. These articles are er tirely safe, being not easily overturned, and are furnished at very low prices. In addition to these, Mr. Quinn has a stock of miniature chaises and arriages, sleds, wheelbarrows, ponies, goats, and invalid carriages, dump carts, etc., etc., which have been manufactured expressly for holiday sales. As these articles are in high favor with all who desire the physical welfare of youth, we predict for Mr. Quinn a liberal patronage from our citizens. CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—SINGER'S FAMILY SEWING MACHINES with Hemmer and Braider attached, is the best and most useful of all machines now in use. Those wishing to make a truly valuable Christmas present, and one that will keep the giver ever fresh in the kind remembrance of the receiver. will do well to buy one of these machines to present. as a seasonable token of real friendship. The price s \$51. Call and make your selections at I. M. Singer & Co.'s, No. 810 Chestnut street.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS.—Bronze Match Safes, Cigar Boxes, and Ash Pans, Porcelain Lag erns, Drop Lights, and many other useful articles on hand, at Warner, Miskey, & Merrill's, No. 718 Chestnut. BUTTER, CHEESE, AND SWEET CIDER.-Housekeepers desiring to purchase a prime article f Cheese and choice Butter, will do well to call at the stand of Mr. Slocumb, in the Eastern Market, Fifth and Merchant streets. He also has a genuin-

article of Sweet Cider—the real juice of the apple-

and pure Cider Vinegar. J. E. Gould, corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets, is the only one in Philadelphia who keeps the popular and truly beautiful Geo. Steel de4-tf LITERARY FACTS.—It has been said by one eminent in literature, that "there is no entertainment so cheap as reading, and no pleasure so lasting" as that derived from the perusal of good books; make it a point always to invest in the way in which they think it will realize the largest return. Connecting these two facts of cheap reading and discretion in its purchase, may in some measure account for the fame of the "Great Original Gift Book Emporium," at 439 Chestnut street, and for the many orders daily poured in upon it for books. At this popular establishment may always be found a full assortment of the choicest works, standard and miscellaneous, of the most celebrated authors of this and other countries, all of which may be had at as low prices as they can be purchased at elsewhere with the addition of a present of greater or less value, with each book sold. In the line of photograph albums, visitors will find "439" one of the most popular and attractive centres during the coming festive season. In a word, for every desirable essential-choice literature, elegant albums, costly

our first page.) A NEW ARTICLE OF EXPORTATION .-Steinway & Sons' grand square and upright Pianos took twenty-six first premiums (gold and silver medals) at the principal fairs held in this country within the last seven years, and in addition thereto they were awarded the First Prize Medal at the great International Exhibition, at London, in 1862, for "powerful, clear, brilliant, and sympathetic tone, with excellence of workmanship, as shown in Grand and Square Pianos." This greatest triumph of American Pianos in England has caused a sensation in musical circles throughout the continent, and, as a result, the Messra. Steinway are in constant receipt of orders from Europe, thus inaugurating a new phase in the history of American pianos by creating in them an article of export. Warerooms at Blasius Bros!., 1006 Chestnut street

presents, low prices, and polite treatment-commend

us to the "Great Original." (See advertisement on

FRESH TOMATOES selling every day at Thomas Waring's Fruit Store, Seventh street, above Arch, No. 114. Families, hotels, and restaurants furnished by the quart or gallon. PIANOS MADE BY GEORGE STECK for sale only by J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chestnut. de20-4t

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.—George Steck's Pi. anos for sale by J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chest. ADVICE TO THE LADIES.—Our lady readers should go, at once, to Messrs. R. C. Walborn, Nos.

Christmas purchases, suited for gentlemen of taste. at once stylish and luxurious. LADIES' PARIS-MADE SHOES. -A neat present for a lady would be a pair of Oakford & Son's

5 and 7 North Sixth street, and complete their Their splendid Dressing Gowns, at all prices and of all materials, elegant gloves, cravats, scarfs, &c., are under the Continental Hotel) Paris-made Shoes. They are beautiful. THE HISTORY OF TAILORS.—In all the ages of the world—the old times of Greece and Rome, and particularly within the last thousand vears-tailors have been regarded, and justly too, as

mong the most important individuals that are celebrated for contributing to the comfort of their fellowbeings. Of such account were they held in London, that soon after the Norman Conquest one of the richest trading companies of that great metropolic vas organized by the tailors. It is remarkable that even English kings were enrolled as members of this wealthy association, namely, Richard II and III, Edward IV, Henry IV, V, VI, and VII. So saith history, as well as the veracious chronicle of he Merchant Tailors' Company as aforesaid. By he year 1466 they had become so powerful, that on application they were incorporated, and received a royal charter. King Henry VII gave them the name "Merchant Tailors," when he was a member in 501. Sixty years after, in 1561, they founded that seminary for education known as the Merchant Tailors' School, and which flourishes nore than ever at the present day. This important class of individuals forms no small part of the history of Philadelphia. Among those who stand most prominently before the public we can mention the name of Granville Stokes, whose mammoth denot for the manufacture of garments is located at No. 609 Chestnut street, above Sixth. A more extensive business is not done by any other establishment of the kind in the city. And how could it be otherwise? I goods of a superior quality, salesmen who are indefatigable in their endeavors to please, an exact and symmetrical fit, measurers and cutters who are artists, fashion and style in attire, and moderate charges, be desirable advantages to all who seek for new clothing, then Granville Stokes may be cordially recommended without any fear of disappointment as to results. Garments made at No. 609 Chestnut street have been distributed throughout the broad land. They may be seen in the army and navy, and among civil bodies. They are a living llustration of what can be accomplished in the City of Brotherly Love. Another important feature that should not be lost sight of in alluding to an establishment of this kind, is the many worthy industrious persons who are here furnished with employment. As none but the best workmen for all the different branches are employed, as a matter of course with good material expert cutters and workmen. Granville Stokes can furnish clothing of the latest styles, and at prices that place his superior and univalled garments within the reach of every industrious individual. The economical and saving should by all means, at least, visit this one-price emporium 609 Chestnut street, Philadelphia

THE SUPERB GEORGE STECK PLANOS for Christmas presents. J. E. Gould, Seventh and CURIOUS EPITAPH.—An epitaph, which

races the church-yard of Moreton, England, runs thus: 'Here lie the bones of Richard Sawton. Whose death, alas! was strangely brought on; Trying one day his corns to mow off, The razor slipped and cut his toe off. His toe-or rather what it grew to-An inflammation quickly flew to,

Which took, alas! to mortifying, And was the cause of Richard's dving.' A curious case of mortification from a cut han ened to a gentleman in Germantown last week. On examining a new dress coat he learned that it was not cut by Mons. Sevnave, at Charles Stokes one price." under the Continental, when he was so mortified that he immediately laid it aside and purchased another, of the desired cut, at the above es-

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS !- Get a beautiful Steck Piano of J. E. Gould, corner of Seventh and Chestnut streets. de4-tf THE CABINET TROUBLES.—The country

s agitated by the rumors of changes in the Administration at Washington. Rumor has all, or nearly all, the heads of department resign, and some go so far as to say that the President himself will follow suit, and abdicate. Speaking of following suit reminds us of the suits made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth. Gentlemen and Youths can obtain the most elegant and

comfortable garments extant at this popular establishment. "CALIFORNIA WINES."-It is an unquestioned fact that the use of light wines is conducive to temperance. Drunkards are rare in wine-consuming countries. It is your heavy and fiery alcoholic potations, distilled from wheat and rve and corn, that paint red the nose, shoot bloody veins across the ball of the eye, and swell up the countenance in turgid inflammation. Encourage, therefore, every attempt to introduce pure wines. Some very choice brands of really pure California native wines have recently been imported by Mr. G. G. Evans, 42 South Fifth street, who has been apcointed sole agent for their sale, and are offered to the trade and consumers at extremely moderate figures. Holiday buyers will please make a note o these wines, and include them in their selections (See advertisement in another column.) A FAMILY declining Housekeeping, will dispose of a magnificent 7-octave Rosewood Piano, elegantly carved case and legs, grand action, over strung bass, sweet and powerful tone, made to order five months ago, by one of the best New York makers. Cost \$600, will be sold for \$250.

To be seen in Spruce street, the third door below Eighth, north side. de20-4t* STECK PIANOS.—These elegant instru nents for sale by J. E. Gould, Seventh and Chest

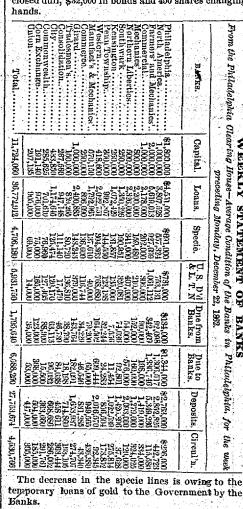
FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

THE MONEY MARKET. PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 22, 1862. The excitement consequent upon the conflicting rumors from Washington was very marked this norning. Government securities shot down nearly to par, but rallied, and are nearly up to yesterday figures at the close. The seven-thirties close 1/2 per cent. lower; the sixes also %; certificates of indebtedness 1 per cent.; quartermasters' vouchers 11/2. Old demands were steady at 126. One-year certificates are very cheap, and make an excellent short investment. Money continues easy at 6 per cent. The stock market was very dull, but, with the exption of Government loans, prices were steady. State fives were in demand, and rose 14. City sixes were steady. Allegheny county sixes sold at 50. Pittsburg, Fort Wayne, and Chicago second mortgage scrip at 90. Little Schuylkill Railroad sevens brought 98. North Pennsylvania tens 102-a decline of 1/2. Schuylkill Navigation sixes sold at 16. in-

shares were inactive, closing at 37%. Little Schuylkill sold at 2514. Pennsylvania rose 1/4. Camden and Amboy sold at 152%. Elmira at 19%. 21% was bid for Long Island. Passenger railways were some what lively, Green and Coates selling at 37; Second and Third at 76; Chestnut and Walnut at 49—each being an advance: Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 23-no change. Philadelphia Bank shares sold at 115. 140 was bid for North America. The market closed dull, \$32,000 in bonds and 450 shares changing

terest off no charge. Elmira sevens and Pennsyl-

50. Susquehanna Canal scrip 35. Reading Railroad



Clearings, \$3,578,901 25 \$3,892,756 61 \$3,450,865 59 \$3,269,775 90 \$3,035,752 63 \$3,049,478 90 \$19,797,030 SS \$1,610,516 91 The following statement shows the condition of the banks of Philadelphia at various times during the present year: 1862. Loans. | Specie. | Circul. | Deposit

December Drexel & Company quote:

Philada. Stock Exchange Sal Philada. Student (Reported by S. E. SLATMAKER, Philader FIRST BOARD) 37 20 & 2d R. 55. 76

38 Arch-st K. 55. 76

100 Green & Coates R b 137

1000 Alle Co 6s. K S O. 60

5 Cam & Am R. 55. 1523

20 Philada Bank. 115

CLOSING PRICES—DULL.

CLOSING PRICES—DULL.

US 68 opns '81. 102½ 103

American Gold. 132½ 122½

American Gold. 132½ 122½

American Gold. 132½ 122½

American Gold. 132½ 122½

Alleg co 6s R. 50

Penna 6s. 96

Reading R. 37½ 37½

Do bds '80. 103½ 100

Do bds '80. 103½ 100

Do bds '80. 103½ 100

Penna R. 5756

Phila & Erie 6. Phila Ger & Nor. Lehigh Val R... 65 Lehigh Val bds.... 1081 Philadelphia Markets

The Flour market is dull, and prices changed. There is very little inquiry fore home use. Sales include about 2,200 6.12% for super, \$6.50 for Western extra, \$16 do. extra family. The sales to the rele bakers range at the above figures for super extras, and \$8@8.50 for fancy brands. RYE FLOUR is selling slowly at \$5.9%; bbl.

CORN MEAL is quiet at \$3.50 for Pensish and \$4.25 & bbl. for Brandywine.

WHEAT is firm, and in steady demand at person of the pensish and the pensish and the pensish and it \$1.43 in start. Tanges at from \$1.65@1.80, the latter for the is selling at 97@98c for Pennsylvania. Cone and neglected, and only about 2,500 busiets sold at 86@87c for old, and 75@76 for new yell pensish are in steady demand. About 3.00 b Pennsylvania sold at 44@44c, as in quality.

A small sale of Pennsylvania Bartey warm \$1.36 & bushels

Pennsylvania sold at 41%46, as in qualit.
A small sale of Pennsylvania Bariey was made.
\$1.36 \$\Prescript{\partial}\$ bashel.

BARK is firm, with a moderate inquiry for Quality.
COTTON.—The demand is limited and the mark is firm at a form at a fed growth of the former at \$600 fer the former at \$600 fer the and 10@11%c \$\Prescript{\partial}\$ is nothing doing in Sugar and 10@11%c \$\Prescript{\partial}\$ is for New Orleans. Rio Conscript{\partial}\$ is \$100 fer the selling at \$300 fer the selling at \$300 fer the selling at \$100 fer th at \$14.50@14.70 \$1 DDI. Lard at \$12@10c 75 latter for prime.

SEEDS are unchanged; about 1.100 busheli c sold at \$6.25@6.50 \$2 Du; no change in Timosh Flaxseed; sales of the latter at \$3 \$2 Du.

WHISKY—The stock is very much reduce at 40c, and drudge at 40c, are selling freely at 42c, and drudge at 40c. The following are the receipts of flour and gr this port to-day:

Philadelphia Cattle Market, Dec. 22, The receipts of Beef Cattle at Phillips' a Drove Yard are small this week, only reaching 1,200 head; the market, in conseque. ter, and prices of good cattle have advance is. Ordinary to common quality are unchan not much inquired for, ranging at from \$3.50 gross, for common quality, \$6@8 for ordinary and extra at from \$9@10.50 \$ 100 hs, accord quality. Five very superior show-cattle were sale this morning, from Ohio; average weigh The market closed very firm, the above being well maintained, and stock all sold. Cows and Calves are unchanged, and self from \$18 to \$40 per head according to quality. hs # head.

Sheep are more active, and prices well maintained at from 5½@6c. per h gross. A fewests at 6½@6½e, as to condition.

The receipts of Hogs, as we anticipated, and large this week; prices, in consequence ranging at from \$5.50@5.60 \$ 100 Hs, as The cattle on sale to-day are from the fe States: 500 head from Chester county. 300 head from Ohio.

200 head from Illinois.
100 head from Indiana.
120 head from Maryland.
The following are the particulars of the sale:
Fellhimer & Kirvin, 55 Ohio Steers, boutif
Thomas Lamb, the best drove in market, it in
9½@10½; and 20 common steers at from 3@3; and
Barclay C. Baldwin, 60 Chester county sterial
ing at from 7½@9 for fair to good.
Alexander Kennedy, 30 Lebanon county See
selling at from 8@8½ for fair quality.
Fuller & Bro., 50 Western Steers, selling at in
8@9 for fair to good quality.
Ullman & Shamberg, 70 Western Steers, selling from \$8@10.50 for fair to extra quality. Ullman & Shamberg, 70 Western Steers, selling from \$8@10.50 for fair to extra quality.

J. & E. S. McFillen, 75 Western Steers, selling from \$8@9 for fair to good.

Jones McClese, 25 Western Steers, selling at in \$7@8.50 for fair quality.

P. Hathaway, 25 Chester co. Steers, selling atin \$7.50@9.50 for fair to good.

P. McFillen, 101 Chester county and Ohio Ser 32 for George Young at \$8.50@9.50 for fair tog 32 for George Young at \$8.50@9.50 for fair to and 70 common at \$3.50@4.50 gross.
Smith & Rice, 58 Western Steers, selling at Smith & Rice, 58 Western Steers, sening at 100 \$\$&9 for fair to good.

Mooney & Smith, 150 Western Steers, selling \$\$&9.25 for fair to good.

W. S. Black, of Pickaway county, this, had c sale to-day the largest bullock ever offered at the yard, weighing 3,556 hs, and one pair of Devon Country in the waited ing 2,400 hs ner head. yard, weighing 3,546 hs, and one pair of Devon us the weighing 2,400 hs per head.

COWS AND CALVES.—The receipts of Cows a Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard reached about 100 hea this week. There is very little inquiry, and price are about the same as last quoted, ranging at from \$20 to \$30 for Springers, and \$25 to \$45 per head for Cow and Calf. Poor Cows are selling at from \$15 730 head.

17 # head.

CALVES.—There is very little doing and pri Unchanged; sales of first quality at 4500 75, a second do at 31/2@4c, as to weight and condition.
THE SHEEP MARKET. The receipts of Sheep at Phillips' Avenue Yard are small this week, only reaching about head. The demand is good, and price are maintained, ranging at from 51/466c, per harms few extra fat Sheep sold at 61/4661/2, per h Sheep are unchanged, and selling at \$2.500 \$3.50 Lambs are selling freely at from \$361 per as to condition. THE HOG MARKET.

THE HOG MARKET.

The arrivals of Hogs at H. G. Imholf's Unit
Drove Yard are very large this week, resching also
8,300 head. The market is dull and prices have de
clined, ranging at from \$5.50@6.50 \$100 hos net.
John Crouse & Co. sold 1,500 head of Hogs.
Phillips' Avenue Drove Yard, at from \$5.96.53 \$100
the net. SPECIAL NOTICES.

JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT.—ALL WHO H sed this standard Medicine for CONSUMPTION. ASTHMA. WHOOPING COUGH, CROUP, COUGHS AND COLDS. HOARSENESS. Or any PULMONARY COMPLAINT, attest its time ness. In proof of this fact, we would state that, it thirty years past, the EXPECTORANT has been brief the public, and that each succeeding year has added its popularity, and extended the demand, until now vania mortgages were steady. Hazleton Coal brought known and appreciated in all quarters of the world, admitted to be the Great Remedy of the Age for that c of diseases for which it is especially designed. It is claimed, therefore, that having stood the te time—the sales still increasing—and the direct testimon of cures effected by its use accumulating on our hand the proprietors of the EXPECTORANT are justified ending it to the afflicted with renewed connot, be it borne in mind, as a "Cure all," nor asheing a solutely infallible, in all cases and under all circustances, but as the best combination of medicines with the reach of the public, calculated, in most cases, to e dicate the various diseases for which it is commen and in all cases to afford relief. Attention is also invited to the fact that the testing to the curative powers of the EXPECTORANT is confined to the illiterate and credulous, but innum persons of intelligence and character, Ciergymen, P

> tions in society, too honest to impose upon others too sagactions to be imposed upon themselves not be use but recommend it in the highest terms for the formity of its success in all diseases of the Pulmonia The EXPECTORANT is especially commende MINISTERS, TEACHERS, and others accustomed speaking in public, for the relief of Hoarseness, and Bronchial Affections, and for strengthening the office Prepared only at No. 242 CHESTNUT Sired AD sale by Druggists generally. ONE-PRICE CLOTHING, OF THE LAT

STYLES, made in the Best Manner, expressly for BET

sicians, and others, occupying the most prominent

SALES: LOWEST Selling Prices marked in Plain gures. All Goods made to Order warranted satisfaction Our One-Price System is strictly adhered to. thereby treated alike.

del2-ly JONES & CO., 604 MARKET Size SINGER & Co.'S LETTER A FAMILY SE ING MACHINE is the most beautiful, best, and ches of all Sewing Machines. It embodies the principle Singer & Co.'s well-known Manufacturing Machine makes the interlocked stitch; will sew on all kinds cloth, and with all kinds of thread; will Bind and Br Gather and Quilt, Fell, Hem, and Tick—in fact, will

ALL KINDS OF FAMILY SEWING, and sur every other Machine for the great range and excell of its work. Send for a pamphlet.

I. M. SINGER & Co.

No. 458 BROADWAY, NEW TORK. PHILADELPHIA OFFICE,
oc7-tu th stde31 No. 810 CHESTNUT STREET. SKATES FOR LADIES. GENTS, MISSES,

Boys, in every variety of style and finish, at reason

prices. P. S.—Also, the best Clothes Wringers, wheels, which are warranted. WAECOTT & 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 nate warranted not to injure the hair in the least: re the ill effects of bad dyes, and invigorates the Hair life. GRAY, RED, or RUSTY HAIR instantly turns and additional transfer of the stanting turns and t splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft as splendid Black or Brown, leaving the Hair soft as beautiful, Sold by all Druggists, ic.

The Genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCH.

LOR, on the four sides of each box.

FACTORY, No. 81 BARCLAY Street.

(Enter 282 Broadman and Street.) (Late 233 Broadway and 16 Bond street

m v28-1v 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 distance are an antidote to change of water and distance are an antidote to change of water and distance are an antidote to change of water and distance are an antidote to change of water and distance are an antidote to change of water and distance are an antidote to change of water and distance are an antidote to change of water and distance are an antidote to change of water and distance are an antidote to change of water and distance are an antidote to change of water and distance are an antidote to change of water and distance are an antidote to change of water and distance are an antidote to change of water are an antidote to change of water and distance are an antidote to change of water and distance are an antidote to change of water and distance are an antidote to change of water are are also a They overcome effects of dissipation and late hol They strengthen the system and enliven the min-They prevent miasmatic and intermittent fevers.

They purify the breath and acidity of the stomach. They cure Dyspepsia and Constipation.
They cure Diarrheena, Cholera, and Cholera Morbo
They cure Liver Complaint and Nervous Headach
They are the best BITTERS in the world.
They are the weak man strong, and are exhausted nature restorer. They are made of pure St. Croix Rum, in prated Calisaya Bark, roots and herbs, and are said the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age of me the pleasure of a beverage, without regard to age of me of day. Particularly recommended to delicate personal requiring a gentle stimulant. Scal by all Greens, and gists, Hotels, and Saloons. P. H. DRATS & GO. and BROADWAY. New York.